PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH JANUARY 5, 1946



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
FOUNDED 1842
THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide *Predicts a Good Year* for NORTHEASTERN FARMERS

YOU CAN be reasonably optimistic about farming in the Northeast in 1946. It should be a good year. Except for canning crops, potatoes, and poultry, there is no apparent need for planning to cut production.

Demand for farm products should continue good. Industrial employment will probably be excellent at good wages, and the general price level (the average price of a lot of things) may rise a little. If the general price level does rise slightly, prices of farm products will average about the same as in 1945. As always, production will depend mostly on the weather.

MAKE IMPROVEMENTS: ***Do not put off buying needed equipment or improvements, thinking they will be cheaper in a few months.*** The price of any standard equipment will stay up as long as the price level stays where it is and demand exceeds supply. What about newly-developed equipment? That's a different story. Prices on new types of equipment usually drop as manufacturers get into quantity production and competition becomes effective.

You have bought war bonds so you could pay for equipment and improvements. Why not list the things you need, with the probable cost, and decide which ones should be purchased first? Keep two things in mind in making your decision—the happiness and comfort of your family and the saving of labor on the farm.

COSTS: ***Make your plans for 1946 with the belief that farming costs will be as high as in 1945, and perhaps a bit higher.*** Farm labor will continue to be scarce and wage rates will be high. Extra attention to a convenient, comfortable tenant house may make the difference between getting or not getting a capable year-round man. If you need a man, make getting him the first order of business.

Supplies in many instances will still be somewhat short of demand.

Increase efficiency where possible. In spite of high costs, it can be done in many cases by more efficient use of machinery and labor, and by producing more crops per acre and more products per animal. Fertilizer supplies will be good, prices are reasonable, and liberal use of fertilizer is indicated.

We believe that prices for the things you produce will be good in 1946. We believe also that prices will drop sooner or later. That is why cost reduction is so important to you.

In the case of products where a reduction in volume is in order, who should make the reduction? The answer to that question by most farmers usually is, "the other fellow." If high production continues until some are forced out, the high-cost producers will drop out first. It is up to producers to decide what to do. We can only say that it looks as though there should be less poultry, canning crops and potatoes in 1946.

FALL-FRESHENING COWS: ***Milk will probably bring you a little less money than in 1945, yet good dairymen will make money.*** Subsidies are sure to be dropped next summer, and it is doubtful that producers will be able to get prices sufficiently high to replace them. Consumers *should* pay enough more to offset the subsidy.

The U. S. dairy cow population reached a peak a year ago. New York will reach the peak this winter. ***Raise a reasonable number of your best heifer calves.*** Don't raise everything on four legs.

During the coming year, keep a reasonable inventory of feed on hand. Prices are not likely to be lower and there may be times when you can't get feed. Don't use all your home-grown grain now; keep some for next summer. Give thought to growing better roughage—hay, pastures, and silage.

On a long time basis, dairymen should plan for more cows to freshen in September, October and November.

Wartime milk prices have made summer milk more profitable than winter milk and have encouraged summer production. The Milk Order amendments now being considered restore the one cent a quart differential between summer and winter milk. That will encourage more fall freshening. Dairymen won't make the change unless prices warrant it.

Remember that it is important to supply the demand for fluid milk in the fall to protect your market. Otherwise the milk shed may be widened.

CAUTION FOR POULTRYMEN: ***If poultry is your chief business, be cautious.***

Figures indicate that fewer hens (some say 15% fewer) will supply consumers with the eggs they want. That indicates (*Turn to Page* 5)

THIS YEAR . . .

1. Be reasonably optimistic.
2. Make improvements if materials are available.
3. Increase efficiency where possible.
4. Raise only good heifer calves.
5. Plan for more fall freshening cows.
6. Be cautious about expanding poultry.
7. Make a contract before you plant canning crops.
8. Support your farm organizations.
9. Avoid heavy debt—prices will be lower some day.

G. L. F. BULLETIN BOARD

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

How to feed cows when

...Roughage is Poor
...Protein is Scarce



Most of the hay and silage this year is of poor quality. Cows won't eat much of this poor hay and frosted silage, and what they do eat will be low in feeding value.

In most cases the only way to make up for this is to feed more grain. Grain and feed of all kinds are hard to get this winter, and *especially high protein feeds.*

The fact is, however, that a high protein ration is not needed for cows on poor roughage. If they are fed enough of an 18% protein ration to provide all the total digestible nutrients needed, the cows will automatically get all the protein they need. The table below shows this clearly.

Every effort is being made to supply G.L.F dairymen with the quantity of feed their cows will need this winter. To make the short supply of protein go as far as possible, G.L.F. is limiting the protein content of dairy feeds to 18%. It is felt that dairymen would rather feed an 18% protein feed all winter than a 20% or 24% feed early in the winter and have to drop to a very low level later in the feed year.

Experience shows that an 18% protein feed, at the rate of feeding now being used by most dairymen, will provide the digestible protein needed to keep the cows in good health and good production.

FEEDING AN 18% DAIRY RATION WITH POOR ROUGHAGE	Lbs. Digestible Protein Per Day		Lbs. Digestible Nutrients Per Day	
EXAMPLE I 1200 lb. cow giving 30 lbs. of 3.5% milk needs		2.14		18.29
This can be provided by:				
10 lbs. late cut timothy	0.20		4.28	
30 lbs. frosted silage	0.30		4.20	
13.5 lbs. 19% dairy ration	1.92		10.04	
Total provided		2.42		18.52
EXAMPLE II 900 lb. cow giving 25 lbs. of 5% milk needs		1.99		16.56
This can be provided by:				
8 lbs. late cut timothy	0.16		3.32	
30 lbs. frosted silage	0.30		4.20	
12.2 lbs. 18% dairy ration	1.73		9.08	
Total provided		2.19		16.60

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NEWS NOTES

ORDER FERTILIZER EARLY

In pre-war times most farmers waited until they were about ready to plant before placing their fertilizer orders. Labor was plentiful in those days. The railroads had plenty of box cars. The supplies of ingredients were ample.

War changed those conditions, and farmers changed their way of buying fertilizer. Many farmers took up the practice of ordering their fertilizer early and storing it on their farm, so they would be sure of having the right kind of fertilizer when they needed it.

The demand for fertilizer continues at its wartime peak. Yet, no new fertilizer plants have been built and transportation is still slow and uncertain. The farmer who wants to be sure of his fertilizer for planting time should order now and store the fertilizer on his farm.

☆ ☆ ☆

AROUND THE WORLD WITH G.L.F.

Employees of G.L.F. in the armed services have run into evidences of their cooperative in many odd places. Here are some incidents recounted at a school for returning veterans held in Ithaca last month.

Stanley Denesha, Malone, N. Y., a G.L.F. employee who served with an anti-submarine patrol in the Caribbean sea, reports that his plane, whose flight rations were G.L.F. vegetables, was forced down at sea and its crew picked up by natives. When the crew climbed into the rescue boat, they found a G.L.F. feed bag lying in it.

Jim Weber, Geneva, N. Y., recalls one breakfast in Libya particularly because it featured G.L.F. tomato juice, served in a terrific sandstorm.

A third veteran, Charles Rogers of Saegerstown, Pa., when with the First Marine air wing in the Solomon Islands, was put on mess duty for a while. Part of his work consisted of opening cases of food. One contained G.L.F. corn.

Kenneth Rose, of Watertown, N. Y., a mess sergeant with the Engineers in the Aleutians, supervised the unloading of foodstuffs and their distribution to warehouses there. He handled "a good many thousand cases" of G.L.F. eggs.

☆ ☆ ☆

WELL BRED CHICKS

The U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates that 1946 egg production will run more than twenty million cases over the estimated demand. The demand for poultry meat is also uncertain. Red meat is becoming increasingly plentiful and tremendous quantities of poultry meat are now going into storage for sale later

These indications emphasize the importance of low-cost, efficient production this year. Chicks that are "just as good" won't do. The kind to order are the well bred chicks . . . chicks that are bred to live and lay. The place to order them is a hatchery near home where you know what you are buying. The time to order is early, so that the chicks will be delivered from January through March, and the pullets will be produeing in the early fall months when returns are the most favorable.

Egg Quality Again Important



As egg prices drop away from the ceilings, quality again is beginning to return a premium to the producer. Efficiency in candling and careful grading before packing the eggs in cases (small end down) is important in obtaining this premium.

Something to Fall Back Upon

By Ed W. Mitchell

SINCE time out of mind, the statesmen and professors who do not have to do the farming themselves have advised and preached to the farmer to diversify and produce a variety of crops and stock, so if one thing fails he will have another to fall back upon. That is good sound advice and some farmers have had sense enough to follow it. Fruit growers, however, have resisted diversification because growing fruit is such a pleasant, easy business that once you get into it, you do not want to do anything else.

Nice Work if You Can Get It

The fruit grower, you see, just sprays a little in the spring when the weather is not too cold or too hot and picks his crop in the fall when it is also pleasant to work outside. The smarter ones go off where it is comfortably cool to fish during the heat of the summer while the little apples grow into big ones; and go South in the winter as soon as harvest is over.

If you go down to Florida or California in the winter, you will find lots of them playing such strenuous games as golf and shuffle-board to keep hard and in shape for the strenuous work of growing apples. Only the less energetic stick home on the farm to prune trees on the nicer of the winter days, or putter around all summer with a sprayer or duster, touching up a bug or a blight here and there. It's a great life, it you don't weaken from hunger.

All joking aside, growing fruit is a nice job, but has this weakness: Crops do sometimes fail, or fail to show a profit; and a fruit grower's appetite keeps right on growing like a weed and he wants to eat three times a day just the same whether God makes little apples or not. That brings us fruit growers smack up against the personal readjustment of our farms so we do have other crops, or at least other occupations, to carry us over the lean years.

Right on the Farm

Having other occupations is easier to talk about than to arrange, especially in normal times or when a depression is on, so it seems the part of wisdom and foresight to provide that occupation right on the farm. This may be done partly by growing other crops besides fruit; partly by having your own packing house, cold storage and shop for making boxes and mending machinery; partly, and this is I think the coming thing, **by producing and processing not only more of the family food supply but also part of the crops we produce.**

Modern methods and machinery are rapidly making it more and more practical for us to process and preserve food right at home on the farm, and this new business pyramided on top of whatever farm enterprise we already have will provide occupation for regular and family labor and often for others in the community.

Most any farm family with proper equipment, such as a pressure canner and home freezer, can produce and use about $1,500 worth of food from the farm without feeling much additional cost or effort—such things as milk, cream, butter, buttermilk, cheese and ice cream, poultry and eggs, and practically all the vegetables and some fruits. Then add some beef, veal, lamb and pork, and the farmer has a fair return for his labor just growing his own food supply. That employment he may be sure of, and the income is not subject to commissions, deductions, taxes and the like which often do cut heavily into any other form of income.

Pick Your Enterprise

The reports that come to me, and the experience of others who have done some of this, indicate that the net profits from processing food—especially on the food we sell ourselves — are greater in proportion than those we get from ordinary production and sale of non-processed crops.

If you watch the farm periodicals, you will find from time to time articles on freezing, canning, making fruit juice, putting up kraut, packaging beans and things of that sort which may well serve as a guide in adapting some such enterprise to your own farming and labor situation. If you have filed away the copies of your *American Agriculturist*, as we all should, you will find many helpful articles on such things in the back issues—for example, the Dec. 1 issue—and will doubtless get more in the future. Maybe someday Editor Ed will let me write one of them.



CLEARING MASSACHUSETTS LAND

Here is the way they clear land for market garden crops on the famed Veg-Acre farm, operated by William Richards at Forestdale on Cape Cod. The forest growth, consisting largely of pine with some hardwoods, is "butted down" by the bulldozer, thus eliminating wood chopping. The prostrate trees are then pushed to one side of the clearing, as in the picture. Some 140 acres of good Cape land have been cleared in this manner in the past few years. The farm now consists of 580 acres, with 230 under cultivation.



1. SAVE LABOR

Grow your crop on fewer acres. Produce better pasture on which livestock can be turned earlier and kept longer. Prevent lodging of small grain and corn and make other crops easier to harvest.

2. INCREASE YIELDS

Thicken and strengthen the stand per acre. Enable crops to better withstand diseases and unfavorable weather. Make grain heavier and fruit larger and juicier.

3. IMPROVE QUALITY

Grow root crops that are more marketable in shape and size. Increase the feed value of forage crops. Improve the carrying and keeping quality of fruits and vegetables.

4. PREVENT SOIL DEPLETION

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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

"When the days begin to lengthen
The cold begins to strengthen."

By E. R. Eastman

GOOD WISHES

AT THIS beginning of the New Year when we are wishing our friends a Happy New Year, suppose some good fairy should say to you, "I'll give you three wishes." What would yours be?

Well, the first natural thing to wish for is plenty of money. Another is a position of great honor. But mine would be neither of these. My first wish would be that we could make the progress in spiritual things that we have materially and mechanically. Then there would be no more wars, and there would be peace on earth and goodwill to men.

Secondly, I would wish for good health for everybody. And thirdly, I'd wish that every person had the job or the work for which his talents fitted him and which he liked so well that he could hardly keep away from it.

I am optimist enough to believe that some time—not next year, nor perhaps in the next hundred years—but some time all of these wishes will come to pass. I believe that the human being is at last realizing that wars must cease if we are to continue to live upon this earth. I believe that there is coming a great spiritual awakening.

Much progress has been made in recent years in improving the diet and in learning how to cure disease, so that my wish for good health also will some time come true.

And I am sure, too, that we are going to turn away from this modern doctrine of more and more pay for less and less work back to the ideal of work for work's sake. Already the schools and colleges are making progress in studying the talents of individual boys and girls so as to help them get the right work in which they will be happy and productive.

FARMERS GET ONLY 9% OF THE NATIONAL INCOME

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ANDERSON reports a rather rapid decline in the number of farm people in the United States. When the last war ended, about one-third of our people lived on farms, but they were receiving only 12% of the national income. By 1932 the farm population had dropped to 25% of the total number of people, and then farmers were receiving only a little over 5% of the national income.

At the end of 1945, 18% of the people live on farms and they get about 9% of the total national income.

These figures are the best argument I have ever seen as to why farmers must work together in organizations to make their influence felt and to get their share of the national income. That is not a selfish statement, either, because the history of the nations of the world shows that when the farm population of any country begins to decline the nation itself soon begins to go down the toboggan slide also.

HONOR WHERE HONOR IS DUE

EARL G. BROUGHAM of Catskill, Greene County; Arthur L. Shepherd of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County; and Charles W. Radway of Malone, Franklin County, are three New York county agricultural agents who have received distinguished certificates from the National Association of County Agricultural Agents for their outstanding work throughout many years in serving and promoting the interests of agriculture in their counties. There are probably other agents in other northeastern states also honored, but we do not have their names.

All of these men have served the farmers of their counties for over twenty years, all have been so well liked and their services so well appreciated by the farmers that they were reappointed year after year. What a record of achievement! Multiply that by the work of the Farm Bureau everyhere and add to it the work that is done by the Granges and the farmers' cooperatives, and as a foundation of it all add the contribution to agriculture and to farmers made by the agricultural schools and colleges, and we have the chief reasons for the splendid progress that has been made in farming in the last quarter century and the best hope that that progress will continue.

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

IN A RECENT letter, a reader raised some questions about certain difficult life situations, and then went on to say: "I would like to know causes and cures for these situations!" That letter was written to obtain specific advice — which is a very legitimate reason for writing to a minister.

After stating his great concern about religious indifference, wide-spread drinking, and horse-racing popularity, another writer said: "I'm not asking for your solution. I'm just letting off my feelings!" And that too is a legitimate reason for writing to a minister. Even if we do not expect quick and easy answers to our problems, it is often good to confide in someone whom we can trust. To be an understanding listener while people pour out their troubles, perplexities, and confessions is one of the high and sacred privileges of the ministry.

I want all of you readers to know that I appreciate knowing your opinions, and that if I can help you in any way, I want to. Every letter receives my careful attention, and is answered as promptly as possible. If you are ever inclined to write, don't hesitate! The address is, A COUNTRY PARSON, *American Agriculturist,* Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.—*A Country Parson.*

TIME TO STOP IT

ALMOST unanimously farm organizations across the country have commended Congress for abolishing the nuisance time otherwise called Daylight Saving or War Time, and many organizations have passed strong resolutions urging states and municipalities to keep their clocks on standard time.

It would seem that farmers, who must get their work done by sun time, mothers who want to get their children to sleep at a decent hour, and travellers who do not want to be constantly confused have enough problems in these difficult times without having to contend with the unnecessary nuisance of Daylight Saving Time. Let your legislators know how you feel about it.

LIBERTY, WHERE ART THOU?

"A wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned — this is the sum of good government."

—Thomas Jefferson.

UNFORTUNATELY, our Government is not wise; it certainly is not frugal, and under it we are no longer free to regulate our own pursuits. When Americans wake up to these facts, then we will do something about it.

HOW TO WATER THE MILK

THIS winter I have been astonished at the amount of water a milch cow will drink when she can get all she wants. I am convinced that there is no other single thing that will do more to keep up production.

This fall I ran water from the spring into the cow stable with the intention of putting in drinking cups. But I have been unable to get the cups, so we have been watering the milking cows with water from a faucet near their heads, right after the morning milking, late in the afternoon, and after the milking in the evening. At noon they are turned out for a short time under a covered shed, where they also can get plenty of water. In spite of this frequent watering, the heaviest milkers will often drink two or more full pails of water every time it is offered to them.

That means that cows watered once a day from the cold trough in the barnyard just don't get water enough to produce all the milk that they otherwise would.

WHEN THE FUN STOPS

IT HAS BEEN really fun this winter to gather the eggs by the pailful from several hundred nice pullets, and grade and pack them for the market. Most of the fun came when we got substantial checks back, because the eggs were bringing good prices.

But now the egg market has fallen twice lately, and according to the experts egg prices may decline still farther. In my own business that means that we are going to watch every hen more closely than ever to see that she is earning her keep. Feed is just too high to fool with a poor layer. The very week that a hen quits producing, she is going to market; and furthermore, that is where they are all going if eggs reach a level where the margin of profit is too close.

MILK PRODUCTION DOWN FROM POOR HAY

THERE is complaint this winter that commercial feed is so poor in quality that a dairyman cannot produce milk with it. But the trouble is not with the grain; it is with the hay, and in some cases with the silage. Not in many years has hay been so poor as it is this year. Even when put into the barn without getting wet, there is something about the stuff—perhaps because it grew so fast—that won't produce milk.

Some day we are going to know more about what makes quality in hay. We know some things now, and we are learning a lot more fast, but we still have a long way to go in learning how to grow hay and harvest it so it will shell out the milk.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

FOR YEARS Arthur L. Deering, Dean of the College of Agriculture at Orono, Maine, and I have carried on a "war" over which state has the worst climate — Maine or New York. Several years ago I was in Maine in the middle of winter and later wrote Arthur that all the time I was there I was unable to see a telephone pole! Later, Arthur came to New York to attend Farm and Home Week and spent a whole day in the railroad station at Sayre, Pa., because of a big blizzard. He thought he had it on me then.

A week or so ago I wrote Arthur as follows:

"Last winter I had a letter from a friend of yours who said he knew a fellow in Maine who was riding a horse when he was overtaken by a real Maine blizzard. He battled the storm for hours, then tied his horse to a stake and collapsed. Rescuers found him and three days later he woke up in a hospital.

" 'I'm all right,' he said. 'Let me out. I've got to be on my way.'

" 'Yeah! you're all right,' replied the doctor, 'but you can't be on your way until we get the horse down from the church steeple where you hitched him before the thaw!' "

Today I have an answer to that letter, and this is what it said:

He opened his mouth and the Lord filled it with snowdrifts twelve feet deep.

—Proverb 11/30/45

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Volume 143, No. 1. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 19 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. Colby Bartlett, Associate Circulation Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

(*Continued from Page* 1)

some reduction in baby chicks raised this spring.

The normal poultry meat-feed ratio gives a slim margin of profit on raising broilers. Margin has been above normal and broiler raising may be in for some shrinking. If so, the man with the highest costs will, as always, be squeezed out first.

FRUIT PROSPECTS GOOD: Apple growers expect a bumper crop in 1946 following a near failure last year. Don't neglect the crop, believing that prices will be ruinously low. **A good price for fruit plus a good crop is a reasonable prospect.**

CANNING CROPS: **If you grow crops for canning, better get a contract before you plant.** There has been a big expansion in acreage, the demand will be uncertain and the man who plants without a contract with a canner MIGHT be without a market next fall.

With average weather, the 1946 potato crop will be too big unless there is some reduction in acreage. The trend toward commercial potato farms, and away from the one or two acre sideline, continues unchecked.

PRICE TRENDS: We have already stated our belief that average prices of farm products will not drop in 1946. Equally firm is our belief that they will drop eventually. (We wish we knew when and how much.)

Here's how Professor L. C. Cunningham of Cornell puts it:

If the general price level (the average price of a lot of things) rises slightly, farm product prices will be about stable. The general price level HAS risen slightly for the past two years, and there is nothing in sight to stop the trend.

If the general price level stays where it is, prices of farm products will drop some. If there should be, now or later, a drastic drop in the general price level, the price of farm products would drop faster and farther. That's what happened in 1930, and it is the basis of our advice to be reasonably optimistic in 1946, but reasonably conservative over a period of several years.

Don't get deeply in debt and have to dig your way out at a lower price level.

It's our opinion that in coming years northeastern farmers will:

1. Keep more farm accounts. Income tax reports will require them, and study of the figures in them will save money and make money for farmers.

2. Grow more corn for grain. Corn pickers and huskers will become more common thus removing the old bottleneck of husking by hand.

3. Pay more attention to quality and grading. It will pay.

4. Continue to use more machinery. Better machines will be developed for the small farm and more attention will be given to machinery to fit northeastern conditions.

5. Increase efficiency. This has been a continuous process for over 100 years. The man who thinks that the trend has stopped and that he can't increase efficiency further will be left behind or run over.

6. Support farm organizations better. The per cent of our total population engaged in farming has declined for years and is still dropping. As a minority group, farmers must have farm organizations.

7. Keep the Northeast the best farming area in the country.

GOOD LUCK AND HAPPY NEW YEAR.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



WHEN neighbors meet as nights grow long, I take my fiddle box along and keep my rosin in my jeans as I approach them festive scenes. I never went to music school, but still I'm just a fiddlin' fool, and so I never can resist when that old bow is in my fist. I tuck the "Strad" beneath my chin and heck breaks out when I begin upon those lively jigs and reels that put the ginger in their heels and make old couples young again, and make them think of 'way back when. I often hit a sudden squeak, but I keep sawin' like a streak, and none complain when strings go bust, 'cause they are raisin' lots of dust and stompin' hard and clappin' loud and swingin' partners in the crowd. I'd rather play than go and dance because rheumatics slow my prance.

No radio will do for us—they holler for the fiddlin' cuss—and juke box fans will save their coin for any country dance to join. I rosin up my wavin' bow and bear down hard and let 'er go with fingers of my good left hand a-pressin' strings to beat the band. I sit all night and shout and play; it's alleman right and all sashay, and swing your partner to the moon, and ain't this here a dandy tune? It's money musk and turkey trot and old-time jingles they'd forgot until the magic in my strings gives slow-foot feller springs and wings. Nobody calls me lazy when I cut my fiddle loose again.

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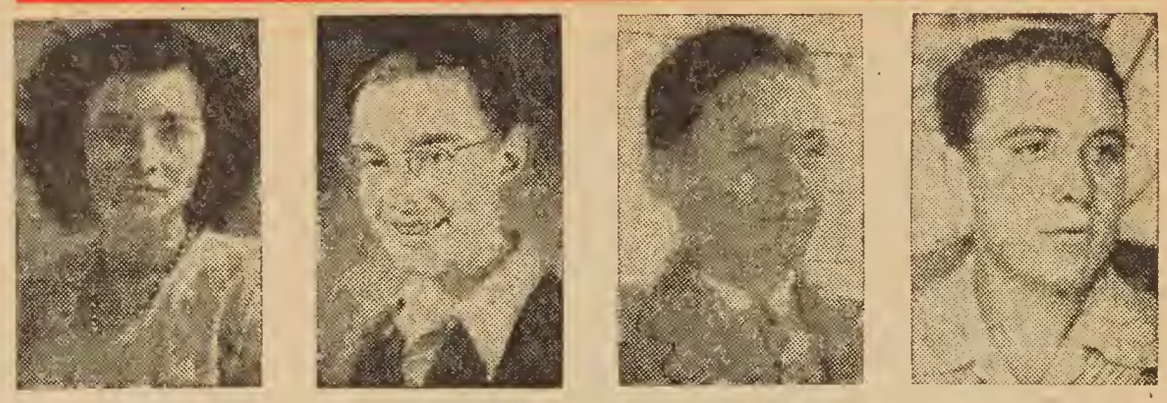
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(Left to right): **Alice Tarbell, North Bangor, and William Frone of Gilbertsville, 4-H Club members; Howard Rich, Hobart, and Albert Burdick, Hillsdale, Future Farmers.**



(Left to right): **Erye Hayner, R.F.D. 1, Troy, and George Hadlock, Hammond, Juvenile Grangers; Clarence Smith, Jr., of Hamburg, and F. Trevor Gamble, Maine, Boy Scouts.**

Eight Young People Win 4-A Awards

AT THE annual meeting of the New York State Grange in Rochester on December 12, *American Agriculturist* Achievement Awards were presented to eight members of four youth organizations (See pictures above for winners and their organizations.

These awards have been presented for the past fourteen years. They are given for outstanding achievement particularly in organizations the young people represent, but also for achievement in school, home and community.

Due chiefly to illness, four of the winners were unable to be present at State Grange meeting. This is the first time since the awards were made that more than one winner has been unable to be present to receive the award.

—A. A.—

EMPIRE STATE 4-H BREED CHAMPIONS

SEVEN New York State championship 4-H dairymen have been announced by Prof. H. A. Willman of Cornell. Here they are:

Ayrshire — Clifford Cook, Burke, Franklin Co., who received his award at the annual meeting of the State Ayrshire Federation in Syracuse on December 8.

Brown Swiss — Albert E. Gahwiler of Auburn, Cayuga Co., and Ruth Rose of South Kortright, Delaware Co., who will receive their awards at the meeting of the Brown Swiss Breeders' Association in Syracuse, January 9.

Guernsey — Hollis Hatfield, Ithaca, Tompkins Co. He will receive an award at the meeting next spring in Syracuse of the New York State Guernsey Breeders' Cooperative.

Jersey — Paul Moody of Hamden, Delaware Co. Paul was given his award at the meeting of the New York State Jersey Cattle Club in Syracuse on December 1.

Holstein — Forrest Robson of Rome, Oneida Co., and Marion Neff, Beerston, Delaware Co. Both champions will be given recognition at the meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association in Poughkeepsie on January 15.

—A. A.—

YOUNG VEGETABLE GROWERS WIN SCHOLARSHIPS

FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD Joyce Seelye of Wolcott, N. Y., won the Northeast Regional championship, while 23 other New York and New England boys and girls captured other awards for efficient production and marketing in the fifth annual National Junior Vegetable Growers' Association contest which attracted entries from 46 states.

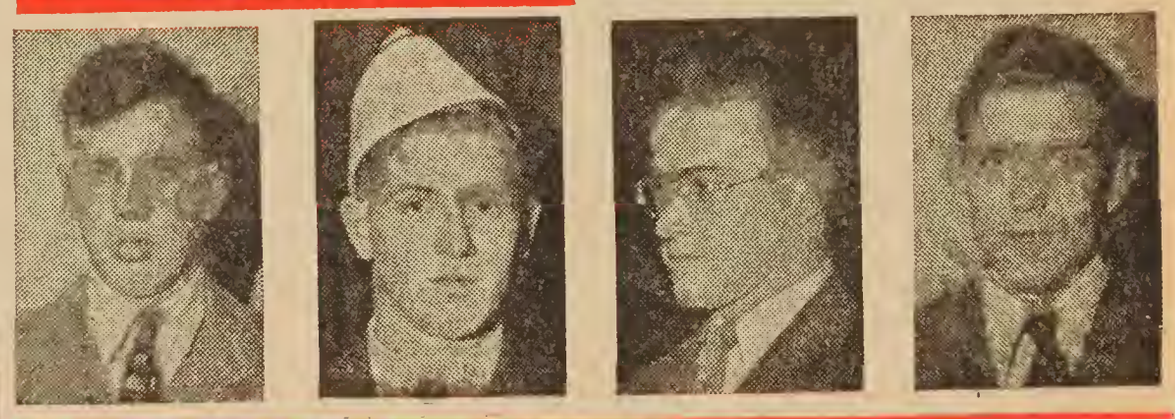
Joyce, daughter of Arthur J. Seelye, received a $200 scholarship check from the $6,000 made available annually by the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. Her award was announced by the Junior growers' adult advisor, Prof. Grant B. Snyder of Massachusetts State College, during the association's eleventh annual convention at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Six New York junior growers who won $100 scholarships are: J. Roger Barber, 20, of Middlebury; Betty Sharp, 18, of Hamburg; Shirley G. McElwain, 16, Fort Covington; George H. Bull, Jr., 19, Homer; Roger Gleason,

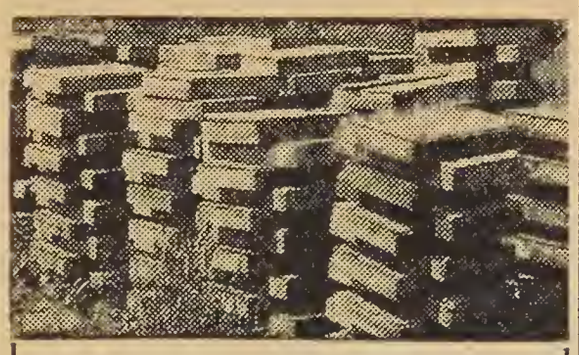
(*Continued on Page* 12)

Below are four of the state winners of the 4-H-Westinghouse Better Methods Electric Contest. They are: (left to right), Kenneth Hall, Middletown, Del.; Robert Gordon Frink, East Woodstock, Conn.; John K. Hall, Lockport, N. Y.; Sewell Everett Additon, Auburn, Maine. These four attended national 4-H Club Congress early in December to receive their awards.

Other Northeastern states winners who were unable to attend are: Carl Feucht, Jr., Elkton, Md., who was also one of six national winners to receive a $200 scholarship; Russell Smith, Cuttingsville, Vt.; Andrew Bastone, Oak Lawn, R. I.; Harry Sedgwick, Lenox, Mass.; Paul Kimball, Exeter, N. H., and Newton Shimp, Bridgeton, N. J.



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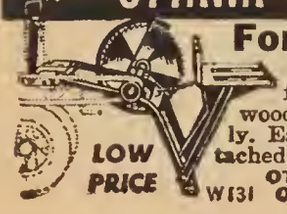
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MORE DRAINAGE DITCHES

I WAS much interested in the article entitled, "The Only Practical Way" in the November 17 issue of the *Agriculturist* which in part reads, "But so far as drainage is concerned little or no progress will be made until these soil conservation districts provide ditching-machines which farmers can hire at a reasonable rate to dig and fill the ditches."

Such equipment already exists. Using a power grader in Wyoming County District, we dug many thousands of feet of ditch for tile drain and backfilled them after the tile were laid. On long ditches, we were able to do this for as little as one-cent per linear-foot. Even on the short laterals the cost never exceeded three cents per foot. The average for the season was just under two cents.

Fast Work

A ditch two and one-half feet deep can be dug with these graders without difficulty. Such ditches are narrow and it is not necessary to remove an excessive amount of dirt. When greater depth is needed the dirt must be moved farther back and the ditch must be wider. One grader operator worked from both sides making a V-type ditch while another preferred to work from one side, leaving one side vertical. Both methods were satisfactory and there was little difference in the cost. It is surprising how good a job can be done. In less than an hour I smoothed up over two hundred feet of ditch so that it was ready for tile. After the tile were laid, a little dirt was shoveled in by hand to keep them in place, after which the power-grader back-filled the ditch. Of course, we planned our work so that the grader was busy nearby until the farmer had an opportunity to lay the tile.

The main advantage of a power-grader over a ditch-digger is its mobility. It moves on rubber tires under its own power and so can come in and do a small job without much moving cost. That is not true of the ditch-digger. Also, the grader can frequently be used to dig diversion ditches, fill gullies, move small hedgerows and level pastures, while the ditcher can be used for but one thing.

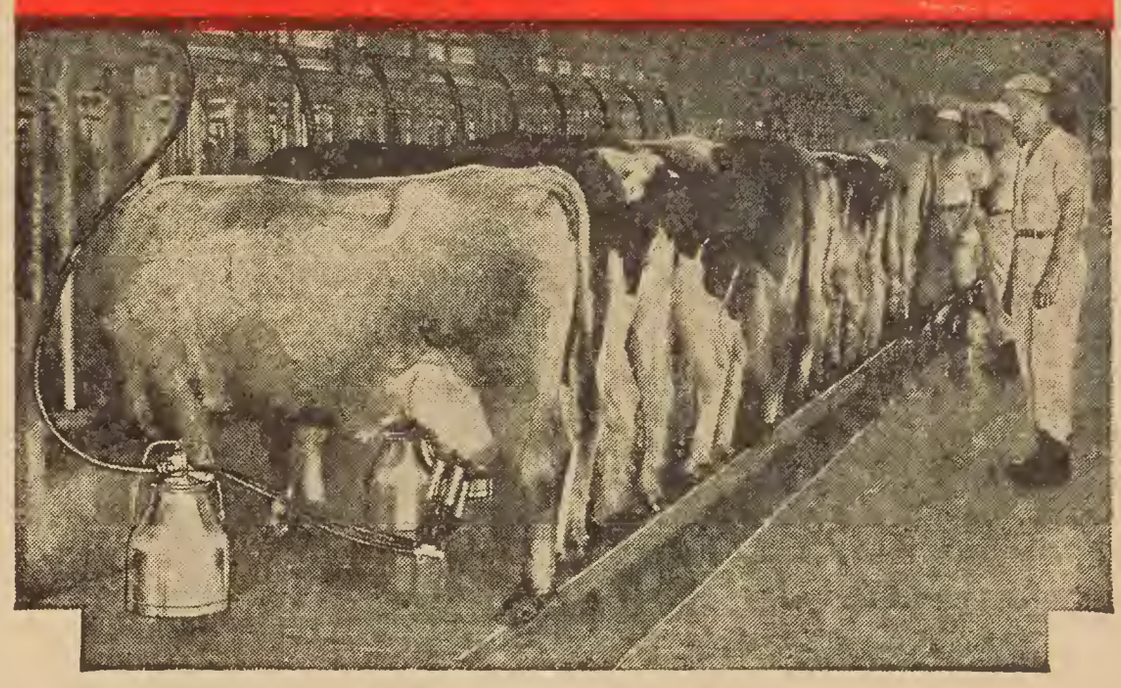
Reasonable Cost

I believe the usual charge for the tile-ditcher is around 10 cents per linear foot. Of course, these machines lay tile as well as dig the ditch. However, since the power-grader will dig the ditch for 2 cents, that leaves 8 cents difference. I will take the job of laying tile by hand for 8 cents a foot and do right well by myself.

The whole trick is to plan the work in advance and establish the grade and depth of cut needed. This assistance is furnished by the soil conservation districts at no cost to the farmer. Power-graders just were not available in many counties during the war. However, many highway departments are planning to buy graders. They plan to use them on private land in cooperation with districts. By so doing, they can justify the cost of the machine and make it earn money on the side. Likewise private contractors are becoming interested in this type of work.

I should like to see one of the power-grader companies put one of their machines on the road next summer and demonstrate their usefulness in the various counties. I believe it would prove its usefulness in drainage and erosion-control and would result in the sale of many machines. I would be willing to go along and lay out the work.—*Hugh M. Wilson, Extension Soil Conservationist, New York State College of Agriculture.*

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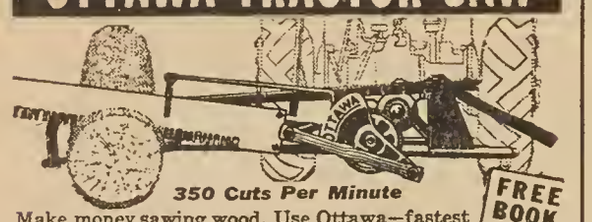
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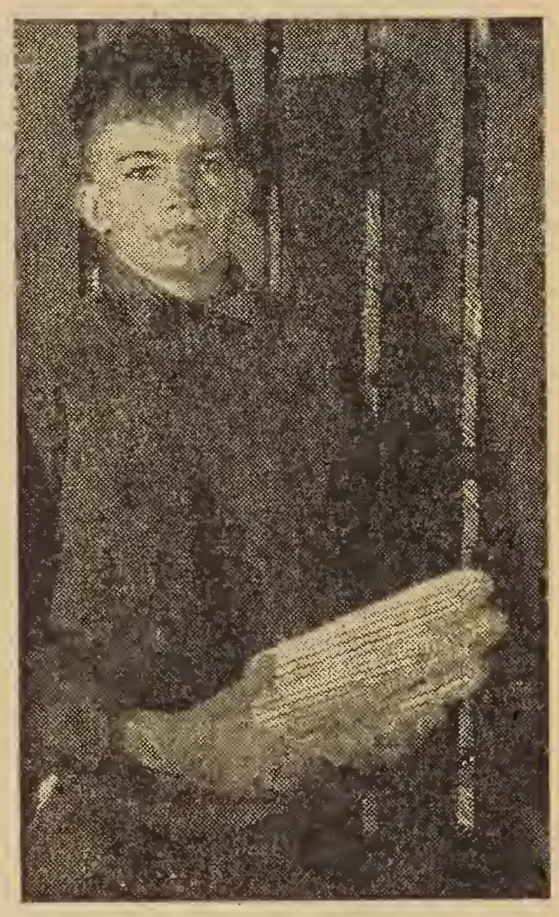
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Uses DHIA Records as Cornerstone for Culling and Breeding



Douglas Church with some of the corn grown on his dad's farm. The corn crib behind him holds 1700 bushels.

WHEN Robert Church came back to the home farm from college in 1925, one of his first steps was to join a Dairy Herd Improvement Association. Now, at the end of twenty years, there is but one other herd in the county on which Dairy Herd Improvement Association records have been kept for a longer period.

When I called recently at the Church farm near Baldwinsville, Onondaga Co., N. Y., these D.H.I.A. records resulted in quite a discussion about culling and breeding. "There's no question," said Bob, "but that year-after-year culling of low producers results in the getting rid of certain family lines. I am a great believer in type and good udders, and in breeding rugged cows that will live to a ripe old age. How can anyone breed or cull without records for guidance?

"It is my own opinion also, although there is no scientific evidence to back it up, that heifers can inherit a susceptibility to mastitis. At least I know that all the daughters belonging to one family of cows have had trouble. When a cow has mastitis, I have followed the practice of letting a veal suck her. This does two things. It provides a use for the milk, which cannot be sold off the farm, and the vigorous sucking of the calf gives the udder a frequent natural massaging, which I think helps. At least some cows have freshened following this treatment without showing any trouble from mastitis."

A Good Average

The Church herd consists of 30 producing cows and about the same number of young stock. The highest D.H.I.A. yearly average has been 480 lbs. of fat. Average production is pulled down somewhat because Mr. Church has kept some older cows with blemished udders in order to cash in on their value as breeders of high producing heifers. For the past four years the dairy has produced about 250,000 lbs. of milk a year. This year that figure was reached with two months to go.

Several cows in the Church herd have lifetime records of better than 100,000 lbs. of milk. One cow still in the herd, known as "Old Minnie", is fifteen years old, and has produced 115,000 lbs. of milk without counting her first two lactation periods on which there are no records. For the past two years she has been troubled with mastitis and has been used as a nurse cow for veal calves much of the time. This cow has never had a bull calf.

The farm consists of 189 acres, most of which is in hay, grain and pasture. For years pastures have been improved with superphosphate, and now some pasture will be plowed up and seeded to Ladino clover. This last year Ladino was seeded for the first time in a meadow mixture. The second growth was pastured, and as a result more will be seeded.

"It is my opinion," said Mr. Church, "that a good many dairymen, including myself, often let cows get too thin in the fall before putting them in the barn. I am trying to start feeding hay or silage early enough to prevent this, and to feed liberally on grain whenever the cows are dry."

Corn for Grain

Forty-five acres of corn are grown, part for silage and part for grain. Bob says that he likes to get corn for silage a little riper than the average dairyman likes it before it is put in the silo. There are two silos on the farm, holding 210 tons of silage, and this past year 1700 bushels of corn were husked. It is Mr. Church's opinion that more corn will be raised for grain in the Northeast as mechanical pickers become more plentiful. This matter of picking and husking corn has been a bottleneck in producing corn for grain. Bob says that on three acres of his best corn he picked 500 bushels. That's a lot of feed to grow on three acres!

There are two ways to handle corn for grain by machine. One is to pick it in the field and then plow under the stalks. The other is to cut or shock it, and then put it through a husker and shredder and use the shredded stalks for bedding.

In addition to the corn ensilage he grows, Bob buys about 40 tons of pea ensilage, partly in order to have some corn silage left for use in the summer. He grows two acres of canning peas. He likes pea ensilage for feed, but says that it has to be fed more carefully than corn silage. His program is to feed pea ensilage instead of hay in the morning, and then at night to give more hay and less corn silage than usual.

Feeding Grain

When he can get it, Bob likes a 20% protein ration. Most authorities now recommend 16 to 18% of protein in a grain ration to feed with good roughage. As protein sources he is particularly fond of linseed oil meal and corn distillers' grain. His usual rate of feeding is 1 lb. of grain to 4 lbs. of milk.

Some years a little wheat is grown. In 1944, ten acres yielded 595 bushels which was sold for seed. The straw was picked up with a hay loader and chopped for bedding.

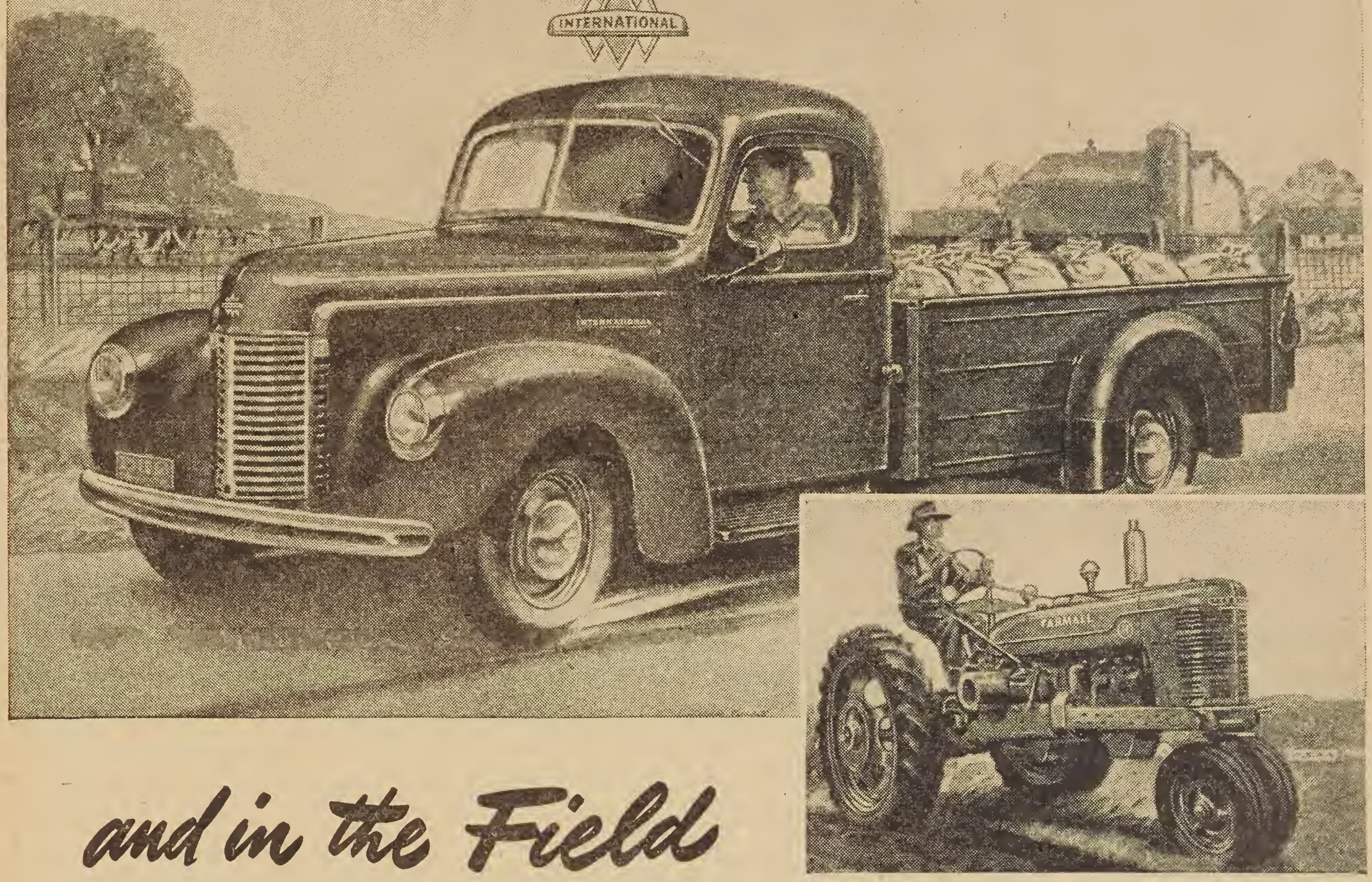
The herd passed a clean blood test in 1937. Last winter there was a break and 12 cows reacted. As a result, a program of calf vaccination has been started, and the break seems to be under control.

Mr. and Mrs. Church have a daughter and two sons, the oldest boy being 14. This past year the farm has been operated by the family, plus one year-round hired man and two prisoners of war for several weeks during the summer.—*H. L. C.*

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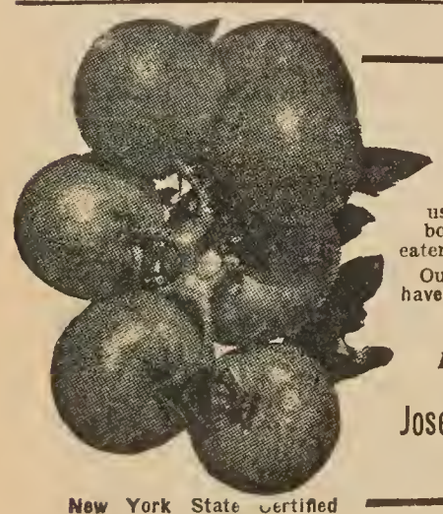
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OUR CUSTOMERS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC!

One of them writes us (name sent on request): "Our Rutgers tomatoes are simply fine. Your picture in the catalog has nothing on us. Some clusters had 2 to 15 ripe fruits to the cluster. Our neighbors never saw anything like what we grew . . . the best we have ever eaten."

Our seed is grown in the North so produces crops which mature early, have extra vitality and produce high yields of superior quality.

Send for our Catalog Today.

If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners' and Florists' Price List.

Joseph Harris Co., Inc., 22 Moreton Farm, Rochester 11, N. Y.

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1946 CATALOG *now ready*

New York State Grange Hits Record Membership; Sherwood Re-elected

By L. B. Skeffington

LEADERSHIP of the New York State Grange was indorsed at the Rochester meeting when Henry D. Sherwood of Pine Plains was re-elected master, along with most of his associate officers, by practically unanimous vote.

There were no changes in policy adopted at the convention, but rather a determined intention was manifest that the Grange do its part and cooperate with other farm organizations to speed the welfare of agriculture in the post-war period just beginning.

Secretary Harold M. Stanley of Skaneateles reported a net gain of 7,743 members in the past two years, to make a total of 136,102—the largest state farm organization in the Union.

The Grange opposed peace-time military conscription as being unnecessary at this time. It said there should be more study of how the youth of the nation should be prepared to serve their country through a national training program locally supervised in schools and colleges.

Hold Labor Responsible

Unsettled conditions between labor and industry were viewed with alarm as being detrimental to national welfare. A resolution was adopted stating that labor should have and does have the right to organize, "but organized labor should be held responsible for its acts." The closed shop and check-off system were declared undemocratic and un-American.

Touching on industrial strife, the Rev. Fred E. Dean, pastor of Greece Baptist Church and former State Grange chaplain, challenged the Grange to try to understand the other fellow's viewpoint, "even though we disagree with him. I know you do not like strikes any more than I do," he said, "but all of us must realize that organized labor is growing. We must realize that a new day has dawned."

Support Cooperatives

The Grange pledged its support to farmer-owned and farmer-controlled cooperatives for the services they perform in the field of purchasing, marketing and other services. It declared that so-called patronage dividends are in effect merely savings to individual patrons; that these savings are accounted for by farmers in their income tax reports, and that it is wrong in principle to try to tax the savings of co-ops on the claim that such savings are profits.

The Legislature was asked to strengthen the law and provide for enforcement of the night quarantine on dogs in counties where such quarantines may be necessary. It was pointed out that in many communities dairymen in hauling their milk to plants pass by homes of consumers who have no regular milk delivery. Farmers would be allowed to sell up to 15 quarts a day without a milk license, but with a health permit. Opposition was voted to any move to eliminate state and federal taxes on oleomargarine. At the same time support for the American Dairy Association and other organizations which seek to increase the market for dairy products was pledged.

Sherwood in his annual address pointed out that dairymen may be missing a good bet by not enlarging their efforts to increase the consumption of milk and dairy products. He said farmers must take a greater interest in educating consumers to a better standard of nutrition, and that if this was done "instead of hearing talk about surpluses we would be hard pressed to supply the demand."

Against Government in Business

Disapproval was voted for the efforts to place the government in the business of manufacturing and distributing fertilizers. The resolution said that "the government should not compete with private business, but should promote and foster private enterprise." A cooperative was defined as a group of people pooling their efforts to take advantage of private enterprise and initiative to serve themselves more economically or more efficiently.

Regulations that would place the government in control of agriculture were opposed.

The aim of agriculture was declared to be to obtain a price for its products which would give it equality with industry and labor. To achieve this end, the Grange promised to cooperate with other farm organizations.

The Agricultural Extension Service was commended for its "real service" to agriculture and to rural people. Support was voted for providing additional funds for all three branches of the extension service in the field, Farm Bureau, Home Bureau and 4-H work.

Soil Conservation

Leon Benjamin, chairman of the recently organized State Soil Conservation Committee, outlined its aims. He said the state had placed responsibility for developing a sound program squarely in the hands of farmers, and

(*Continued on Page* 19)



T. E. LaMont of Albion, N. Y., left, handing a check for $20,000 to Dr. E. E. Day, president of Cornell University, as Frank Beneway of Ontario, N. Y., looks on. Frank is president, and Mr. LaMont secretary, of the committee which is raising the money for the Carl E. Ladd Memorial Scholarships. The check represents one-fifth of the goal of $100,000.

From Our Schools Come New Leaders



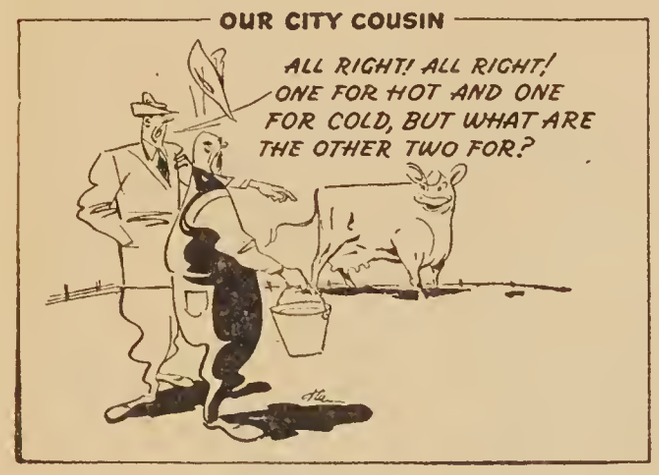
Agriculture looks forward with confidence to tomorrow because its youth is being trained properly today.

Our United States public school system has taught scientific agriculture to millions of boys and girls in the vocational agriculture courses of nearly 10,000 rural high schools. Here students learn the improvement and proper use of the soil which is our basic wealth; how to produce ton litters of pork in less than six months; the care and repair of farm machinery; and many other vital things.

Such studies create an interest in research and this is important—for scientific research is vital in agriculture and other industries. Science has been back of the development of modern farm machinery; of cows that produce 15,000 pounds of milk; hybrid corn; breeds of beef cattle, hogs and sheep capable of converting feed into meat and fiber economically and speedily. Research in the science of agriculture is a major national resource which has contributed largely to the high standard of American living.

MEAT BUYING CUSTOMS

Bostonians like beef from heavy steers, St. Louisans prefer beef from light ones. It is of interest to livestock producers and meat packers that taste, money-to-spend, seasons, beliefs and habits all affect meat buying customs in different parts of the United States. Our new 16 mm. moving picture sound film, animated and in color, "MEAT BUYING CUSTOMS," explains these differences. Interesting for lodge, grange, school or church shows, and farm and livestock meetings. You pay only transportation one way. Write to Department 128, Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Illinois.



THE EDITOR'S COLUMN



Several times in this space, I have invited producers of agricultural products to come and see us. As a result of this, we have had quite a number of visitors. Conversations with these visitors have been very interesting and helpful to me and have brought out many of the ideas which producers have regarding the livestock and meat industry.

Some recent conversations indicated that quite a number of producers think that there are less than a hundred meat packers in the United States, in fact some thought there were as few as ten. This idea seems to come from the fact that many of them ship their livestock to only one market and are familiar only with the number of meat packing plants at that market. I am sure that it will interest all of you to know that there are more than 3,500 meat packers in the United States. In addition, there are upwards of 22,500 other commercial slaughterers.

The only way those 26,000 companies and people can make money in their business is to sell meat. And to sell meat they must *buy* livestock. So all over the country—from Portland, Oregon, to Portland, Maine, from the Rio Grande to the Canadian border—these competing livestock buyers are bidding against each other for the essential material of their businesses—the cattle, calves, hogs, and sheep produced by American farmers and ranchers. The buyers who get that livestock are the ones who bid the highest prices in their particular areas.

F. M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

Martha Logan's Recipe for

BAKED SPARERIBS *with* DRESSING

For six servings, use 4 pounds pork spareribs. Combine 1 teaspoon salt, 4 cups soft bread crumbs, ½ cup diced onion, 1 cup chopped apple, and 1 cup water. Pat out 1 inch thick in greased dripping pan.

Wipe spareribs. Salt. Place over bread dressing. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about 2 hours.

EARLY CHICKS FOR BEST RESULTS

By E. W. CALLENBACH
Department of Poultry Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College



Spring plowing and chicken brooding frequently *do not* mix. In order to assure the delivery of good chicks in quantity needed and at the proper time, farmers should determine their needs *now*. Early ordering from reputable chick producers guarantees two things:

1. Satisfactory delivery of good chicks
2. Ample time for their proper care during the critical brooding period

The brooder house should be rough cleaned, broomed out, scrubbed, disinfected, and *dried* before suitable litter is added to a depth of at least three inches.

The brooder stove should be clean, thoroughly repaired (don't forget the chimney!) and should be in operation at least 24 hours before chicks are placed in the brooding quarters.

Feeders and fountains of proper size and in sufficient number should be thoroughly washed, dried and placed in position.

Chicks should be placed in brooding quarters as soon as received; also, the earlier they are fed, the better they will prosper.

A RECORD TO BEAT

Who will be America's Star Farmer of 1946? He'll have to be good to beat the record of Gordon Eichhorn of Marion County, Ohio, who won this top award of the Future Farmers of America at their 1945 National Convention last fall. A high school freshman in 1939 with one sow, two steers and 26 sheep, Gordon now has 60 hogs, 90 sheep, 1,500 chickens, land and equipment for a total net worth of more than $8,300. He farms his own land, is partner with his dad on 186 acres, and rents from his neighbors 96 acres more on which he raises corn, alfalfa, small grains and clover.



Cash Prizes for BEST LETTERS

on "Methods Employed by Meat Packers in Marketing Meat and Dairy and Poultry Products." Not more than 500 words.

1st prize, $75—2nd, $50—3rd, $25—next ten, $10 each—next thirty, $5 each.

Duplicate prizes in case of ties.

We are offering these prizes because we believe that livestock producers have a "business interest" in our marketing methods . . . and because we believe that your views will be of value to us. To help you write your contest letters we'll be glad to send you the information we have on the subject. Write to F. M. Simpson, Department 128, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois.

This contest starts now, ends May 1, 1946. It is open to all.

Swift & Company
UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Soda Bill Sez:



. . . that a man who is prejudiced is usually merely misinformed.

. . . that it's smart to live as though you expected to die tomorrow—and to farm as though you expected to live forever.

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Every item in Starline's complete Barn Equipment line is designed to reduce operating and maintenance costs in your dairy barn.

These "around the clock" *profit-making* items work for you day and night. Your family will enjoy planning for the many new post-war products for the home that can be purchased from the added savings Starline equipment will make in your dairy barn.





Investigate THESE "PROFIT-MAKERS" at your STARLINE DEALER TODAY!

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and other beautiful roses.
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UNADILLA SILO CO. UNADILLA, N.Y.



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Burpee's GIANT Fluffy-Ruffles PETUNIAS
Exquisitely ruffled, fringed and veined, 5 in. wide; scarlets, pinks, lavenders, copper colors, etc.
A 25c-Pkt. postpaid, 10c.
Burpee's Seed Catalog FREE.
25¢ PKT. 10¢
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665 Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia 32, Pa.

The Question Box

Can you tell me the feeding value for hogs of soft pop corn that failed to ripen? What would it be worth compared to ripened field corn, bushel for bushel? Is it as high in value as soft field corn for fattening and hardening off pork? I have some for sale and do not know the market value.

Good quality, ripe pop corn is slightly higher in total digestible nutrients and in digestible protein than good quality field corn. Therefore, soft, unripe pop corn is probably about equal to the same quality of field corn bushel for bushel, for feeding hogs.

According to Henry & Morrison's Feeding Standards, the dry matter in soft corn is about equal to the dry matter in hard corn, pound for pound, for feeding most classes of livestock unless the soft corn is damaged from mold or other spoilage. The difficulty in determining the actual value of soft corn in relation to the market value of ripe corn is due to the difficulty of determining the moisture content of the soft corn. Generally speaking, corn that is past the milk stage and well into the dough stage is probably worth about 70 per cent of the value of hard, ripe corn. This would be true whether the corn is sold for grain or sold on the ear.

On this basis, it would take about 100 pounds of immature pop corn on the ear to equal 70 pounds of ripe field corn on the ear. I hope that this gives you enough information to put some kind of value on the corn that you have for sale.—*C. L. Dickinson.*

* * *

Why is the addition of copper sulphate to muck soils for onions recommended?

It has been found that muck soils which produce onions with poorly colored, thin skins will grow better onions when 300 lbs. of copper sulphate is applied per acre. One way to apply it is to mix it in with the fertilizer.

* * *

What percentage of soybeans can be used in a home-grown ration for dairy cows?

About 20% to 25% is the limit, as that will give a ration sufficiently high in protein.

* * *

Where can I get directions for making a septic tank?

The Portland Cement Association, 347 Madison Ave., New York City 17, has an excellent 8-page illustrated folder called "Concrete Septic Tanks for Safe Sewage Disposal."

* * *

I would like to know if you can supply me with the following information. I would like to know if a Holstein cow has at any time held the highest record for producing butterfat? If not, what breed now hold that record?—*E. DeF., N. Y.*

The Holstein-Friesian Association claims a "World's Butterfat Record" for the cow Carnation Ormsby Butter King 1165152. This cow produced on 4 times a day milking beginning at 8 years and 5 months, 38607 pounds of milk—3.6%—1402 pounds of butterfat. This Association likewise claims the World's Milk Record for the cow Carnation Ormsby Madcap Fayne 1639621 with a 4 times a day milking record started at 8 years and 4 months of 41943 pounds of milk—3.3%—1392.4 pounds of butterfat in 365 days. I should have stated that the record for Carnation Ormsby Butter King was likewise for 365 days.

The Milking Shorthorn cow Melba 15th of Darbolara, owned in New South Wales, Australia, was credited with a record of 32522 pounds of milk —1614 pounds of butterfat. I believe this is the highest butterfat yield on record. It has, however, never been recognized by Associations in the United States because of differences in the rigidity of the rules covering the supervision of records in New South Wales in comparison to our rules in this country.—*Leland W. Lamb, Secretary, The American Dairy Cattle Club*

—A. A.—

YOUNG VEGETABLE GROWERS WIN SCHOLARSHIPS

(*Continued from Page* 6)

19, Groton, and Leander Glover, Jr., 20, of Cutchogue.

In the New England entries, four who received $100 scholarships are: Lewis G. Schaeneman, 14, East Longmeadow, Mass.; Bernice Lillian Quimby, 17, of Barnet, Vt.; Donald G. Harris, 18, of Middlebury, Vt.; and Winston Merrill, 20, Littleton, N. H.

The other contestants who won $25 Victory Bonds include: NEW YORK—Andrew Majek, 21, West Town, and Alice Tarbell, 18, North Bangor; MAINE—Jean Lou Mills, 16, Belgrade,



Joyce Seelye, Wolcott, N. Y., who won the Northeast Regional Championship in the 5th National Junior Vegetable Growers' Association Contest (See page 6).

and Kenneth Cooper, 19, Buckfield; NEW HAMPSHIRE—Edward E. Byrne, 14, Concord, and Carroll S. Spaulding, 15, Hollis; VERMONT—Edgar C. Peoples, 17, Bridgewater, and Warren Bergstrom, 15, Rutland; MASSACHUSETTS—Willis P. Bursey, 21, Lowell, and Nancy Burrows, 15, Southwick; RHODE ISLAND—Andrew C. Bastone, 17, Oaklawn; CONNECTICUT—George E. Borsotti, 18, Andover, and Anita Marie Gelson, 14, East Haddam.

18-year-old James L. Ammon of Albany, Oregon, was named 1945 national champion to receive the top contest award of $500.

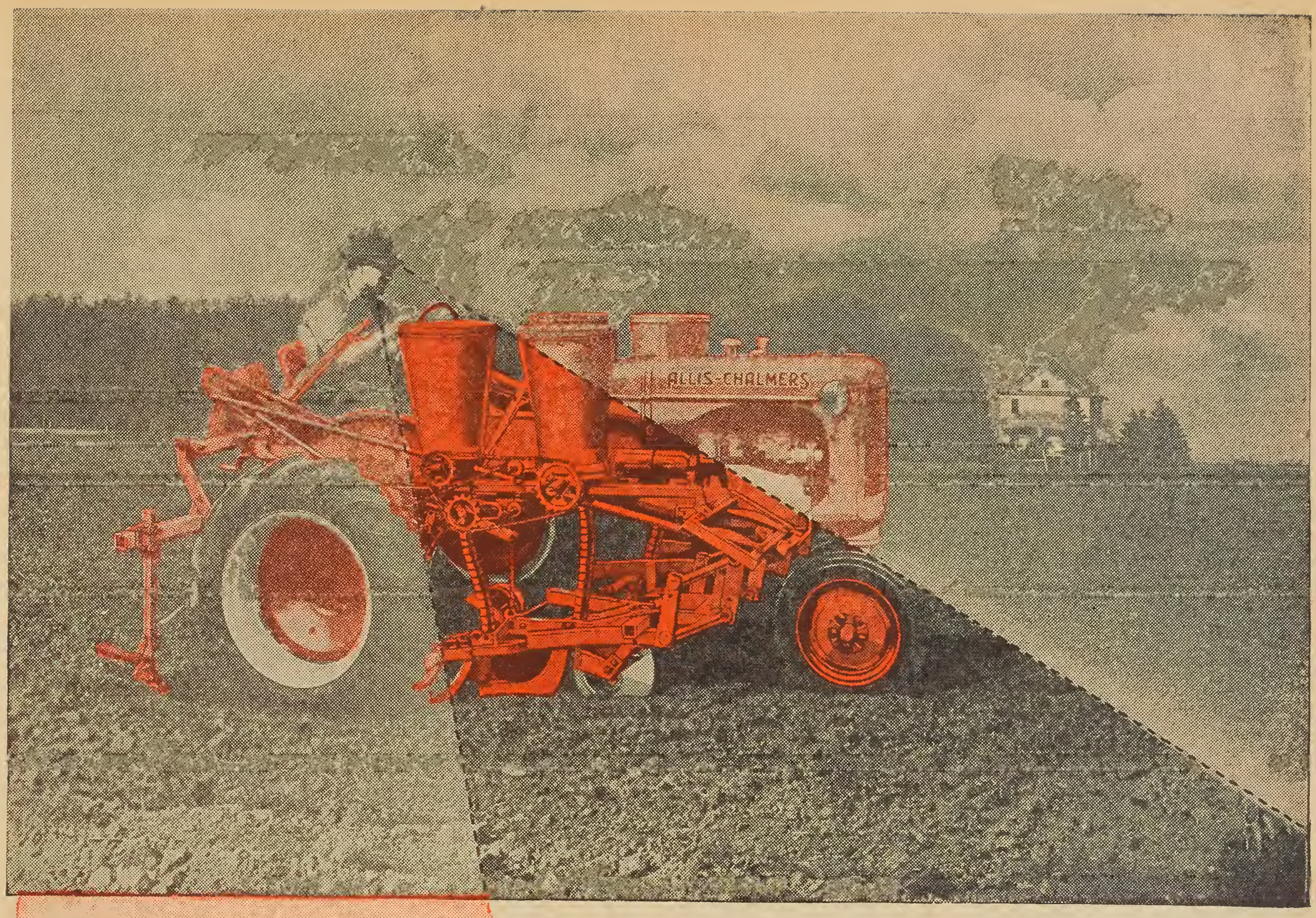
—A. A.—

WINNERS AT CHICAGO

Three New York 4-H Club members won national honors at the 4-H Club Congress in Chicago recently.

Raymond Roberts, Remsen, Oneida Co., was named national forestry winner; Kathryn Johnson of Marathon, Cortland Co., received national honors in the clothing achievement project; and Kenneth Blauvelt, Erin, Chemung Co., was named one of ten national champions in poultry raising.

Each winner was given an all expense trip to Chicago and a $200 scholarship.



FORESIGHT *is easier than* HINDSIGHT



with Allis-Chalmers FRONT-MOUNTED Implements

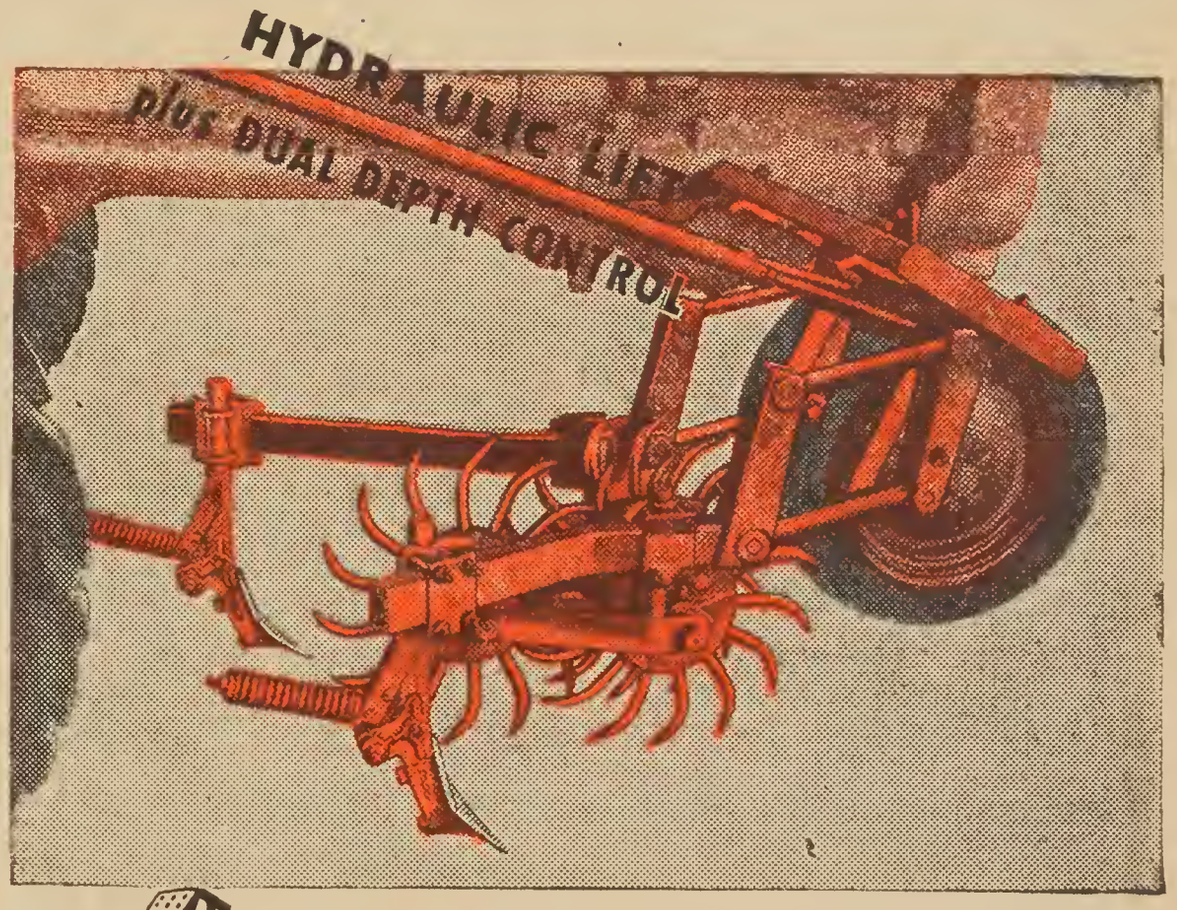
Allis-Chalmers FRONT-MOUNTED planters, cultivators, fertilizer attachments and rotary hoes are *ahead of the driver's seat* . . . a major step forward in tractor implement design.

You can keep your eye on the row, just as a big league batter keeps his eye on the ball.

Model C Allis-Chalmers implements respond instantly to hydraulic control — and you can watch what's happening without twisting to look behind. DUAL DEPTH CONTROL gauges the depth of right and left gangs . . . independently.

Cultivator with rotary hoe attachment (*right*) shows clean-cut simplicity of these front-mounted implements.

"Foresight is easier than hindsight," the Allis-Chalmers way. Try it and see.



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TO BETTER FARMING
TO MORE PROFIT

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TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U. S. A.

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★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

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HOLSTEIN BULLS
Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I.A. records.
E. P. SMITH
SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK

FOR SALE: Registered Holsteins
ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES. ALL STAGES OF LACTATION. EXCELLENT QUALITY FOUNDATION STOCK. POPULAR BLOOD LINES.
PAUL SMITH, Newark Valley, N. Y.

HERDSMAN, 80 Reg. Holsteins, 40 milking. Good calf raiser. Approx. $150.00, 8-rm. house, bath, elec., telephone, rural del. Only reliable man desired. State age, family, experience, references. Also single man for general farm work.
FRUITLANDS FARM, Valatie, N. Y.

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM
Offers for sale both Carnation and Pathfinder bred bull calves from high record Carnation daughters. Sires, Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, Pioneer Pathfinder Fobes.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 10 Registered Holstein Heifers to freshen soon. Accredited and blood tested. A few good calves from high record sires and good dams.
Lonergan Brothers, Homer, N. Y.

Outstanding 3 Years Old Holstein Bull.
Carnation bred, closely related to Sir Inka May.
BROOKRIDGE FARM, GARRATTSVILLE, NEW YORK.

GUERNSEY

GUERNSEY BULL CALF: Born Oct. 31. Seven nearest dams (10 records—5 in class G) ave. 12,600 lbs. Milk, 5% test, 640 lbs. Fat. By a son of Myhaven King and from a daughter of McDonald Farms Dauntless. Size, production and type that will please you. Complete information on request.
WYCHMERE FARM, Lake Road, Ontario, N. Y.

GUERNSEYS
BULL CALF BORN MARCH 1945.
Dam has 14,366 milk, 800 fat Junior 3-year old. Sire, a grandson of Coronation Levity 15,252 milk, 867 fat A, is from dam with 16,241 milk, 772 lbs. fat AA. Also a few choice bull calves of similar breeding from dams with up to 704 fat A.
COMPLETE INFORMATION ON REQUEST.
TARBELL GUERNSEY FARMS
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AYRSHIRE

Registered Ayrshire Bull Calves.
Best of breeding. Send for sale list.
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COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
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Fancy Dairy Cattle: 200 to 500 cows and heifers on hand at all times.
Horses: 50 to 100 high class mated teams, singles, seconds and saddle horses.
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PHONE 6471. HOBART, N. Y.

Close and Fresh Cows: Every animal personally selected to build customers' good will. No cash needed. No sales on Sunday.
State Dairy Cattle Co., Inc.
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FOR SALE: REG. ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, 7 MONTHS OLD.
Also three bred and one open Heifers. Bandolier & Wheatland breeding. These cattle are priced reasonable.
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REGISTERED
ANGUS COWS, HEIFERS.
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Registered Hereford Hogs,
BREEDING STOCK ALL AGES.
We specialize in eight to ten week old pigs.
A few service boars now ready.
DON GRAVES, 189 Sycamore St., EAST AURORA, N. Y.

PEDIGREED CHESTER WHITES
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS. ALL AGES.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
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Write for Pamphlet and Prices.
W. E. REASONER & SONS
R.F.D. 4, WATERTOWN, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

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ATHENS, PENNA., ROUTE 220.
Selling all kinds beef cows, bulls, heifers, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, lambs, horses, goats, etc. Lowest commission rates. Sales every Monday, 1:00 o'clock. Try us with a consignment any time.
DON NICHOLS, Mgr.,
c/o Northern Tier Livestock Market.

DOGS

SHEPHERD AND COLLIE PUPS
ranging from 2 to 5 months. Younger dogs, males and spays $12.00, older ones $15.00. Black and white, and browns and tan and white. Choice farm raised from real workers. Cash orders booked first.
L. D. MILLER, JOHNSON, VERMONT

Saint Bernards, English Shepherds
2 litters of cross-bred and 3 of purebred A.K.C. St. Bernards. Terms and let out on "Puppy-plan." Tel. 36 Andes.
EDNA GLADSTONE, ANDES, N. Y.

Beautiful Scotch-Collie Pups
from actual working parents for generations. Also Collie-Shepherd cross; good herders. Cocker Spaniels. REASONABLE PRICES.
J. F. Aldrich, R. 3, Concord, N. H.

FOR SALE — PUPPIES
COLLIES. SHEPHERDS. SHEPHERD-POLICE CROSSED. HEEL DRIVING INSTINCT.
Males $12.00, Females $8.00.
W. L. Eckert, Taneytown, Md.

Thoroughbred German Police Pups
Black, some with grey, $22.00 and $25.00.
E. A. FOOTE
THE FOOTE HILLS, UNIONVILLE, N. Y.

COLLIE PUPS. BEAUTIFUL, INTELLIGENT. Ideal companions, watch dogs or farm dogs. Shipped all over the U. S. the past 35 years. When you buy a Coolspring Collie you get a good one by golly.
PLUMMER McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PENNA.

SEEDS

Certified Wong Barley and Certified Cornell 595 Wheat now available.
EGG AND APPLE FARM,
TRUMANSBURG, N. Y. BOX A.

HYBRID SEED CORN —
Cornell 29-3, 34-53 and 35-5 Certified Hybrid Seed Corn; Vicland Oats, Whipple's Yellow Sweet Corn. Write us for additional information.
Jerry A. Smith & Sons, Ludlowville, N. Y.

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HAY AND STRAW FOR SALE.
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R.D. 4. PHONE 47-282. FORT PLAIN, N. Y.

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FARM FOR SALE
No. 47, equipped 170-acre dairy farm at an outstanding bargain, only $12,000.00, one-half cash. Every machine needed for a complete dairy farm. Combine and Tractor on rubber, silo filler; barns full alfalfa hay. Silos full, one concrete; 16x50 basement barn, 50 cows, water bowls, 10-can cooler, milker. 8 good cows, team. Productive soil, alfalfa corn land. Nice clean 8-room house, furnace, electricity. Macadam road, Genesee County, N. Y.
COOTS REALTY
CALEDONIA, N. Y. TEL. 195W.

FARM FOR SALE
BEST 140 ACRE FARM IN CENTRAL NEW YORK
Buildings — none better. Modern improvements. Good soil and water supply. All tillable. Stanchions fifty head. Close to High School, churches. Must be sold.
GEORGE NUNN
WEEDSPORT, NEW YORK

HELP WANTED

WANTED: HOUSEKEEPER
At Women's Christian Association in Little Falls, N. Y. Pleasant home, good pay. Communicate with SECRETARY at WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

WANTED: WOMEN OR MEN
with farm experience for Dairy Herd Improvement Association Supervisors. Write to DAIRY RECORDS OFFICE, WING HALL, ITHACA, NEW YORK, for information about Training School to be held January 14-26, 1946.

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Sale will be held in heated pavilion, starting at 10:00 A. M. Warwick is 5 miles north of New Jersey border, easy to reach from any part of Southern New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.
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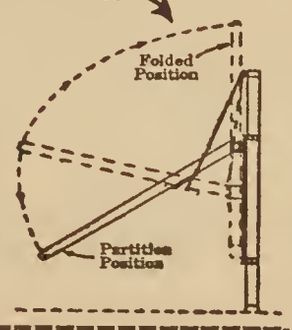
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DOWN THE Alley

By J. F. "DOC" ROBERTS

Things My Farm Taught Me in 1945

That every farm accomplishment means hard work.

That women folk again carried too great a share of the load.

That farm help is the most unsatisfactory feature of farming today.

That because they say 500 chickens are as easy to take care of as 50 just doesn't make it so.

That my big team of horses were still the cheapest power on the farm, aside from my love for them.

That good hay was again our most profitable crop.

That sudan grass can be put in the last of June and make bulk pasture or excellent hay the first of September.

That pasture clearing of old trees of any kind is a simple chore with a bull-dozer.

That the real farm satisfaction comes when watching and listening to growing things.

That good farmers have a sort of farming psychology that carries them complacently through bad seasons to good ones. Sorry can't qualify.

That livestock takes a world of feed, but responds.

That it is best to wash your rubbers before going out among friends.

Things Hoped for in 1946

A dependable live stock marketing set up, that will be available to every farmer in the Northeast.

A situation where farm women can take it easy—at least easier.

A meat and milk diet for every farm and city family alike.

A corn that will mature 2 or 3 weeks earlier than anything we now have.

A basis for obtaining the actual feeding value of our hays.

A fertilizer spreading machine that will not just leave it on top or too far down.

A continuation of decentralization of industry and farm product processing from centers of population to our rural communities.

More mortgage burning and fewer farm fires.

A complete elimination of bureaucracy from our Democracy.

More farms where little animals are growing into nice big slick ones. A greater appreciation of what this means to those who have never accomplished it.

Peace that is everlasting.

* * *

We are going into 1946 with a shortage of food animals. This assures a healthy condition throughout the year for livestock breeding, feeding, and marketing. May it be a Happy, Prosperous, Peaceful New Year.

—A. A.—

JERSEY BREEDERS ELECT OFFICERS

At the annual meeting of the New York State Jersey Cattle Club at Syracuse on December 1 the following officers were elected: president, H. C. Andrews, Waterloo; first vice president, A. C. Dahlberg, Ithaca; second vice president, John Luchsinger, Syracuse; treasurer, Mrs. George Waite, Williamsville; secretary, Ira G. Payne, East Schodack. New directors elected are: Frank Bly, Pine City; Lee Chamberlain, Wyoming; James Fisher, Madrid; E. C. Henry, Port Henry; C. H. Jennings, East Durham; S. W. Hagan, Mannsville; M. C. Carpenter, South Kortright; H. P. Roberts, Cassadaga; Stanley W. Chittenden, New Lebanon.



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We also hatch chicks from the six pure breeds, all 100% Pullorum-Free by Official State Tests.

LET US SEND YOU YOUR CATALOG TODAY

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Winter is No Time for Heavy Culling of Hens

By L. E. Weaver

FROM time to time I have pointed out in these columns that heavy winter culling is a risky business, and can do more damage than good. The chief reason, of course, is that many hens are excellent layers in spite of the fact that they have inherited the tendency to go through a "winter pause," and this is especially likely to be true in early-hatched pullets. If they go into a slump, don't throw them out. Give them a chance to come back, and most of them will make good.

More evidence in support of this position keeps coming in. The latest is a letter received from a prominent New York leghorn man who says:

"Your views in regard to winter culling correspond to conclusions to which I have arrived after about 30 years in the poultry business and I thought some figures from one of my pens last year might interest you.

"This pen of 300 leghorns was hatched March 20, and when housed on September 10 laid 60 eggs. Records begin there. They laid heavily during the fall and winter and went into a neck molt in late March and April. If I hadn't had previous experience, I might have been tempted to sell, as many are, while meat was high, as they only laid 30% during this period. I find by checking the records in the pen that losses from all causes and a *little* culling took out 16% the first 6 months.

"I culled frequently during the summer and at the close of the year there were but 200 left. They were laying 60% at that time, and the egg yield at that time was 199 eggs for the original pen of 300 birds.

"I have had from 1 to 5 pens in laying contests for the past 10 years, and during that time have had birds take a month or six weeks pause and still make 200 eggs a year.

"I, of course, would rather not have that pause, but having done my own breeding for 25 years, and knowing what the birds should do, if one does slow up, I don't take her out unless she is decidedly inferior.

"One other point: that pen was *very* profitable up until the middle of December. I think probably the ones which took the spring rest were the ones that continued laying late in the fall."

* * *

VISITORS PLEASE KEEP OUT

Whenever I see a sign in a dairy stable saying in effect "please don't walk in front of these cows," I wonder why poultry owners don't put a similar sign on the door of each laying pen saying something like this, "visitors please do not go inside this pen."

The principal reason for such a prohibition is to try to keep disease from getting in. I don't suppose relatives fresh from the city would be carrying germs of poultry diseases on their shoes or clothes, but the feed man might be, and also your neighbors, the county agent, and even the specialist from the college.

In most cases there are windows through which visitors may look at a flock, or you can swing the door open and look at the hens without going inside the pen.

I know of one man who does not allow anyone inside his large three-story poultry house when his chickens are there. He let me go in once while it was being cleaned and made ready for a new lot of birds. He hauls his own feed so that a feed man's truck won't come to his place after being on some other poultry farm. That may sound as though he is a little snooty or high-hat, but to me it makes good

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Buy from Clements.

CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS
Box 24, Winterport, Maine.

sense. He has a big investment there, and surely he would be foolish not to do all he can to insure it against loss.

* * *

What is Direct Sunlight?

When someone mentions *direct* sunlight in connection with chickens, he usually is thinking of *unfiltered* sunlight. When a bunch of hens crowd into a bright warm patch of sunlight that streams through the glass windows on a winter day, I would say that they are in direct sunlight. Surely that sunlight is coming directly from the sun, and not by any indirect route. But I am quibbling.

The important point is that sunlight which comes through an ordinary glass window is *filtered.* Its ultra-violet rays have been absorbed by the glass. Therefore it has been rendered less valuable to the hens, however much they may enjoy its warmth and cheer.

Here is a list of possible benefits that may come to your layers or to you from *unfiltered* as contrasted with filtered sunlight:

1. More eggs.
2. Better hatches.
3. Better egg shells.
4. Less paralysis (rickets).
5. Greater food value in the eggs.

Does this mean that glass windows are of no use in a poultry house? No, it only suggests that the windows be opened wide or removed on all bright days when the wind is not too strong.

In addition to the benefits listed above, this practice speeds up drying of the litter and gives the house an airing. Of course at night, and on dark or stormy days, windows will be wholly or partially closed depending on the style of ventilating used.

—*L. E. W.*

—A. A.—

NORTHEAST BIG EGG FLOCKS DOUBLED

J. C. Bell of the University of Georgia, in an article in *The U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine,* gives his explanation of the rapid increase in egg production in the Northeast. He points out that most of this increase in the Northeast has been in commercial flocks. He goes on to say that the East has built its industry on breeding for high production and quality, on available markets and on aggressiveness.

It is true that the Midwest has the lowest feed cost of any area. There are many small flocks in the Midwest, but in general the production of small flocks averages less than large flocks. Good markets and a sound breeding program in the Northeast have resulted in an increase, between 1930 and 1940, of 135% in the number of farms in New England reporting over 1,000 hens, and an increase of 94% in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

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SNYDER AGAIN HEADS BARGAINING AGENCY

WHEN the Metropolitan Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency met at Syracuse on December 7, Frank Snyder of Liberty, Pa., was re-elected as president. Also re-elected were Leon Chapin of North Bangor, N. Y., vice-president; A. D. Hakes, Pitcher, N. Y., secretary; and G. Lester Dumont of Malone, N. Y., treasurer. Five directors were re-elected: L. A. Chapin; Joe Davis of Little Marsh, Pa.; C. L. Hutchinson, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Edwin R. Rice; and James Samuelson of Cattaraugus, N. Y.

Other directors elected were Henry H. Rathbun, New Hartford, N. Y., president of the Dairymen's League, to succeed Ernest Dann of Hamden, N. Y.; Claude Larrow of Middletown Springs, Vt., to succeed Bert A. Johnson of Wallingford, Vt.; Roy Tarbell of Bloomingburg, N. Y., to succeed Leo Wiltgen, Westfield, N. Y.; Jay Scott of Lisbon, N. Y., to succeed William G. Twaddle, Jr., of Chateaugay, N. Y.; Frank Garrison of Middletown, N. Y., to succeed Alexander Speirs of Slate Hill, N. Y., and Hadley Benson of Wassaic, N. Y., to succeed Ernest E. Strobeck of Macedon, N. Y., who resigned.

Ten resolutions were approved. The delegates went on record as: urging the formation of more cooperatives among milk producers; recommending that the Veterans' Administration, the Farm Bureau, and other organizations give all available information to veterans who wish to buy farms; endorsing the principle of more even year-round milk production and urging an educational program to that end; favoring price adjustments on milk before subsidies are removed; approving the work of the American Dairy Association; opposing improper labeling of dairy substitutes; opposing attempts of industrial labor unions to organize farmers; opposing all attempts to impose unfair taxes on cooperatives; endorsing the action of the Bargaining Association in fostering a program for amending the federal marketing order; commending the work of the directors, officers and employees of the Agency during the year.

—A. A.—

CHANGE IN THE MAILBOX

No, I haven't heard that mailboxes are being changed; but change in the mailbox is something else again—and if you don't think so, just try picking some up, barehanded, in freezing-to-zero temperature, from a flat metal surface, or even from a pile of letters.

Probably fewer people actually do put loose change in the mail box each year, but it still is being done and it is tough on the mailman—whether or not you hear him cuss about it.

On the other hand, it is sometimes very inconvenient to get out to buy stamps, and most of us run short of the darned things every once in a while—and letters must be mailed.

Here's how you can get around the whole situation. Save the envelopes that business or advertising letters come in. Cut each envelop in sections, saving the ends (cut two or three inches from the ends) which will be like small square or oblong pockets. Into one of these, put the correct change to mail your letters, mark the amount enclosed and the number of letters on the "pocket," fold over the open edges and fasten with a paper clip, rubber band, or string to the letter or letters. I find it best, if I have more than one letter, to tie a string around the "pocket" containing the change, and continue the string around the bunch of letters, thus having them all handy to take from the box at once. The mailman can stamp them in comfort at the post office.—*Mrs. Mabel Robinson, Cherubusco, N. Y.*

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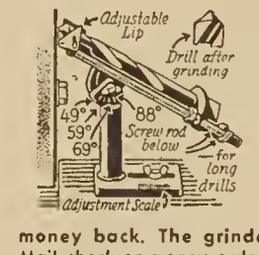
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Papec Mills have larger grinding cylinders, and two screens instead of one — a retarding screen in the top of the mill and a grading screen in the bottom. They grind finer with coarser screens, which makes cooler grinding. They grind more pounds per HP hour as proved in university tests.

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NEW YORK STATE GRANGE HITS RECORD

(*Continued from Page* 10)

he urged that all organizations help to develop the program. The Grange voted its approval of the committee's efforts and also commended the State Conservation Department for development of a program for control of wild life and to preserve natural resources.

Daylight saving was opposed, as was a five-day market in New York and other eastern cities.

Edward R. Eastman, editor of *American Agriculturist,* advised the Grangers "to travel with the years; not against them." He said the program of the Grange or of any publication serving agriculture must recognize three things: "That we all have to make a living; that we must think for ourselves, rather than be dependent upon government; and that we must help people to live." He made a plea to the Grange to teach good citizenship, including the old-fashioned virtues of personal initiative and thrift."

Must Continue Research

Progress of research in war-time and its boundless opportunities to serve all the people in peace-time were outlined by Dr. A. J. Heinicke, director of the Geneva Experiment Station. He listed new projects at Cornell and Geneva which are designed to make for better agriculture and better living.

Louis J. Taber, former national master, told the delegates that they have it in their power to better themselves and to live better by making better use of their organizations. National Grange officers present included Charles M. Gardner, high priest of Demeter, who addressed the Sixth Degree class, and James C. Farmer, national lecturer. Former State Masters Fred J. Freestone, W. J. Rich, and Raymond Cooper also were on hand.

In addition to Sherwood, officers reelected included David Kidd, Dansville, overseer; Mrs. Marietta Windecker, Mohawk, lecturer; Glenn B. Sheldon, Lisbon, steward; Earl C. Watson, Perry, assistant steward; Rev. Robert C. Root, Auburn, chaplain; Harold M. Stanley, Skaneateles, secretary; John W. Kleis, Hamburg, treasurer; Ralph M. Young, Endicott, gatekeeper. New officers are Mrs. Loren Muck, Lockport, Ceres; Mrs. Jessie Prouty, Mellenville, Pomona; Mrs. Alice Williams, Knoxboro, Flora, and Mrs. Richard W. Thorne, Rochester, lady assistant steward.

—A. A.—

FRUIT GROWERS PLAN 91st ANNUAL MEETING

New York State fruit growers will gather in Convention Hall, Rochester, January 16, 17 and 18, to hear the latest information on production and marketing, the occasion being the 91st annual meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society.

The program will feature talks and discussions on what DDT will and will not do;; spraying and dusting with airplanes, helicopters and fog machines; effect of the 1945 season on fruit crops in 1946 and 1947; the agricultural outlook; getting and holding labor; what consumers think of New York peaches;; and a host of other topics.

Control of apple scab, cherry yellows, leaf spot, and peach moth will come in for attention, since each of these problems was worse in western New York in 1945 than ever before. Growers must do a better control job in 1946 than they have done in past years, it is pointed out. More than a score of speakers have been scheduled for the three-day meeting. The Eastern New York meeting of the Society will be held at Kingston on January 30-February 1.

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Thousands NOW making more money with an OTTAWA LOG SAW. You can beat the labor shortage with this powerful machine. Saws the human way, only many times faster. Easy to start in any kind of weather.

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Makes Lumber for, shingles, crates, lath, sheathing, siding.



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A PENNY POSTCARD with your name and address is all you send. This 16 page book is packed with helpful ideas on Repairing Farm Machinery, Resurfacing Worn Parts and Building New Projects that will save time and money on your farm. Shows how broken parts on tractors, cultivating and harvesting equipment can be welded "good as new" quickly and inexpensively. Explains how to use the right welding rod for different Farm Welding Jobs. Everything from emergency repair welds on broken implements to constructing gates, conveyors and other farm needs during slack seasons.

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Have A Healthy Baby



[<] **Both the little and big things in the everyday care of the baby are important in making him mentally and physically healthy.** —Photo by J. C. Allen & Son.

By Helen A. Bigelow

Consultant Health Nurse, New York State Department of Health.

SOME babies just seem to stay healthy and happy all the time, while others are constantly having their ups and downs. Is this because all babies do not have the *same chance* to be healthy? Generally this is true, and it is the parents who must provide the opportunity for their babies to be healthy.

Most parents try to give their children the right care, but sometimes they strive too hard with the result that the baby becomes a delicate hothouse flower; others are prejudiced because they are ignorant of the latest ways in baby care.

Like everything else in life, methods in baby care change. Through study and research, new procedures have been learned which are better and safer for the baby and prove that the old ways are not always the best ways. Some parents say they "don't believe" in these discoveries. They might as well say that they "don't believe" that electricity is used to light their homes, because these discoveries are *facts* and not *theory*. The parents who "don't believe" in vaccination against smallpox and whooping cough or immunization for diphtheria are ignorant of the facts and are not giving their baby the same chance to stay healthy as parents who take the trouble to learn the facts.

Both the little and big things in the everyday care of the baby are important in making him mentally and physically healthy. It has been said that the minutest detail in caring for the baby has an influence for good or bad in his life. The wise parents should give considered judgment to their methods of care for their baby and not adhere blindly to rules laid down in a book nor be influenced by what a grandmother or neighbor advises. Each baby is an individual and his needs may vary from those of other babies. The parents are the best ones to interpret their own baby's needs, but they must be informed in order to judge his needs. This knowledge does not spring to life with parenthood but must be learned like all other education for life.

The essentials of good baby care are:

The right food
Enough rest and sleep
Cleanliness
Fresh air and sunshine
Exercise and play
Good elimination
Regular medical supervision
Protection from disease and accident.

The Right Food

The right food for the very young baby means his mother's milk. No substitute milk is ever quite as good for a baby as his own mother's milk. Most mothers can nurse their babies if they want to and if they give themselves the right care.

The preparation for successful breast feeding begins during pregnancy. First, the mother should make up her mind that she will nurse her baby. About the seventh month she should start to prepare her breasts for nursing by washing the nipples daily with mild soap and water. During the last two months she needs extra proteins in her diet. Of course, during her whole pregnancy she should be under the care of her doctor, eat the right foods, and practice the rules of health and hygiene.

After the baby comes, an adequate supply of breast milk can be maintained if the mother follows a few simple rules:

1. Nurse the baby regularly according to his needs. Usually this is every three or four hours.

2. Nurse on alternate breasts at each feeding. If he does not get enough from one breast, nurse him for 15 minutes from the first breast and 5 minutes from the second, alternating the breasts at the next feeding.

3. If the baby does not empty the first breast, express the rest of the milk by hand. The public health nurse will teach the mother how to do this.

4. Eat three wholesome meals a day. These should include a quart of milk, plenty of other fluids, fruits and vegetables, whole grain cereals, eggs, meat and fish to provide extra protein, and most mothers are benefited by cod liver oil.

5. Get plenty of rest and sleep. A tired mother cannot produce an adequate supply of milk.

6. Keep serene and happy. Don't worry.

If the baby must be fed from a bottle, ask the doctor to prescribe the feeding. Parents should also depend upon the doctor to tell them when to change the feeding and when to add other foods to the baby's diet.

Rest and Sleep

The baby must have plenty of rest and sleep in order that he may store up energy for the rapid growth of his first year of life. Never again will he triple his weight in one year. That is a lot of growing and requires much energy.

A young baby sleeps most of the time except when he wakens for food. His life consists largely of eating and sleeping. As he grows older, he will stay awake a little longer; usually this starts before the evening feeding. Gradually he will progress to having three, then two naps a day.

His sleeping is somewhat regulated by his appetite. For example, when he is ready to give up the 2 a. m. feeding, he will suddenly sleep through this hour. This should not be hurried by the parent. Babies differ and the sleeping schedule of one baby will not meet the needs of another. When a baby is well fed according to his own needs and is comfortable with a dry diaper and no tight or wrinkled clothing, he will regulate his own sleeping hours.

The baby's sleeping garments should be loose and comfortable. For the very young baby the bedding should be securely but not tightly tucked in so there will be no danger of his smothering by pulling a loose covering over his head.

As the baby grows older and is more active, he may resent being covered with blankets in cold weather. "A good way to dress him when this problem arises," says the San Francisco Bureau of Maternal and Child Health Department of Public Health, "is to put on a warm jacket over the nightgown with sleeves longer than the hands. Then take a blanket 36 to 48 inches square, depending on the size of the baby. Put the center of one side on the baby's chest, pass the upper corners around under his arms to the back and over opposite shoulders, pinning them down loosely at the front. (See drawings.) This forms a loose bag which can be pinned across the bottom and cannot choke the baby. If other covering is needed, the baby will not be able to kick it off."

Cleanliness

Cleanliness for the baby means not only keeping him clean but being sure that everything about him is clean. The dictionary defines "clean" as free from dirt and impurities, and it is particularly the impurities and germs which must be kept away from the baby. In his short life he has not had the opportunity to build up a resistance to the disease germs which might reach him through unclean surroundings. The parents must use every care to keep these germs away from him. This means that everyone who handles the baby must always wash his hands first. Anything that goes into the baby's mouth should be boiled before use—nipples, spoons, drinking glass and so on.

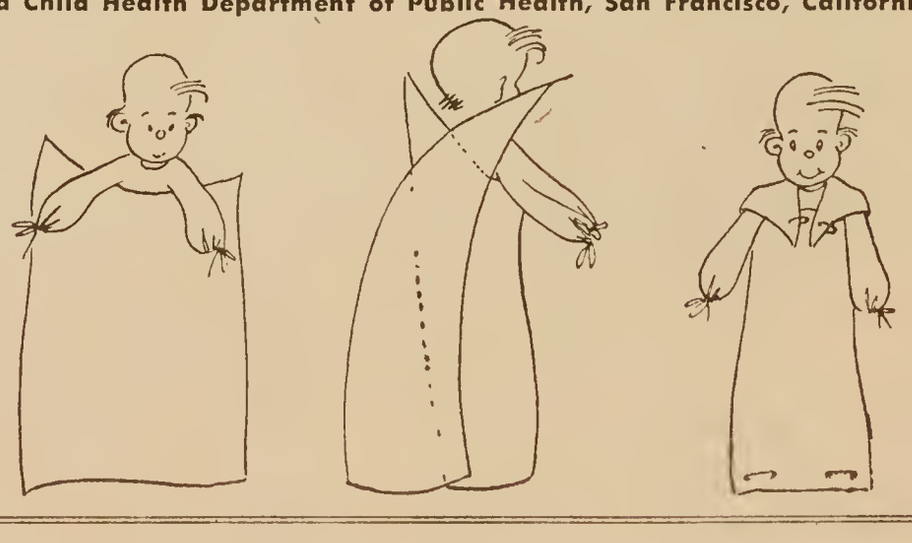
Utensils for food or the preparation of food, such as nursing bottles, dishes and utensils used for formula preparation, should also be boiled. The baby's clothes and bedclothes should be changed daily and whenever wet or soiled and should be laundered separately from the family wash.

A daily bath for the baby not only cleanses the skin, but it makes him more comfortable and relaxes him so that he sleeps more soundly. It also aids in heat regulation, which is a primary function of the skin. Bath time can be one of the happiest events of the day for both parent and baby.

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Happy New Year

If your baby kicks off the covers in cold weather, you can solve the problem by putting a warm jacket over his nightgown and pinning him into a blanket in the manner shown here. (See details in article on this page.) The idea and drawings are from "Straight From the Start", published by Bureau of Maternal and Child Health Department of Public Health, San Francisco, California.





For One and All!

No. 3021. This handsome jumper with wide shoulder flanges can easily double as a cap-sleeved dress. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, jumper, 2⅛ yards 54-inch; blouse, 2¼ yards 39-inch.

No. 3457. You will want an attractive smock to keep your good clothes fresh and clean. Sizes 10 to 42. Size 36, 3¼ yards 35-inch.

No. 2730. For the new baby here is a complete outfit, including a dainty dress and sleeper not shown. For fabric requirements, see pattern.

No. 2878. The good lines of this redingote make it an excellent choice; or make it as a tunic blouse. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 36, redingote, 2½ yards 54-inch. Tunic, 2½ yards 39-inch.

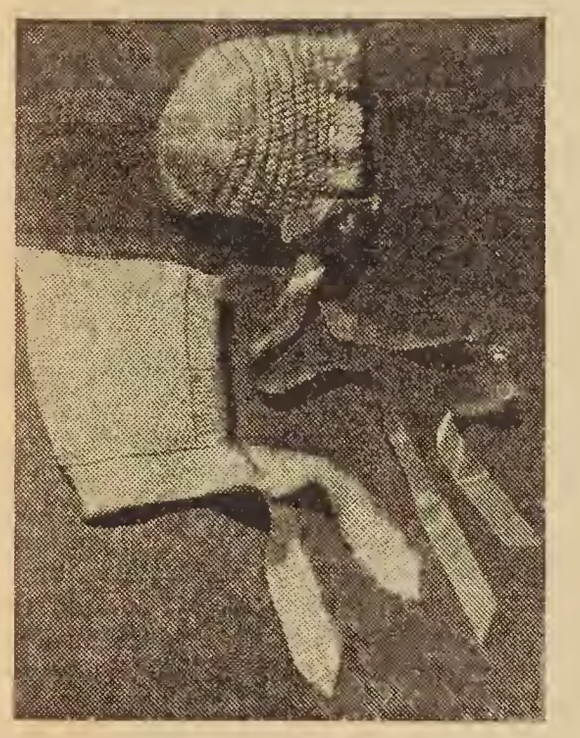
No. 3037. Here is the shirtwaist frock in a new and interesting version. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 3½ yards 35-inch.

No. 3012. This design includes a dear little dress for the toddler and a pair of sturdy rompers for play. Sizes 6 mos., 1, 2, and 3. Size 2, dress and panties, 2⅛ yards 35-inch; rompers, 1¼ yards 35-inch.

No. 2834. Make this nicely cut dress for the school-age girl, with sweetheart neck and comfortable, easy pockets. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, 2¼ yards 35-inch, 3¾ yards ric rac.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coin for each pattern wanted. Add 12 cents for our attractive Fashion Book OR send 25 cents for the Book AND a pattern of your own choosing. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

—A. A.—



Baby's crocheted bonnet No. PC1002 (upper half of picture) and boy's knitted bonnet No. PK1003 each require two ¾ oz. balls of baby wool yarn. To order instruction leaflet for making both of these, send 3 cents to Embroidery Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Vegetables in Winter

CALICO BEANS

1 cup cooked carrots	1½ cups milk
1 pint canned beans	1¾ teaspoons salt
2 tablespoons chopped pepper (red and green mixed)	⅛ teaspoon pepper

Combine all ingredients; simmer gently five minutes.

BEAN PERFECTION SALAD

1 recipe lemon gelatin	½ cup grated carrots (raw)
1 cup green beans (canned)	½ cup diced apple

Prepare the gelatin according to manufacturer's instructions, let cool until sirupy, add beans, carrots and apples. Pour into molds and chill. Unmold on crisp lettuce leaves.

BEANS AU GRATIN

1 pint canned beans	Dash paprika
1 cup milk	1 teaspoon salt
½ cup grated cheese	

Heat beans to boiling point, add milk and seasonings and simmer 5 minutes. Remove from heat, stir in cheese and serve.

COUNTRY CABBAGE

1 small head cabbage	1 cup medium cream
2 teaspoons salt	2 tablespoons sugar
1 beaten egg	2 tablespoons vinegar
⅓ teaspoon dry mustard	Dash pepper

Cook cabbage until tender in just enough salted water to steam through thoroughly; start with about 1 cupful boiling water and add more if danger of becoming dry. When cabbage is fork-tender, beat egg, cream, vinegar and seasonings together, add to cabbage and cook gently 3 or 4 minutes. Serve at once. This should not be wet enough to be sloppy.

SUPPER CABBAGE

1 medium cabbage	2 cups rich milk
1½ teaspoons salt	1 cup cracker crumbs
⅛ teaspoon pepper	2 tablespoons butter

Chop cabbage and cook until barely tender in salted water. Drain cabbage and combine all ingredients in buttered baking dish. Bake 30 minutes at 350 degrees F.

SMOTHERED CABBAGE

1 medium head cabbage, shredded	2 teaspoons salt
3 tablespoons drippings	Dash of pepper
1 cup thin cream or rich milk	⅛ teaspoon celery seed

Melt fat in heavy saucepan, add cabbage, seasonings and ½ cup boiling water. Cover tightly and simmer until tender. Stir in milk or cream and add a dash of paprika.

SWEET-SOUR CABBAGE

1 small head cabbage (red preferred)	⅛ teaspoon pepper
4 tablespoons butter or savory fat	2 teaspoons salt
	4 tablespoons vinegar
	3 tablespoons sugar

Shred cabbage coarsely and cook until just tender in as little salted water as possible. Add fat and seasonings, stir well and simmer 5 minutes.

—A. A.—

CRANBERRY DUMPLINGS

(a No-Sugar Dessert)

1 cup corn sirup	1 2-inch stick cinnamon
½ cup currant jelly	2 cups fresh cranberries
½ cup water	2 apples, peeled and sliced

Heat corn sirup, jelly, water and spice together; add cranberries and apples; cook gently for 5 minutes. Remove spice. Drop dumplings (see recipe below) by tablespoonfuls onto hot sauce; cover tightly; steam for 20 minutes. Serve hot. Makes 6 servings.

FLUFFY DUMPLINGS

2 teaspoons baking powder	3 tablespoons shortening
1 cup flour	1 egg, slightly beaten
½ teaspoon salt	¼ cup milk
	1 tablespoon corn sirup

Sift dry ingredients together; blend in shortening. Combine beaten egg, milk and corn sirup; stir into mixture to form a light dough.

—A. A.—

QUARREL

By Eleanor A. Chaffee

It was the longest day of all
You chose to leave. You stood up tall
And said the words that cut like steel
The heart of what we built as real.

Whether you meant those words or no,
I would not raise a hand to slow
Your going, or shape to a sound
Your name across the widening ground.

It is not written down in books,
But now I know how Silence looks. . . .

HAVE A HEALTHY BABY

(Continued from opposite page)

A few simple rules will help to make it an enjoyable experience:

1. Have everything ready and arranged for comfort and convenience before picking up the baby.

2. Be sure the room is warm enough, about 75 to 80 degrees, and that the bath water is the right temperature, 95 to 100 degrees.

3. Handle the baby gently but *firmly* supporting his head and back and lower him into the tub slowly with his feet first so that he will not be startled.

4. Dry him quickly and keep him covered so that he will not get chilled.

Practicing these rules will teach the baby to like his bath and he will begin to learn habits of cleanliness.

The five other essentials of good baby care—fresh air and sunshine, exercise and play, good elimination, regular medical supervision, and protection from disease and accident—will be discussed in later issues. Be sure to watch for these articles.

ONE-ACT PLAYS

If you are interested in securing good rural life one-act plays for production by amateur groups, write to *American Agriculturist*, Play Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for our new list of plays. Please enclose three cent stamp for postage.

These plays have been especially selected by *American Agriculturist*. They are 35 cents per copy and royalty-free to amateur groups. The list includes plays for both adults and young folks.

Ever Try Making Cough Syrup In Your Kitchen?

Quick Relief. No Cooking. Easy!

If you've never tried mixing your own cough medicine, you've missed a lot. It's no trouble—needs no cooking—and gives you about four times as much cough syrup for your money. You'll say it beats anything you ever tried for coughs due to colds. And here's how it's done:—

Make a plain syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until it is dissolved. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Get 2½ ounces of Pinex from your druggist. Put this into a pint bottle and fill up with your syrup. This makes a pint—a family supply. Tastes fine and never spoils. Children love it.

And as for results, you've never seen anything better. It goes right to work on the cough, loosening the phlegm, soothing the irritation, and helping clear the air passages. You will like it for its results, not merely for the money it saves.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, a most reliable soothing agent for throat and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

QUILT PIECES

My big bargain package beautiful fast color quilt pieces includes 500 yd. spool thread, free, 18 selected quilt patterns, plus enough assorted colorful goods to make over 1200 quilt patches; special $1.49 C.O.D. plus postage. 100% satisfaction money back guarantee. Send no money. Pay postman. MARY CALDWELL, CRAFT REMNANT CO., Dept. 13-E, Bloomington, Ill. Free! for prompt action—latest Trail Blazers' Almanac. Clip this.

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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

MOST of you will be reading this during the holiday season. May we at Sunnygables wish you all a Happy New Year.

May we also take this occasion to thank you for the hundreds of letters you have written in during the past year. These letters have cstablished such a close and intimate contact between us that I have come to look on this page as a letter I am addressing to my friends.

1946 Exciting

For us at Sunnygables, 1946 is going to be our reconversion year. Making the shift from a wartime to a peacetime operation will be interesting and exciting.

Exciting because of the boys who will be coming back. What an experience they have had! What a knowledge of the world they will bring to the Inlet Valley as they drift in one by one from the far parts of the earth.

Our Threshing Crew

I can imagine now the crew we'll have together some day at Sunnygables to do the threshing. There will be Son John back from Germany and his never-to-be-forgotten experience in the Battle of the Bulge, the crossing of the Remagen Bridge, and the stone quarry on the othcr side where a shell finally caught up with him but didn't mess him up too much.

There'll be red-headed Jack Conner. Probably Jack will be driving the mules. He has learned a lot about them transporting cargoes of the long-eared beasts from Calcutta to Shanghai. Perhaps he'll tell us about the amateur rodeos he has participated in, the polo he has played in India, and the pony races in China. Probably he will have less to say about the months he sweated it out in Assam routing freight shipments over the Burma Road.

Donnie McMillan will come up from the next farm to lend a hand. He's in Japan now. Already he's writing us interesting letters about Japanese agriculture and customs. He has a knack for illustration. While the boys are waiting for a load of grain, he'll sketch out for us a Japanese waterwheel, with a nail on a pine board.

Then if we are still short-handed, Eddie Millard will come on in the afternoon after his work in the milk plant is done. He too can tell us about Japan because he's right there on the spot now. And we'll telephone to town and get Dave Fairbanks to run out.

We always used to rely on Dave for the risky jobs like driving a big loaded truck down an icy hill. We weren't surpriscd therefore when Dave was cited by the Canadian government for shooting down buzz bombs over the English Channel. Dave was shot down over Germany too. When he landed he met the German civil population face to face. The old men and women and children weren't any too polite to him. Dave said he was never so glad to see anyone as he was a German soldier in uniform.

A Little World Congress

What a gang it will be! Privates to Flight Commanders all threshing grain with Sgt. Babcock.

Talk about a world Congress in San Francisco or Moscow or London. Why we can have one right in the Inlet Valley any day the fancy suits us.

The delegates to our congress will know their stuff too. They will be fresh from the dirt and the grime and the fighting on foreign soil. They will know how the people in other countries live and eat and think.

The boys in our little world congress—*and all that I have done is to describe the kind of worldwide experience that can be brought together on any farm or in any hamlet in the United States in years to come*—are bound to be realistic about America in the future.

Somehow, and this may be heresy, for the long pull I'll trust the judgment of our next fall's threshing crew against that of Mrs. Roosevelt, Ed Stettinus, Arthur Vandenberg and old Tom Connally of Texas our recently appointed delegates to U. N. O.

OUR 1946 PROGRAM

At Sunnygables we have followed for years the precept which is often stated but seldom lived up to that farming is a way of life.

We think we farm just as well and do just as well financially if we do things which make our job interesting as we do if we just settle down to a dull, monotonous grind.

Farming Challenging

The other day a prominent farm economist with just a touch of cynicism which seems to bc characteristic of the profession said to me, "Why is it that so many successful business and professional men become so absorbed in farming?" I answered quickly, "Because they find the job of running a farm well so challenging and interesting."

Probably these men have already licked most of their business and professional problems but when they tangle with farming they never know whether they are licking the problems or the problems are licking them.

Some New Problems

At Sunnygables, we have some of our operations under pretty good control. We have our dairy well established and it looks as though we might average a ton of milk sold a day in 1946 and make a minimum production of 500 lbs. of milk sold per man per day.

Of course we recognize that a lot of dairy farmers at times sell much more than 500 lbs. per man per day. What we don't know is how large a percentage of dairy farmers are able to sell a minimum of 500 lbs. of milk per man per day each of the 365 days of the year.

Then we are pretty well satisfied with the plan we have finally arrived at of wintering beef yearlings in the Southwest and bringing them up to Sunnygables in the spring to fatten on our good improved pastures and perhaps a little grain if the season is dry.

Finally we are fairly well satisfied with our small poultry operation. We think by raising a couple of broods of chicks a year and keeping at least partially in the meat breeds that we have a fairly flexible operation which we can adapt rathcr quickly to market prices.

Plenty of Problems

Of course I don't mean to imply that we have all the problems licked which are connected with selling a ton of milk a day, fattening a carload of beef steers, and turning over a couple of thousand hens a year. We haven't, nor do I know of any farmer who has. But these operations are fairly routine and so we welcome the new things which we shall try out in 1946 to add zest to life.

Field Chopped Forage

Our biggest venture in 1946 will be our purchase of a big field chopper. This machine costs real money. With it we plan to make our grass silage, our dry hay, and handle much of our bedding. Already we are worrying about the stones we may put through it and shuddering over the chance we have of wrecking it just when we need it most and can least afford a big repair bill.

Self-unloading Wagons

To use the field chopper to capacity, we've got to develop some method of getting the chopped material out of the vehicles into which we blow it and into the blower at the barn.

Our investigation of the possibility of self-unloading wagons is most discouraging to date. We are now playing with the idea of dump trailers which will discharge their loads on a moving platform which will feed the blower.

Until we lick the problem of handling the chopped material from field chopper to silo and barn, we've got plenty to think and argue about while we are doing our other work and on nights and Sundays.

Flue-dried Hay

Then there's the question of whether or not to make an installation to flue-dry chopped hay. We blow hot and cold on this one. We settle what we'll do one night and the next morning one of the boys shows up at milking time with a point we hadn't thought about the night before. We may try out flue-drying in 1946, but it's going to be a close race between our natural conservatism and our longing to beat the weather hazard in haying time.

A New Pen Stable

Already we're working at the job of converting the big barn on the Albright farm from an orthodox stable for 60 cows and the usual amount of young stock to a pen stable for 60 milkers. Our experience with two years of pen stabling is helping us out a lot with this adaptation. Nevertheless we think of new angles almost every day. When we put up the last partitions and drive the final nails, we want a set-up which will provide a maximum of cow comfort and call for a minimum of labor. So far as possible we want to mechanize not only the milking but the feeding and bedding and of course the manure handling.

Bedding Supply

And then this summer we're going to do something realistic about a supply of bedding. Pen stabling takes three times as much bedding as platform and stanchion stabling. We've had to buy tons of bedding the last two years, so a crop which will make a lot of bedding will in effect be a cash crop for us.

Possibilities we are considering are a permanent stand of Reeds canary grass on some wet land we have, sudan grass allowed to ripen, and corn stalks —the corn being planted very thick and grown primarily for bedding. We also have a variety of oats which for the last two years has done very well for both straw and grain in our valley. This is hopeful because oats and the Inlet Valley for years haven't been supposed to go together.

Hog Pasture

Year in and year out, we have accumulated some cash once or twice a year through our hogs. Note that I don't say we have made money with hogs. Nevertheless a $500 to a $1500 check twice a year for a bunch of shoats comes in handy. We have now decided that if we are going to stay in the pig business, we must set up a system of hog pastures that grow some grain to hog down. The laying out of what we propose so that it will be a more or less permanent set-up and run on from year to year with a minimum of care is another challenge which is making us do some thinking this winter. Of course the base of our hog operation will be ladino clover. We'll pasture it in summer and feed it as hay and silage in the winter.

—A. A.—

FARM NOTES

To prepare our calves, our yearlings, and our bred heifers for pen stabling when they join the milking herd, we are bedding only about a third of the pens in which they run. In this way we are teaching them to go to the dry part of the pen to lie down close together. I feel quite sure that as these young animals grow up they will follow the habit of bedding down on the clean dry portion of a pen and that in this way we can save some of the large amount of bedding which is the one big disadvantage of pen stabling.

* * *

Our combine milker continues to work all right. Two men milk six cows at a time with it. They are not pushed very hard to do this despite the fact that they use the hot cloth and quick milking technique. The fact that they have no pails to handle and no milk to carry saves them a lot of time and energy.

* * *

We have three litters of York pigs running with a bunch of yearling heifers. They have a fenced-off hopper in one corner of the pen in which they get their feed. In addition to the grain, they also eat a lot of silage and quite a little clover and alfalfa hay. They like to get hold of the clover blossoms. There is one water bucket in this pen and some of the pigs have already learned to drink from it by standing on their hind legs and pushing the control down with their noses. I don't think these pigs will make us a cent, but they will save up some capital which can be drawn on about the time we need it next spring to pay for grass seed and fertilizer.

Maine Subscriber Collects Reward For Jailing Cattle Thieves—

OTHER SERVICE BUREAU ITEMS

"I am a subscriber to the *American Agriculturist*, also my buildings are properly posted with your Service Bureau Sign. On the night of July 24, some one killed and removed a heifer from a field I was pasturing. I offered a reward of $150 in several local newspapers. Due to this, I received information that led to the arrest of three men.

"At the November term of Court at South Paris, the Grand Jury indicted them. They pleaded guilty without standing trial, and were sentenced to six months in city jail, where they are doing time.

"I paid the $150 reward to Roy and Annable Noyes of Dixfield. I consider they are in line for the reward you offer. Any more information you wish I would be glad to furnish."

—GUY B. ANDREWS, Canton, Maine.

THE REWARD check claimed by our subscriber for Roy and Annable Noyes was sent just as soon as we could get it in the mail. We want to congratulate Mr. Andrews for his own offer of a reward. He wanted to catch the thieves and was willing to spend some money to do it. That's our situation, too, and explains why the editors of *American Agriculturist* offered the $50 reward to which Mr. Andrews refers.

There is no money that we spend more cheerfully! We feel that every arrest and jail sentence for stealing livestock on farms is a warning to others that it just does not pay. We hope we will have occasion to pay another reward soon.

To refresh the memory of any who have occasion to apply for the reward, we are again repeating the rules which are as follows:

1. The chickens or cattle must be stolen from a farm owned or leased by a subscriber to *American Agriculturist* and who has an *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau Sign posted on the property when the theft is committed. However, a man does not have to be a subscriber in order to claim the reward.

2. The reward will be paid to the person or persons who furnish information and testimony which lead to the arrest and conviction. Since information may come from more than one source, it naturally follows that the reward may be split between two or more persons.

3. The information must lead to conviction and the thief must serve a jail sentence of at least 30 days. A 30 day suspended sentence does NOT serve the purpose.

4. Notification of the theft and arrest must be sent to *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y., when the arrest is made.

5. The person or persons who claim the reward must cooperate in establishing who discovered and furnished the evidence that led to the arrest and imprisonment.

6. The reward offer will continue until definite announcement of cancellation is given on this page. When rewards are discontinued, any claims already in will be paid in cases where all rules are met.—*H. L. C.*

—A. A.—

HE "LOST INTEREST"

"What can I do to get my money back? I made a deal with a man who promised to cut some wood for me. He told the hard luck story, and asked for part of his money in advance. I fell for the story, and now I cannot get him to do the work. Can I have him arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses?"

Frankly, the answer to your question "what can I do?" is "not much." Any attempt to have this man arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses would be risky. He could probably bring evidence to show that he intended to do the work, but that circumstances beyond his control prevented him. Then he might turn around and sue you for false arrest.

It is unbusinesslike to pay a man for work not done, but once it has been done, it is a question of taking the work when you can get it, or of charging the amount off if the man refuses or neglects to do it. You, of course, could bring civil action against the man; that is, sue him for the amount you advanced. That is a doubtful procedure unless the man has property, because a judgment is not much good if you cannot collect it.

—A. A.—

RABBIT BAIT

"We would like to raise rabbits. We have started several times, but seem to be unable to find an assured market. I am enclosing an ad which I found today and would like your advice about it."

The ad is one of those "too good to be true" propositions. A concern wants to sell rabbits and agrees to pay $25.00 each for rabbits grown from stock purchased from them. The buy-back rabbit business has had a long and unsavory history, and disappointment and disillusionment are all that have come to those who have taken the promises at face value.

The Service Bureau advises that livestock should never be bought on the basis of the promises of the seller to buy back offspring. It doesn't work.

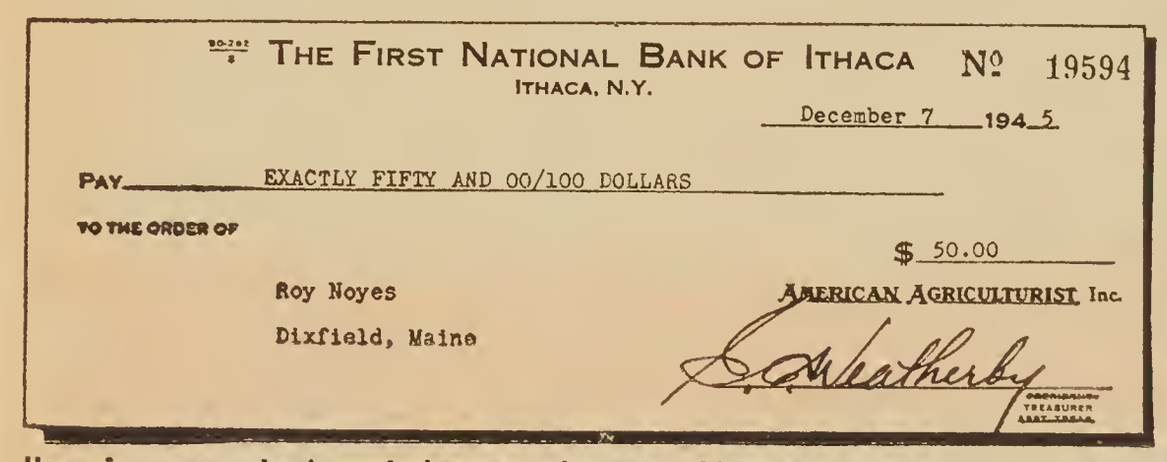
—A. A.—

AT YOUR SERVICE!

"The matter on which you are working has been satisfactorily straightened out. We will advertise your efficient service."

Early this year, this subscriber sent to a mail order house for goods. There was a mixup in the order. After considerable correspondence, the matter was straightened out.

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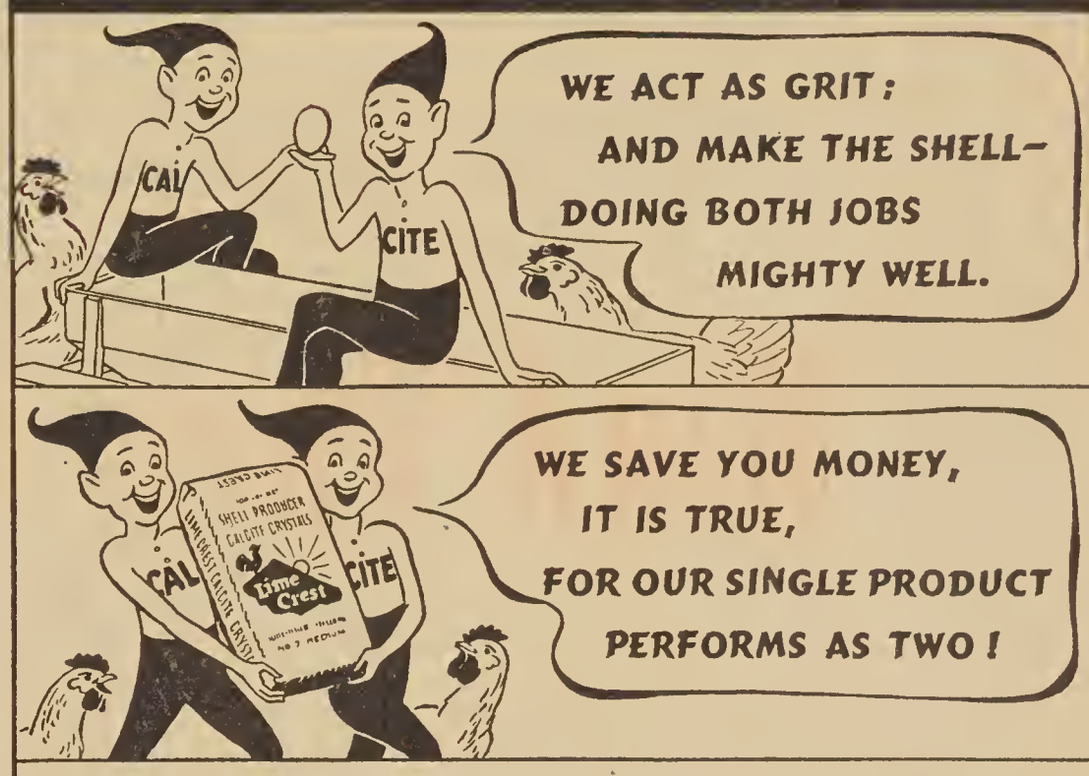
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Dixfield, Maine

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OFF TO . . .

"Mind Their Own Business"



TODAY the good dairy farmer must do more than just produce milk. He must have control over the way his milk is marketed. He has that control through the Dairymen's League.

About this time every year farmers and their families in 677 League Locals get together to review the past year's operations, express themselves, elect officers and make plans for the coming year. Officially these gatherings are called League Local Annual Meetings. Actually, they are just farm families come together for two or three hours to *Mind Their Own Business*—the cooperative marketing of their most important product. At these meetings, they . . .



GET THE FACTS.

Not only are complete reports on the past year's operations, but in addition such important questions as the outlook for demand and prices are discussed. This year there will be considerable discussion on how the League can best serve farmers during the post-war years ahead . . .



SPEAK THEIR MIND.

The open discussion period provides ample opportunity for members to express themselves and say what services they want their League to provide them. Such discussion helps elected League officials direct the affairs of the cooperative in accordance with the membership's wishes . . .



ELECT OFFICERS.

All League officers are elected by the democratic principle of one man, one vote. A League officer must be a milk producer and a member of the League. He knows the farmer's problem first hand—his interests and the interests of the other members are one and the same . . .



ENJOY FELLOWSHIP.

Farm meetings—whether they be of the Grange, Farm Bureau, other cooperatives or of the League—offer a good opportunity to visit with your neighbors and exchange ideas. Most League local meetings provide time for Food, Fun and Fellowship as well as Facts.



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

JANUARY 19, 1946



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Pa's BIG HAY CHECK

By Reuben Oldfield

PA AND ME and Ma went to church Sunday and stayed to Sunday School. We all had on new clothes. Pa had sold his hay and got a big check and Ma said it was time we all had some new clothes, but Pa thought he didn't need any.

"That's what you always say," said Ma. "If it wasn't for me you'd go around looking like something the rag-picker throwed away."

"That blue suit of mine is pretty good yet," said Pa.

"It's a good antique," said Ma. "It's been your best suit ever since I can remember, and it has hung on that wire hanger so long that it fits you like a curtain on a broom-stick."

"Maybe it needs pressing."

"It is all out of style and it makes you look like an old Civil War veteran dressed up for Memorial Day. All you lack is the G. A. R. hat and a musket."

"There was a lot of wear in that suit," said Pa.

"There must have been," said Ma, "or it would have fallen to pieces years ago."

"Maybe I better take it down to the dry-cleaner," said Pa. "I think it needs cleaning."

"It needs a new suit," said Ma, snappy like, "I been plagued by that old thing till I'm sick and tired of it. It's time I set my foot down!" And Ma puckered her lips like she does when she pricks her finger.

"Well!" said Pa. "We could go to town Saturday and see what they got."

"We're going tomorrow and have it over with," said Ma.

Pa thought a while then he said, "Could", and picked up his paper.

We parked right in front of Mr. Hahn's big clothing store and Ma said, "Let's take a good look at the windows before we go inside. They never stick any old stuff in the window — they keep that in back to trot out for the bargain hunters."

Pa liked a nice striped suit that was on a dummy but Ma said, "No. You better stick to the quieter patterns."

"I don't call that a loud suit," said Pa.

"Not when it's on that dummy," said Ma. "But if you should burst your cocoon dressed up in a natty suit like that, after folks are used to seeing you in that blue relic, it would be like shooting off a Roman candle in a prayer-meeting. The whole neighborhood would have hysterics."

"I always wanted a striped suit," said Pa.

"I always wanted a diamond necklace, but I wouldn't dare wear one if I had it."

Mr. Hahn opened the door for us. He was awful glad to see Pa and shook hands and was awful jolly.

Ma said, "We want to look at some men's suits, first."

"It is about time your husband had a new suit. If all my customers took as good care of their suits as he does, I would go bankrupt."

"He does take good care of his suits — he doesn't wear them," said Ma, and Mr. Hahn laughed out loud and said, "That's the woman of it. They know."

He opened a glass door and pulled out a whole row of nice suits that smelled like camphor flakes.

"Something in a blue?" he asked, looking at Pa.

"No," said Ma, "he wants something different this time."

"We have some nice shades of brown — very nobby," said Mr. Hahn.

"He thinks he looks better in gray," said Ma.

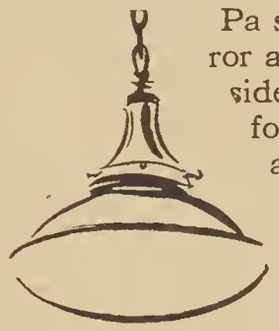
So Pa tried on a gray coat, but Ma didn't like it, and he put about a million other gray coats on, but Ma kept shaking her head and saying, "No, he don't like that one."

Then Mr. Hahn put a blue coat on Pa and Ma said, "After all, I guess blue is your color."

"There is nothing like a nice shade of blue—it's always neat and dressy," said Mr. Hahn, and Pa said, "How about that striped suit in the window?"

And before Ma could open her mouth, Mr. Hahn said, "I got one right here." And Pa had it on.

I thought Pa looked awful nice in it and even Ma said it was very dressy. Mr. Hahn said, "That make always fits good around the shoulders."



Pa stood in front of the long mirror and looked at himself, first one side then the other. He was there for a long time before he looked at the price-tag.

"Is this the stock number or the price?" he asked Mr. Hahn.

(*Turn to Page* 8)



Today's Feed Situation

☆

A Report to G.L.F. Patrons

☆

THE first winter since the close of the war finds this country faced with the greatest food demand in its history. Not only our own people, but people everywhere look to America for food.

To supply this need, the wartime policy of "full speed ahead" on food production remains in effect. Livestock production is especially encouraged by ceiling prices on feeds and grain, plus support prices and subsidies on livestock products. Thus feed prices, while high, are low in relation to pork, for example.

Farmers therefore have continued to raise great numbers of livestock, and to feed them for full production.

Supply vs. Demand

Is there enough feed to keep all these animals going at present feeding rates? The Feed Industry Council recently conducted a survey to find out. The survey showed that domestic supplies of feed are a little short of meeting the demand. The estimated deficit is about 3½%. The amount of grain and feed available is very high, but not quite high enough to feed all the present animals all they will eat at present rates of feeding.

When feed supply doesn't equal demand, three types of adjustments can be made:

1. More Feed. In the recent war years this has been done by importing grain from Canada and elsewhere, and by diverting surplus wheat from the human food supply.

2. Less Animals. Selling off some of the poultry and livestock now on farms. In 1944 the situation was very similar. The greatest reduction in hog numbers in history took place. The number of hogs remaining, however, was still far above pre-war years.

3. Lower Feeding Rates. In 1943, average market weights of hogs were sharply reduced at a tremendous saving in grain. Some reduction in the weight of broilers also took place.

During the next six months probably some or all of these things will happen. The total amount of adjustment needed is not great. However, when it is more profitable to feed than not to feed, adjustments take place very slowly. In some sections and in some classes of livestock, adjustments may be very severe when they finally are made.

Distribution Problems

Every G.L.F. Service Agency and every feed merchant is securing all the feed for his community he possibly can. But supplies of feed in country warehouses are low. The demand is great. A snowstorm or any transportation or milling tie-up can easily disrupt the flow of feed. Your own supplier, through no fault of his own, may be seriously short of feed or even out of feed at times.

Because protein is extremely short there may be times when the level of protein in dairy and poultry feeds will be lower than farmers are accustomed to. The demand for protein is so great that much pressure is being put on the government to take over part of the protein supplies and allocate them according to the needs as officials see it.

Summing Up

There is not quite enough feed to go around. Protein is so scarce that it may be necessary to reduce the protein levels in feeds. Acute temporary and local feed shortages may strike anywhere anytime. No real relief can be expected until feed demand and feed supplies are brought into balance. In the judgment of G.L.F. feed men, this process will take many months.

What to do . . .

1. Use feed efficiently. Save the mash for the layers. Feed the dairy ration to the efficient milk producers and the growing young stock. Get rid of the cull cows and hens and the meat birds.
2. Where possible, try to keep a week's supply of feed on hand as protection against shipping or other delays. A full oat bin is good insurance. There is no reason to believe that feed and grain will be cheaper in the next few months.
3. If you are planning to expand your livestock or poultry operations, be sure you have enough feed supplies lined up to take care of them.

GLF COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—*The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania—*
OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

Plant a Small Fruit Garden This Year

By George L. Slate

SMALL FRUITS are not grown as much as they should be on the average farm. In fact, many farms in fruit growing sections, except those growing berries commercially, do not produce enough of these delicious fruits for home use.



GEORGE SLATE

Yet their contribution to the family diet and to pleasant living can be well worthwhile. For sheer enjoyment a strawberry shortcake, or a dish of fresh ripe strawberries with sugar and cream is hard to beat. Another treat that can be had only from the home fruit garden is dead ripe blackberries sweetened with honey. Berries fresh from the plant are incomparably superior in dessert quality to the average market specimen. For those who will consider more than the pleasing taste sensations to be derived from the eating of a dish of berries there is the matter of vitamin C so often stressed by the nutritionists. Vitamin C is much nicer to take in strawberries than in pills.

Easy to Grow

All of the berries are most useful in the kitchen, and their products are standard in every well-run home. Strawberry jam, frozen strawberries, canned and frozen raspberries, jam and juice, blackberries canned and as jam, currant jelly and gooseberry jam and jelly are only a few that may be mentioned.

The berries are all easy to grow and require no expensive tools not found on any farm. Spraying may often be dispensed with, although occasionally a bucket pump or knapsack sprayer may be needed for a special job of controlling some disease or insect. Relatively little space is required and some kinds, such as currants and gooseberries may be grown in shady spots along the north side of buildings or fences, or among the fruit trees or grape vines.

Fruit All Summer

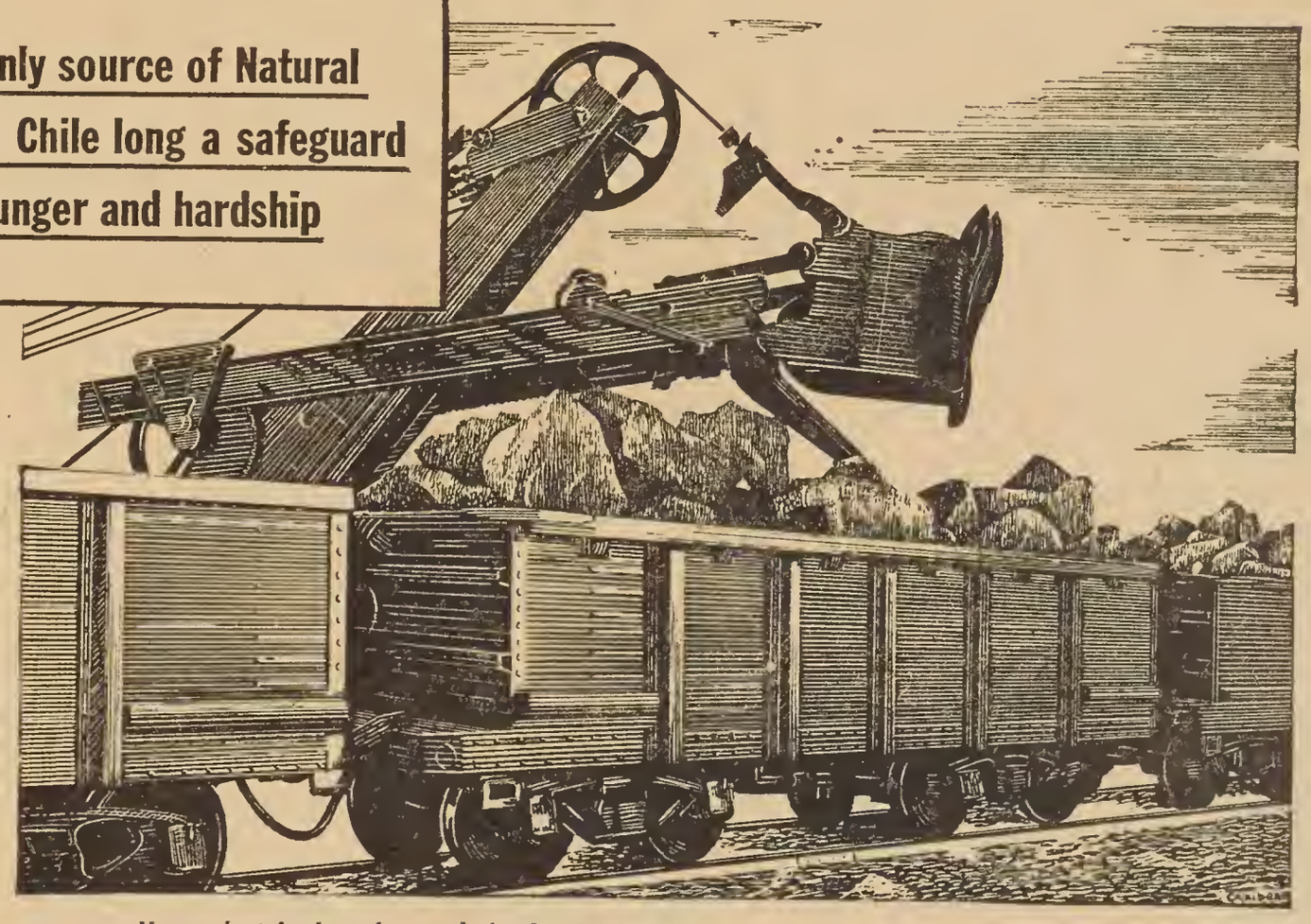
The berries all fruit every year, and although frost may reduce a crop some fruit is usually borne. The brambles all bloom so late, that only in the most frosty situations are they seriously damaged. The plants are relatively inexpensive and so easily are they propagated that one may soon have a large planting from a relatively small start.

Another important asset of small fruits is the long season over which they ripen. Strawberries start the season in June, raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries continue it in July and early August. Where soils permit their culture, blueberries are in season from late July through August. If grapes are grown, the earliest varieties take over in late August and the late-keeping varieties may be held until Christmas. For the slack period in mid-August a peach or plum tree or two may be needed to bridge the gap between the brambles and early grapes.

All things considered, a home garden planting of small fruits, properly arranged and well-cared for, can be counted on to return as substantial dividends as any farm enterprise receiving an equal amount of attention.

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PEOPLE are apt to think of Chilean Nitrate as a free-flowing nitrogen fertilizer, easy to handle and distribute on the farm—ideal for every need and especially for direct application on fruit, vegetable, and other high-value crops where every safeguard must be provided to protect and insure the investment in high yields and top quality.

Behind the finished product, there is a complicated production problem, because like other natural products, Chilean Nitrate has to be mined, refined, and processed before it is ready for use. This requires great factories and power equipment and the labor of thousands of workers. Back of production, however, there is the dramatic story of the tremendous deposits of natural nitrate ore themselves. Formed in some mysterious manner, centuries ago, they are a spectacular example of Nature's scientific planning for future needs. Through the ages, this immense storehouse of rich, natural fertility, established high up in the vast, rainless desert of northern Chile, has existed to give assurance of freedom from the menace of starvation to the people of all countries.

The only natural nitrate in the world, Chilean Nitrate combines maximum efficiency with low cost. Growers know it to be dependable, efficient, profitable; quick, safe and sure. After 100 years' experience, they have learned to depend upon it—to *prefer* it for all their crops. Just being natural seems to make it different from any other kind.

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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

THE IDEA HAS HOLES

THERE is more behind these strikes that occupy the headlines than meets the eye. Let's take a look at this revolutionary proposal that a company's books be examined to see whether or not they can afford to boost wages. Somehow the proposal doesn't ring true. Suppose, for example, that the books of one company showed that higher wages could be paid but a competitor's books showed a loss. By any stretch of the imagination can you believe that union labor would work for less money in one plant than in the other?

Or suppose these same books should show that an entire industry could pay more wages now, but next year the books might show that in order to survive the industry must pay less wages. Can you imagine that labor union leaders would accept a wage cut? Neither can we!

Let's look at the thing from another angle. Suppose you are a small manufacturer who had a war contract. Suppose you have no idea what supplies or new equipment for peacetime production will cost. Nevertheless, your help puts in a demand for 30% more wages, and at the same time a government bureau indicates that you won't be allowed to charge more for your product. Wouldn't you be worried? We think you would.

Farmers have no quarrel with unions or union leaders so long as their demands are reasonable and their methods legal. Workers need unions just as farmers need their organizations. But right now some union leaders are losing public sympathy and support for the men they are supposed to represent.

A MENACE TO POTATO GROWERS

FEW POTATO farmers in the Northeast ever heard of the golden nematode. Unless something is done they are going to hear more about it, and they are not going to like what they hear. Right now eleven farms on Long Island, totaling about 1500 acres, are infested with this new and serious potato insect. Fortunately, this is the only known infestation in the United States and quick work might eradicate it.

It has been predicted by men who should know that unless it is checked this insect will ruin the potato industry in the Northeast. The pest is spread on tubers, by sacks that contained infested tubers, by wind, water and farm machinery, and also by men and animals who travel from infested to clean land. Infested fields produce a light crop of very small potatoes.

At its annual meeting last November, the New York State Farm Bureau Federation passed a strong resolution urging an adequate Federal or State appropriation to cover rental or purchase of the infested land in order to take it out of production. The resolution asked for a strong quarantine of the area, and for research by the USDA and the State College of Agriculture on the control of the pest.

At the annual meeting of the Empire State Potato Club at Buffalo a similar resolution was passed.

The potato industry of the Northeast is too important to leave any stone unturned in wiping out this infestation.

FALL FRESHENING COWS

LAST fall the sale of fluid cream in New York City was banned as one method of increasing the available supply of fluid milk. Due to a request from ice cream dealers, the New York City Board of Health lifted the ban on the sale of cream for a ten-day period ending January 5. Because cream sales cut into fluid milk supplies, New York City milk distributors protested immediately, and at a meeting called by the City Department of Health on December 26, urged that the metropolitan milk shed be opened not only to outside cream but to fluid milk as well.

The thanks of all dairymen in the milk shed should go to Health Commissioner E. L. Stebbins for resisting the pressure. Commissioner Stebbins said he was aware of the fact that some dealers are short of milk, but at the same time essential needs have been met. The Commissioner stated emphatically that under no circumstances would he consider opening up the milk shed without a hearing by the Board of Health at which all sections of the milk industry would be given an opportunity to speak.

Regardless of what caused the shift away from fall milk production toward more spring and summer production, it is time for dairymen to give serious heed to the situation. As rapidly as possible more cows must be bred to freshen during the late summer and early fall.

PEOPLE

PEOPLE can be classified in many different ways. They can be divided into white, black and yellow; rich and poor; tall and short; fat and slim. They can be divided in another way—into leaders, followers, and "balkers."

Some philosopher once said that real thinking is the hardest work man can do, and that most of us do very little of it. Once in a while someone inherits or develops the ability to think new thoughts, and if his thoughts are constructive he becomes one of a small group of leaders.

The vast majority of men are followers. When some leader has a good idea, the followers grasp it, boost it, and sometimes try to claim a morsel of credit for it. If you belong in this class, don't despair. It takes more than generals to make an army. If you're a follower, be a good one!

Fortunately the third group, the balkers, is small. They are the ones who say, "What was good enough for grandfather is good enough for me," or "It cannot be done!" If you get a bit impatient at times because the balkers seem to slow up progress, remember that real progress never stops. The best advice you can give a balker is to get out of the way or he'll get run over!

A SENSIBLE SUGGESTION

AT THE recent meeting of the New York State Grange a resolution was adopted asking that farmers be allowed to sell up to 15 quarts of milk a day without a milk license but with a health permit. It was pointed out that in many communities dairymen, in hauling their milk to plants, pass by homes of consumers who have no regular milk delivery.

That is a sensible and wise suggestion.

NEW AND AMAZING

SOME amazing new things are coming in agriculture, and they are coming fast. Just as an example, Professor Ora Smith of Cornell, at a recent meeting of potato growers, told of a chemical which will increase the number of stems per seed piece, and increase the number of tubers per hill by about 10%. Potato growers may be able to use this chemical to decrease the number of oversized potatoes of some varieties.

Another chemical, properly used, retards sprout growth of potatoes in storage. It has already been tried on a Long Island potato farm. What next? Your guess is as good as ours.

A BETTER HERD

IN DECIDING whether or not to join an artificial breeding association some dairymen ask "Which is cheaper?" and base their decision on the answer. But other considerations are far more important. Does artificial breeding or keeping a herd sire give better breeding efficiency? Which gives the greatest opportunity for herd improvement?

As a matter of fact, except for the man with a few cows, membership in an artificial breeding association is not cheaper. But there is evidence, fast multiplying with the years, that membership in an artificial breeding association is one of the best ways to build up a better herd production average.

BUILD CHARACTER!

IN SPITE of the fact that we of this age have material blessings beyond anything our fathers ever dreamed of, we are restless, dissatisfied and unhappy, though we have just brought to a close the worst war in history.

The whole trouble is that we have not kept the spiritual in line with the material. We have a civilization only skin deep, based on gadgets instead of on character.

Recently, in visiting about this problem with Dr. E. E. Day, President of Cornell University, he suggested that we must find some way to do more character building in our homes, our schools, and our universities, and that at least one way to develop character was to restore the pride in good work, in a job well done. President Day maintains that if we can restore pride in accomplishment and honest work, and the challenge that work gives to do our best, it will do much to build self-reliance and character.

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

WOMEN are supposed to be the dispensers of gossip, but I sometimes wonder if men do not excel them in the art.

One day while shopping in a village store, I could not help overhearing a loud conversation which was being carried on by several individuals who seemed to have nothing better to do than just hang around. One of them was discussing the marital troubles of a neighbor, telling how he would manage that man's wife if she were his, and punctuating his counsel with profuse profanity. Presently the conversation turned to the black market, and one of the men urged the others to join with him and make "plenty of dough." Finally they got around to discussing the efforts of the town fathers to improve the town. In their opinion, these efforts were foolish. Why change?

As I walked out of the store with my groceries, the words of the opening verses of the First Psalm came to mind:

"Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful; but his delight is in the law of the Lord; and in His law doth he meditate day and night."

— *A Country Parson.*

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

I THINK nearly every man likes to get a good joke on his women folks. Of course, the kind, gentle critters never try to answer back!! But there is one kind of a joke about women in which I could never quite see the point. That is about their spending money so freely. The joke columns are always carrying some variation of this joke. It may be true that some women of the butterfly type are spendthrifts, but I think that if we men are really honest about it, we will have to agree that most women, particularly farm women, are not at all like John's wife, Mary.

John was looking over the bills. "Good grief, Mary," he said, "you must think that I am money itself."

To which Mary promptly replied: "I wish to goodness you were. THEN MAYBE I COULD CHANGE YOU!"

But when it comes to women's talk, I am not so sure that I can give them as good a recommendation. I am inclined to agree with Bill.

Mrs. Bill had just made the remark that she had been reading that the average woman has a vocabulary of only five hundred words.

To which Bill answered: "Yes, it is a small stock, BUT THINK OF THE TURNOVER!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 143, No. 2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. Colby Bartlett, Associate Circulation Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK: Estimated uniform price for December milk for the New York market is $3.61. Depending on area, a 70c or 80c subsidy will be added. Estimated total return to dairymen for milk shipped to New York $15,000,000, $2,400,000 less than January last year. **Production in milk shed for December was the lowest since 1938.**

New York City Board of Health has refused to open milk shed to outside cream and milk. (See Editorial Page).

Butter industry has petitioned President Truman, Price Administrator Bowles, and Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, to stimulate production and prevent severe butter shortage **by a substantial increase in the price ceiling.** U. S. consumers use (or would like to) 40,000,000 pounds of butter a week. Present production about 15,000,000 a week.

POULTRY: Egg surplus is not developing as big nor fast as some predicted. Reason: consumption continues better than expected. At one time 1946 surplus of 24,000,000 cases was predicted. Prices have followed ceilings downward but there has been no real break in prices. One may come in late January or in February. Supply of eggs WILL exceed market demands next spring. Producers' program should include: **close culling, starting only with good chicks, cutting corners that don't cut production, maintaining egg quality.**

SHEEP: Charge has been made that lamb subsidy, instead of encouraging sheep expansion, has encouraged liquidation. Number of sheep and lambs is lowest since 1928. Demand for bred ewes will be higher in the spring.

INCOME TAX: If you didn't file a complete income tax report before January 15, the report must be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue before March 15.

POTATOES: Certified seed potato production in northeastern states and Canadian provinces totals 19,221,000 bushels, 9% less than 1944, 10% above 1943. Katahdins up 5% from '44; Chippewas down 33%; Green Mountains down 4%; Cobblers down 21%; Sebagos down 24%.

Congress is considering Brewster Bill, which would set up national production quota on potatoes, to be divided among states and growers, **but not affecting growers with less than three acres.** In some respects bill is less drastic than Warren Bill of some years past. Nevertheless, it is heading toward government crop control. **At annual meeting, Empire State Potato Club went on record as opposed to principle of support prices and government control.**

SPENDING: Surveys show that farmers intend to buy labor-saving machinery and home conveniences and that much of buying will be from savings and current earnings. Farm mortgage debt has declined steadily. **Farmers understand pitfalls of heavy indebtedness and credit buying which ruined some in years following first World War.**

FARM SUPPLIES: **Grass Seed**—Supply of ADAPTED alfalfa seed is short. **Don't waste it on poor land.** Prepare seed bed thoroughly. Use minimum seeding rate.

Red clover seed is moderately short. Alsike seed supply adequate and may be used to replace some red clover. Ladino seed supply is good based on '45 use, but '46 demand is likely to be considerably higher. Timothy seed supply adequate, also Red Top. If you want smooth brome seed order it promptly.

Spray Materials—Supply of materials for spraying and dusting appears ample with the exception of rotenone and nicotine. **Order spray lime early and take delivery promptly.**

MISCELLANEOUS: Coal brooder stoves for chicks scarce; oil brooders VERY scarce; some electric brooders available.

Some shortage in milk pails, but most dairy equipment items adequate.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



ONCE more food science comes to bat and gives us facts which tell us that the things we like are good to eat, among them all my favorite treat—a heapin' dish of sauerkraut, which I can hardly do without. I've always had a secret hunch that sour cabbage served for lunch was filled with scientific stuff in words I'm very apt to muff. Regardless of this research dope, I tell you here I never hope to lift a morsel on my fork as good as sauerkraut and pork, for this here shredded cabbage meal, with hocks and spareribs in the deal, is what the epicure esteems among his fondest menu dreams. Wise doctors now endorse my view and make me nappy as I chew upon my juicy mess of kraut, to stave off ulcers, boils and gout.

Research books cure us of our ills and tell us we will need no pills, and we can rule the doctor out if we eat lemons, limes and kraut, as well as liver, cheese and eggs and drink our milk clear to the dregs. Moreover, they declare of late that cabbage vitamins are great, and often equal orange juice to make bad stomach germs vamoose. I sure admire them scientists for thinkin' up new-fangled twists to make us eat the grub we like and not go on no hunger strike. Especially when winter nears and heavy appetite appears, and I can risk a double chin imbibing needful vitamins. So watch me rise and shake a leg when Mother taps the old kraut keg!

Now's a good time to rout rust with GULF NO-RUST NO. 1



IN EXHAUSTIVE TESTS with the Weatherometer machine, 4 other rust preventive compounds broke down and failed to protect after exposures of 1 to 24 days. *Gulf No-Rust No. 1* was still protecting bright metal parts when these tests were discontinued after 25 days . . . *equal to more than 200 days of outdoor exposure.*

RUST forms on brightly polished surfaces of your farm machinery even though you've put it in the barn or shed for the winter.

So now, while you're not so busy, brush GULF NO-RUST NO. 1 on moldboards, cultivator shovels, harrow discs, and all bright parts, to protect them thoroughly from rust damage. One coating of GULF NO-RUST NO. 1, applied before they have a chance to rust, will keep them shiny and sharp until you take them to the fields next spring.

GULF'S NO-RUST NO. 1 is long-lasting, easy to apply. It goes on smoothly and easily with a stiff paint brush. And it doesn't drip on barn floors to make a mess.

GET GULF NO-RUST NO. 1 today. Spend a few minutes going over your farm machinery now. Save money and make your equipment last longer.



SLACK-SEASON REMINDER! Electric motors don't need much oil, but they should have an oil made especially for the purpose. *Gulf Electric Motor Oil* is made to give smooth, long-lasting lubrication to bearings of small electric motors . . . on milking machines, pumps, milk coolers; also on refrigerators, sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, and other household appliances. Treat yours to a thorough lubrication now!



GULF PENETRATING OIL is a big help when you're working over farm machinery, putting it in shape for the busy season. This oil, which contains graphite, goes right in to loosen rusted nuts or bolts so that they come off easily and quickly. Fine for stopping squeaks, too, in automobile springs, rusty locks and hinges. Keep a can on hand. You'll find plenty of use for it around the farm.

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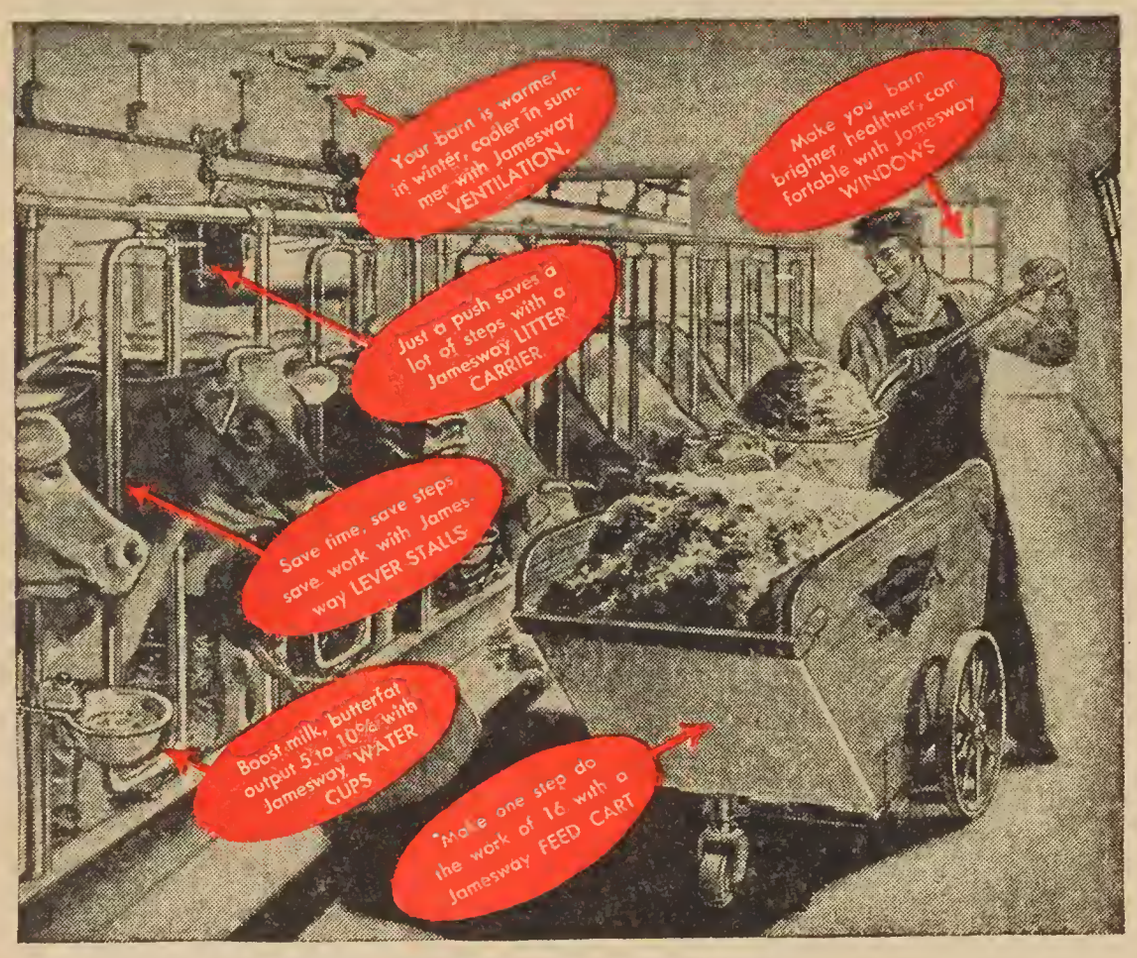
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1946 CATALOG *now ready*

How to Prevent Soil Depletion

By George Serviss

FOR BETTER SOILS

TO PREVENT soil depletion, erosion must be controlled, tillage operations must be adjusted to the particular soil, organic matter must be replenished, and commercial fertilizer and lime must be applied where needed in adequate amounts.

NEVER before in the history of this country has our soil received so much publicity. Many different methods are being advocated by various groups for "saving the soil." One group feels that every acre must be liberally limed and fertilized even if it must be done at government expense. Another group devotes its attention to erosion, a third group to organic matter, a fourth to earthworms, and so on.

Many of these groups have taken a particular phase of soil depletion and centered attention on it with almost complete disregard of other phases. Few have attempted to present to the public a well-rounded picture.

It is generally recognized that soil depletion can be divided into three main classes: (1) actual loss of soil by erosion, (2) loss of plant foods by leaching and cropping, and (3) physical deterioration. Erosion and physical deterioration are more important than the actual loss of plant foods.

Erosion

The seriousness of erosion varies with the kind of soil, the cropping system, and the section of the country. Loss of top soil through sheet or gully erosion is a serious matter. It takes many years to restore the productivity of a soil once it has seriously eroded. In the case of soils that were shallow over bedrock when first brought under cultivation, soil must again form from the underlying rock before the land may again be profitably farmed. This is a process involving many, many thousands of years and consequently is too slow even to consider.

The top soil is the most valuable part of any soil. It might well be called the "life zone". Here biological and chemical activity proceeds at a rapid rate. Nitrogen is fixed, organic matter is decomposed and plant foods become available. Top soils are much higher in nitrogen and organic matter than subsoils. They are, though, lower in potash and magnesium and often in calcium. Subsoils contain more clay, frequently enough more to make tillage difficult and also to retard the penetration of water.

It is essential, then, to preserve the top soil. This does not mean that erosion will be completely stopped. It means that erosion should be reduced to close to the normal rate that occurs under grass or forest cover, which is about the point where natural soil forming processes can keep up with it. In areas where a high proportion of farm land is in grass, erosion is not as serious as in intensive farming areas.

Lost Organic Matter

Physical deterioration ranks next to actual loss of soil in importance. This is especially important in the case of heavy soils. Under intensive cultivation the granular structure of many soils will break down. When this happens tillage becomes more difficult and yields drop. The pore space decreases, aeration becomes poorer, water penetrates slower and surface run off is considerably higher. Soils that have deteriorated physically actually weigh more per cubic foot.

Physical deterioration is often accompanied by a loss of organic matter. Restoration of this is expensive and often difficult. Careless working of heavy soil will in itself destroy the granular structure that is necessary. In the case of light soil the granulating effect of organic matter is not so important, but other properties are. Organic matter adds "body" to such soils, serves as a store-house for plant foods, and favorably affects the water-supplying power.

Soils that have physically deteriorated can be restored to a good state of tilth by careful tillage and the addition of organic matter. It may take only a couple of years or it may take several. One of the best procedures is to seed down to grass and let the soil rest for a few years.

Plant Food

Actual exhaustion of plant nutrients is the phase of soil depletion that most people think about when the subject is mentioned. This, in my opinion, when unaccompanied by erosion or serious physical deterioration is not in itself a cause for alarm except to the farmer himself. When a virgin soil in this part of the country is brought under cultivation, fair to good yields may be secured for a few years without very much attention to the replenishment of plant foods; but after a few years, yields will drop sharply. Then there will be a period of equilibrium. Yields will be low, but for years will not decline much more. The actual yield level will depend on the quantity of available plant foods that the soil elaborates each year. Reserves of available plant foods will have been exhausted.

This in itself will result in no serious harm to the soil—it is much harder on the farmer and his family. Eventually they will lose the farm and will have to move off. The soil, though, will respond to treatment. Lime, fertilizer, and manure will produce good crops if it was a potentially good soil to begin with. It will take some money to do this, but it can be done rather rapidly.

Nature's Method

Even if the land is abandoned, nature will soon restore it. Annual weeds and grasses will take over the first year. Then perennial weeds, such as golden rod. All of the organic matter and plant foods in the weed cover is left on the land each year. After a few years the soil is once more productive without the help of man. How well this process works has been demonstrated in the potato section of Steuben County, N. Y. Soils that had been abandoned for several years and which were covered by weeds like golden rod are now some of the best potato soils in the state, though they may not continue to be unless erosion is reasonably well controlled, organic matter replenished, and adequate quantities of commercial fertilizer applied.

It is then evident that soil depletion is not one thing but several. All forms, if allowed to continue unchecked, seriously affect the welfare of the farmer on the land, but all forms do not seriously affect the future productivity of the soil.

—A. A.—

An annual inventory is a yardstick for measuring progress in your farm business. Among other things, it gives you a basis for planning purchases of materials, feeds, and supplies during the year.

"First time I've ever had a barn that's just right," SAID TOM LAPHAM

"It'll save you a lot of work" SAID THE COUNTY AGENT



● The barn Tom Lapham had been using all along was built by his grandfather, back in the days when they used to have real barn raisings around the countryside.

It had been added to, of course—a shed at the end and an ell to the south for the young stock and more haymow. And, by rearranging things inside from time to time, Tom did his best to help his grandfather's barn keep up with the changes in his farming methods.

But last summer he finally gave up as a bad job the business of trying to find more room in the old barn. He decided to build a new one as soon as haying was done.

Next time he was in town, Tom dropped in at the County Agricultural Agent's and told him about his plans.

"This time, I'd like to have a barn that really suits the way I'm farming," Tom told the County Agent.

"Well, let's take a look at some barn plans that the farm-engineering folks over at State College have been cooking up. They've got some pretty good ideas in them."

They thumbed through the farm-building plans book that the County Agent had. And Tom found a couple of plans that he liked. That afternoon, the County Agent went with Tom out to the Lapham place to look over the site for the new barn.

After talking with the County Agent about location and interior arrangement until almost chore time, Tom had a good idea about what kind of a barn he wanted, to save him work in handling feed and taking care of his stock.

WORK WITH YOUR COUNTY AGENT

- Attend the meetings and demonstrations he holds in your neighborhood.
- Take advantage of the free literature on farm problems that he has or can get for you.
- Help save his time these busy days by talking with him by telephone instead of asking him to make a special trip.

The County Agent ordered the plans that night.

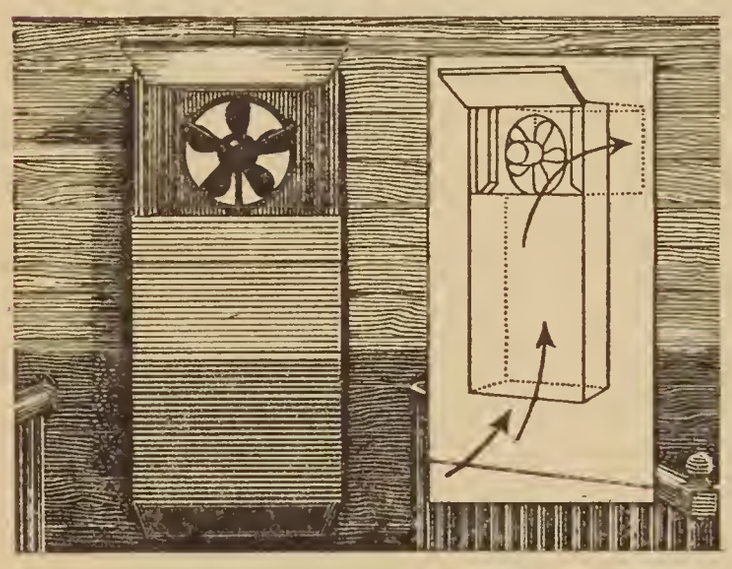
Tom had to make some changes in the plans, of course, and a few more changes as the new barn went up. From the time the foundation was started until Tom moved his stock in last month, he's had lots of helpful barn-building advice from his County Agent.

"It's a fine thing to have a barn that's built right," the County Agent said the last time he dropped around.

"And the County Agent's a fine hand to have at a barn raising," Tom Lapham replied.

All over the country, farmers are getting help from their County Agents that makes farming *better and easier.*

Another thing that good farmers are doing to farm better and easier is to make full use of electricity.



GIVE YOUR BARN A BREATH OF FRESH AIR!

Electric barn ventilation pays off 3 ways:

1. Controlled ventilation of your barn reduces repair bills by keeping it dry. Walls don't sweat and drip; timbers don't rot.
2. Barn ventilation protects the health of your animals, helps maintain their milk production. Disease germs thrive under damp, humid conditions.
3. With controlled fresh air, your barn becomes a more comfortable, more healthful place in which to work.

Ask your dealer or power supplier to help you plan your electric barn-ventilating system. An electric system is simple to install, easy to control. It is less than half as expensive as a cupola system.

And be sure to look for the G-E motor on the fan. G. E. works directly with machinery manufacturers to determine the best size and type of motor for each farm application.



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Farm families with lighted yards and work areas find that floodlighting protects them against thievery and accidents. They can also do important work safely and quickly after dark.

G. E.'s Handy-Midget floodlight is weatherproof, inexpensive, and lightweight. Fasten it to the side of any building or use it wherever you need extra light for a job. Easy to install, the circular steel base will hold the floodlight firmly in any position. Comes complete with clear door-glass, and six feet of rubber cord. Steel parts have durable finish. Reflector won't peel, or discolor.

Your nearest G-E dealer has the Handy-Midget floodlight in stock. Let him show you where it can help you farm more safely and efficiently

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Electricity on the farm can make life more pleasant and work easier.

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If you already have electricity, get your full value out of it by making it do more jobs for you.

To help build up modern farms electrically continues to be the full-time job of a staff of farm specialists in the G-E Farm Industry Division.

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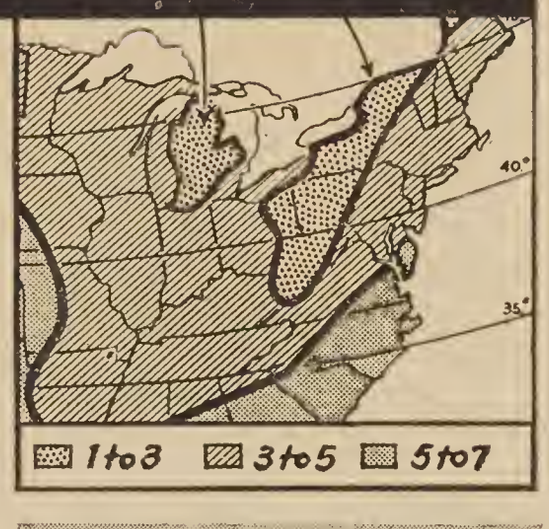
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Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast is a rich, economical source of Vitamin D for four-footed animals. The next time you buy feeds, concentrates or minerals, make sure the words "Irradiated Dry Yeast" are on the feed tag.

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Type "1" "Precision Bow Saw", 14" capacity—suitable for felling and cross-cutting.



Type "3" "Precision Saw", with 26" guide bar—suitable for felling and cross-cutting.

All using the 2-cycle 3½ H. P. "Precision" air cooled 4200 R.P.M. motor. These are as follows:—Type "1" bow saw—cutting capacity 14", suitable for felling and bucking. Type "3" with standard guide bars for one or two-man operation, suitable for felling and cross-cutting; available in 20" and 26" lengths. Either straight blade or bow frame are interchangeable on any machine at extra cost using same motor.

Ball bearings are used throughout the "Precision" motor; also equipped with "Hi-Sparking" magneto and easily adjusted carburetor. Quick-operating and positive clutch. Special "precision hi-speed" cutting chain. Weight of complete machine — 48 to 55 lbs., depending on length of guide bar.

Precision Saws can be sold to American users at laid-down duty-paid price. Full information can be supplied on receipt of inquiry.

Manufactured by

PRECISION PARTS LIMITED

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PA'S BIG HAY CHECK

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Mr. Hahn laughed real hearty and said, "Good things come high."

So Pa bought the blue suit that was almost the same color as his old one, and we went over to the boys' clothes counter and Ma picked me out a suit that Mr. Hahn said was corkscrew worsted and would wear like iron.

It was too big for me but Ma said I'd grow into it. I liked the other one better but it was three dollars more and only had one pair of pants.

THEN Ma went over to the women's side to look at some dresses, and me and Pa went to the hardware store to get some collar-pads for Deck and Dolly. The two men in the hardware knew Pa real well and called him "Lem". We got the collar-pads and a new curry comb and a big iron spider that Pa thought Ma might like, and a clothes horse that folded up like an umbrella, and a new steel wash-tub and two new tin pails and some binding twine and a new buck-saw, and Pa was just going to buy a step-ladder when he said,

"Hey! What am I doing?"

The man said, "You sure got a load for your back seat."

"That's just it," said Pa. "I ain't got any back seat. We came down in the coop."

Then everybody laughed and one of the men said, "That makes me think of Slim Webster. He came to town ahorseback and bought a bale of hay."

Just then Mr. White and Mr. Wagner came in and Pa said, "Gosh! Am I glad to see you fellows?"

"What's wrong?" asked Mr. White. "Did your car break down?"

"No," said Pa, "but I forgot what I was doing and overestimated the capacity of that little coop. I bought about half this hardware store before I happened to think I didn't have any room to carry it home."

Mr. Wagner said, "We'll get you out of this hole, but don't get too much of a load for the pick-up. It'll only carry a ton and a half."

So Pa bought the step ladder and they loaded everything in and Mr. White said they'd leave it on the stoop.

THEN he went to the meat market and the meat man had a white apron but it was awful dirty. He knew Pa and said, "That ain't your boy is it?"

Pa said I was his boy and the man said, "He is almost growed up. I wouldn't a knowed him if he hadn't been with you. 'Twon't be long before he can throw a bull by the horns."

Pa said, "We are going to feed him some more of your good meat."

So Pa bought some beef, some sliced baloney, and some pork chops. Then we went back where Ma was waiting for us at Mr. Hahn's, and she was right by the door with her bundles.

"You must have been holding a political meeting somewhere," she said.

Then Pa told about buying so much stuff at the hardware and Mr. Hahn laughed until his face got all red. "That's the best joke that ever happened," he said. "Just for that I'm going to treat you to a new tie." So he took Pa to the necktie rack and let Pa have his pick, free for nothing just because Pa had made him laugh.

WE PUT all our bundles in the car and Ma said to Pa, "Are you sure you haven't forgotten anything?"

Pa said, "I guess we got everything."

"Aren't you going to treat me?" asked Ma.

Pa grinned. "I feel like a milkshake myself," he said. So we went into the big ice-cream parlor and candy kitchen and Ma made us order first, then she had a banana split and et it all herself and thanks Pa just as though he was a stranger, and Pa said to me, "Who is this lady with the banana split?" And I said, "She must be some relation of ours," and Pa and Ma both snickered, and on the way out Ma coaxed Pa to buy her a box of candy and some wintergreen wafers and Pa made them change a five-dollar bill.

When we drove up the main street past the moving picture show Ma said, "Do you realize that we haven't been to a picture show in a dog's age?"

Pa said, "Let's hurry home and get our chores done and have our supper and come back to the show."

When we got home the front porch was full of what Mr. White and Mr. Wagner had brought. Ma said, "They must think we do our washing in the parlor. Why didn't they put that stuff on the back porch?"

Pa said, "Think nothing of it, Sweetheart, Papa will tote them to the woodshed."

PA AND me carried all the things into the woodshed, and then we went and done the chores, and when we came in, Ma had the supper all ready.

Pa sat down and waited on the table just as though we had company.

"Would you prefer the light or the dark meat, Mrs. Johnson?" he asked. And Ma said, "A small portion of the light, if you please, Mr. Johnson." So he gave her a slice of baloney. I said I'd like some of the dark meat and he gave me a piece of baloney, and we all used our napkins and passed things and said "Please" and "Thank you", and kept our elbows off the table, and it was a lot of fun.

After supper we put on our new clothes and went to the show. Pa bought three tickets, 'cause I was too big to sit on anybody's lap, and we went way up front. I liked the duck picture and laughed so hard Ma shushed me. Then there was a cowboy that could shoot with both hands and ride like everything.

My new coat was pretty hot and made me sweat so Ma helped me take it off.

The big picture was about a poor woman that had the awfullest things happen to her. I got to crying and bawled so loud that Ma tried to shush me and Pa let me take his handkerchief, but I couldn't stop, and one man got up and went away and a lot of women folks got to crying too, so Ma took my coat and Pa took me out before the show was over.

WHEN we got into our car Ma said, "We should have brought another big handkerchief."

"A bolt of factory wouldn't have been too much," said Pa. "I never knew Junior to go on so."

"Don't scold him," said Ma. "He's had a hard day. He is all unstrung."

"I've almost got the hee-be-jeebies myself," said Pa.

"I'm as tired as two wagons," said Ma.

"I guess a bed will feel good to all of us," said Pa. "We've sure been to town today. We made that hay check look like a Democrat's idea of a surplus."

"Well," Ma said, "we don't go on a spending spree like this every day, and I don't think the money is wasted."

—A. A.—

NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING

The New York State Agricultural Society announces that it will hold its 114th annual meeting in the State Office Building in Albany on January 23.

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TWO great engines—the rugged 100 H.P. V-8 with engineering advancements designed for increased economy and efficiency, or the 90 H.P. Six, for jobs that call for economical stop-and-go driving. Truck-type frame. Side-mounted springs. Three-quarter-floating rear axle with straddle-mounted pinion and 4-pinion differential. Four double-action shock absorbers. Note the generous inside dimensions of the heavy-gage steel Ford Pickup body—45 cubic feet of load space—wide enough for flat-loading of such 4-foot units as plywood or plasterboard (no wheel housings). Note the low loading height. Floor is heavy-gage steel-surfaced, with formed skid-strips and hardwood under-flooring. Tailgate is strong, tight and rattle-free and may be swung full-down for easy loading.

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'Aero' Cyanamid guarantees 20.6% nitrogen—that's what you pay for. It contains 70% lime—and the lime costs you nothing. 'Aero' Cyanamid not only feeds your crops; it helps sweeten your soil and keep it sweet. Write for valuable free folder "Profits Grow From Humus." *American Cyanamid Co., Fertilizer Division, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20., N. Y.*

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Potato and Vegetable Growers at Buffalo

A CONSERVATIVE estimate of attendance at the joint meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association and the Empire State Potato Club at Buffalo on January 3 and 4 was 900. Full programs of the two organizations held separately in the morning and jointly in the afternoon, a first-class banquet, an excellent trade show, and a small but high quality exhibit of potatoes were the high spots of the 2-day meeting.

Following are the first prize winners in the potato show: *Warba*: Richard Amidon, Lafayette; *Irish Cobbler*: Anthony Bushart, Marion; *Chippewa*: Gardner Brothers, Tully; *Bliss Triumph*: E. L. Kent, Andover; *Houma*: Bruce Cottrell, Homer; *Green Mountain*: Joseph Fichera & Son, Fulton; *Mohawk*: E. L. Kent; *Ontario*: Harold Evans (third place); *White Rural*: E. L. Kent; *Russet Rural*: Milford Meyer & Son, Boston; *Empire*: William Hodnett, Fillmore; *Sebago*: Fred Hollenback, Tully; *Pontiac*: Richard Amidon; *Sequoia*: Richard Amidon. The sweepstakes cup for the best all-around potato showing went to E. L. Kent for the second year.



Kenneth Bullard, Schuylerville, left, president of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association; and Anthony Garnish, Elba, retiring president.

Officers Elected

VEGETABLE GROWERS' officers were elected as follows: president, Kenneth Bullard, Schuylerville; 1st vice-president, Carl Salmonson, Syracuse; vice-presidents, Joseph M. Panebianco, Canastota; Ward West, Rochester; L. H. Myers, Albany; Elmer Agle, Eden; executive committee, Clifford Colburn, North Rose; Earl Clark, Norwich; executive secretary and treasurer, Kenneth Floyd, King Ferry.

POTATO GROWERS' re-elected Harold Simonson, Glen Head, Favor Smith, Lake Placid, and Morris Butts, Sodus, as directors to succeed themselves. At the meeting of the board of directors following the session, the following officers were re-elected: Harold Evans, Georgetown, president; Favor Smith, Lake Placid, vice-president; Morris Butts, Sodus, secretary-treasurer.

Resolutions

Each organization had its own resolutions committee, but similar positions were taken on a number of problems.

Both groups passed resolutions favoring: (1) The early passage of the Hobbs Anti-Racketeering Bill which has been passed by the House and is now in the Senate; (2) A change in Workmen's compensation insurance rates whereby potato growers would get the same rates as vegetable growers; (3) Reconsideration of plans for the new New York City Market, and representation of growers in planning and managing the market.

The Vegetable Growers' opposed government entrance into the fertilizer business. They favored the speeding



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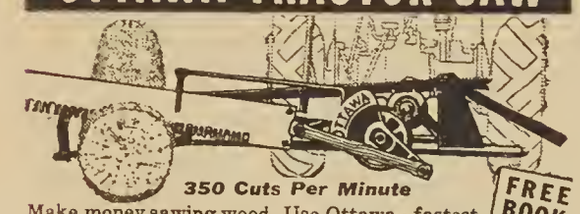
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From your druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle, and add enough plain syrup to fill up the pint. To make syrup, stir two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, if desired. The full pint thus made should last a family a long time, and gives you about four times as much cough medicine for your money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

And for quick results, you've never seen its superior. It seems to take hold instantly, loosening the phlegm, soothing the irritated membranes, and helping to clear the air passages.

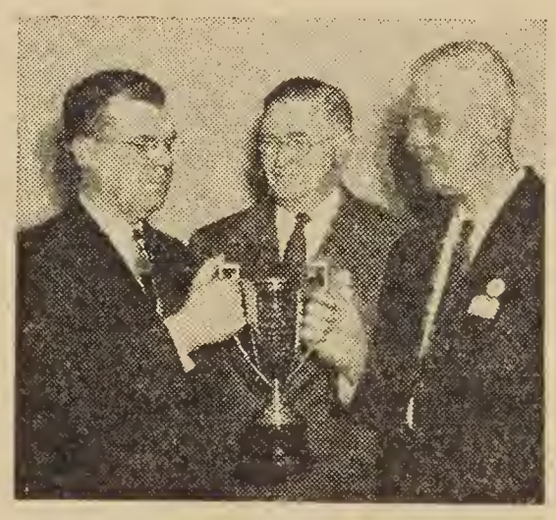
Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known for quick action on throat and bronchial irritations. Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded

up of release of government surplus property usable in food production and marketing.

The Potato Growers' went on record as opposed to the principle of support prices and government controls for farm products; favored the restoration of destination reports in daily market reports; urged the return to pre-war minimum car loading rates for potatoes, or a decrease in rates if present minimum loadings are continued.

The Brewster Potato Bill

A. E. MERCKER of the U.S.D.A. explained the Brewster Potato Bill now in Congress. This bill, if it becomes a law, would set up a national potato production quota, to be divided into state quotas and eventually into quotas



Edward L. Kent *(right)* of Andover, potato sweepstakes winner of the silver trophy offered by The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., shown accepting the trophy from Frank L. Lambert *(left)* of the A & P. Harold J. (Red) Evans, president of the Empire State Potato Growers, looks on.

on farms, to include all potato growers who raised three or more acres. The plan would have to be approved by two-thirds of the potato growers, and each man who grew over three acres would have a vote. Any surplus would be diverted through government action. The bill would make potatoes a basic commodity which would give potatoes, along with other basic commodities, first call on price support funds voted by Congress.

* * *

P. C. TURNER, president of the Food Producers' Council of Baltimore, discussed the 6-day market week in New York City and Philadelphia. The Food Producers' Council was organized to work for the 6-day market week and to combat alleged racketeering practices in the New York City Truckers' Union. He urged that growers wire their Congressmen to support the Hobbs Anti-Racketeering Bill.

* * *

SAM FRASER of Rochester, secretary of the International Apple Association, suggested: (1) Always have something to sell, and meet your payroll without borrowing; (2) Do not hesitate to take a profit; (3) Do not nurse a loss. Write it off and forget it; (4) Watch production costs per unit. High yields forced by high costs are not justified.

* * *

DEAN W. I. MYERS of Cornell gave the closing talk of the meeting. He urged: (1) That farmers continue their operations at recent levels; in other words, there is no apparent reason for serious cutting of production, neither is it a good time for great expansion; (2) That farm efficiency be increased. He pointed out tnat to make a profit from a hired man at present wages, it is necessary to furnish him with power; (3) Get debts in shape and keep them in shape; (4) Be prepared for some price declines over the next two or three years. Do not hold products for increased prices; keep inventories reasonable, and cull animals closely; (5) Support your farm organizations and cooperatives; (6) Make farming sufficiently attractive to keep some of the ablest young people on farms.



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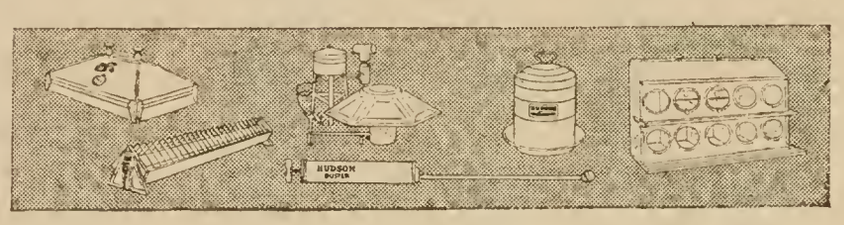


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The Question Box

We have some popcorn that does not pop. What is the reason for this?

There are three reasons why popcorn will not pop. It is either too dry or too wet, or it did not mature thoroughly before it was harvested. If the popcorn has been kept in the house for some months, it is probably too dry. If it is still on the cob, hang it out in the woodshed or in the garage. Popcorn seems to have the right moisture content to pop well if it is left in moist air such as we have outdoors in the wintertime. Another procedure sometimes recommended where the corn has been shelled is to put one tablespoonful of water in a quart jar of popcorn, shake it, and allow it to 'and for a day or two.

Unfortunately, if the corn was not mature when harvested, there is nothing that you can do to make it pop better.

* * *

I have heard that naphthalene flakes are good for treating gladioli corms to prevent thrips. I cannot get any naphthalene flakes, but the druggist said I could use moth balls. Is he right?

Mothballs, crushed up, will be just as good as the naphthalene flakes. I do not know how soon the flakes will be back on the market, but until they are, we shall have to depend upon mothballs, even though it means a little extra work to crush them. The only other form I see listed for thc naphthalene is in cakes, and they would have the same objection as the balls, yet would be effective if they had to be used.—*Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett.*

* * *

When should carrots be sprayed to control weeds, and what is the best way to apply the spray?

The usual recommendation is to spray carrots when the plants reach the two or four leaf stage. The material used is an oil, but does not impart an oily taste to the carrots. The method of applying the spray is not so important. Some reports say that results are better when the spray is applied on a damp day.

* * *

How common are rickets in calves, and what can be done to prevent or cure them?

There is some difference of opinion on this question. It is generally agreed that calves properly fed and managed get enough vitamin D to prevent rickets. Nevertheless, many cases of rickets in calves are found on farms, and there is some indication that the number of cases is increasing. The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station points out that the two important natural sources of vitamin D for calves are sunlight and good, sun-cured hay. Calves that are born in the fall do not get much sunlight. The hay they get may not be first quality, or they may not eat enough of it. The following paragraph, which appeared in the Ohio Bimonthly Bulletin for January, 1945, sums up the situation:

"It would seem to be a desirable practice, therefore, to supplement the ration of young calves with vitamin D. Irradiated yeast, D-activated animal or plant sterols, cod liver oil, or fish liver oil concentrates are all suitable sources of vitamin D. These vitamin D sources are equally effective for calves and should be selected on the basis of cost per unit of vitamin D, availability, and convenience. One-half pound of irradiated yeast per ton of calf feed, or 1 per cent of cod liver oil, or 0.25 per cent of fish liver oil concentrate in the feed will supply the needed vitamin D. Other vitamin D preparations should be fed according to their potency so as to supply 400 U. S. P. units per 100 pounds of body weight. Exposing the calves to sunlight in suitable weather and offering sun-cured hay after the first week or 10 days are desirable practices."

* * *

Does the addition of borax to control cork in apples cure the trouble permanently, or does the borax have to be applied again?

The best evidence that we have is that where apples suffer from a lack of boron, the borax should be applied every third year.

* * *

Is Rome a good variety of apple for the Champlain Valley?

The reports we get are that Rome is not quite hardy enough to warrant planting in that area.

—A. A.—

MARCH OF DIMES

Before the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis was launched, infantile paralysis was considered a "local affair." Today, a national network of local Foundation chapters stands ready to combat polio wherever it appears and to provide continuing care of patients from former outbreaks. Each chapter has the total backing of the national organization.

The Foundation, in its 80-year history, has appropriated $7,673,113 for research and education. In 41 universities, medical schools and laboratories, men of science, working under Foundation grants are seeking a preventive and possible cure for infantile paralysis.

Half of all contributions to the annual March of Dimes conducted by the Foundation is retained by the local chapter for special equipment, hospitalization, transportation, treatment and care of polio patients. The other half goes to the national organization for research, education and emergency aid in epidemics.



DAVID LINDSAY

David Lindsay of New York City, a second year student at the State Agricultural and Technical Institute at Delhi, N. Y., who won the New York State Grange speaking contest at Rochester, December 13.

David is a discharged World War II veteran. The subject of his prize-winning talk was "Building a Profitable Dairy Herd."

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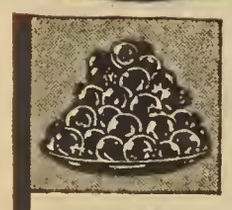
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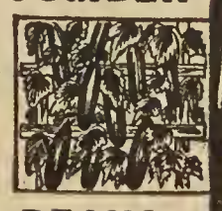
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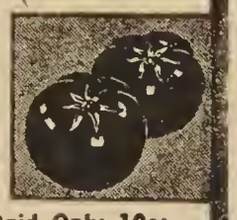


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DDT--Bad News For Bugs

NO NEW insecticide ever captured the public imagination as has DDT. As a result of widespread publicity, many questions are being asked about its use as a dust or spray to control various insects that affect plants, humans and animals.

Right now, three important uses are apparent: to kill flies in dairy barns; to kill household insects; and to kill some insects on crops. Remember that there is still much to be learned about the effects of DDT, the amounts to use for various insects, and best methods of application. As information is developed by colleges and experiment stations, we plan to bring it to you.

Four Ways to Use

DDT is not soluble in water. It can be used in one of four ways. It is soluble in oil or other solvents, but the U. S. Department of Agriculture says that the use of DDT in oil in buildings makes a fire hazard and there is evidence to show that DDT in oil can be absorbed through the skin of animals or humans. The second way of using DDT is to combine it with other inert materials to make a dust. The third way is to add a wetting agent to a dust so that the DDT powder can be mixed in water as a spray. The fourth way is to make an emulsion of organic solvents containing DDT for moth-proofing clothes.

When used to control flies in dairy barns, DDT is slow acting. It is different from other insecticides in that when walls are covered with the proper spray, flies walking on the surface will be poisoned.

Killing Barn Flies

There is still some difference of opinion relative to the amount of DDT necessary in barn sprays. The U. S. D. A. recommends 2½ lbs. of 50% water-dispersable DDT in 3 gallons of water early in the fly season, but adds that in late summer or fall one-half that amount can be used. On the other hand, the New York State College of Agriculture, after careful tests, recommends 6 lbs. of a 50% DDT powder in 100 gallons of water. It has been stated that the U. S. D. A. trials were made in the South where conditions are different. Their recommendations for the Northeast may be changed if further experiments justify it.

Cornell recommends one spray in late May, another in late July to give fly control for the entire season. A pressure sprayer is advisable because it is faster and penetrates cracks and cobwebs, but good results can be secured with small garden sprayers.

Cautions

If you plan to use DDT for any purpose this year, we make these suggestions: (1) get all possible information about its use; (2) read the information and directions on the material you buy; (3) follow instructions carefully; (4) use caution in handling it. It is rated as somewhat less poisonous than lead or arsenic, but we may find that the effects are accumulative and that small amounts, continued over a period of time, may be harmful.

While there is still much to learn about DDT, there is no question but that it is going to be a great addition to our insect-fighting equipment. Watch coming issues of *American Agriculturist* for further information.

—A. A.—

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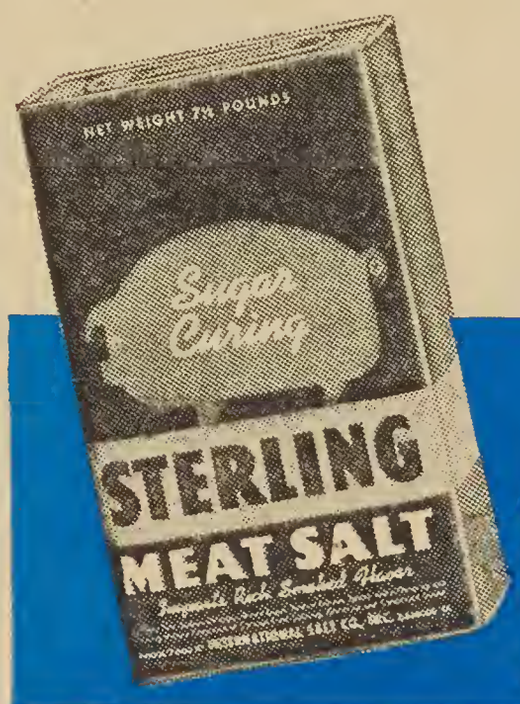


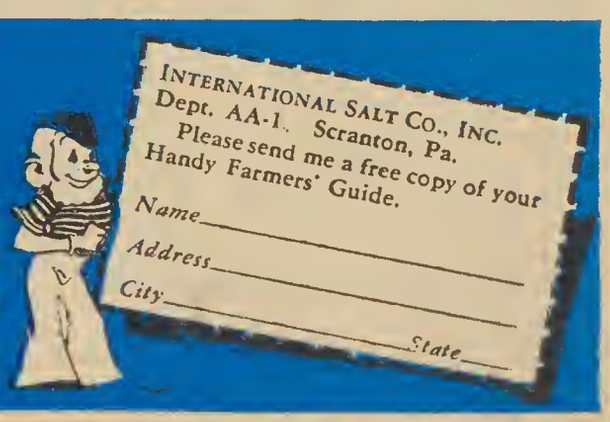
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★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

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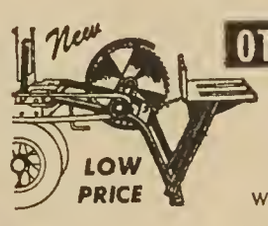
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Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist*.

DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. "DOC" ROBERTS

WITH all the conflicting opinion on "the state of the nation", what can a poor farmer afflicted with livestockitis expect in 1946?

This strike situation could be very serious, but probably labor will just get more money. But, in either case, we can be sure the striker, employer, and even the so-called labor leader are all going to eat first and talk afterwards and that the farmer will furnish the food.

He now knows that his labor and the costs of everything he buys will be very high. Others have already taken care of that for him. Just as surely, many and most of the food he produces will sell at a profit if his costs of production are average or below average.

LIVESTOCK PRICES will be very erratic. They were following the last war and have been this fall and winter and will continue to be, only probably more so. Moral—be ready to sell at a profit and not hold for that dollar a pound you'll hear prophesied and be just as ready to hold off the market when told the market and everything else has gone to h—, etc. etc. That strife, turmoil, and "emergency" will continue to be the rule in our cities for a long time, union leaders' jobs depend upon just that.

DAIRY COWS will continue to be high, but hope no higher. By 1947 something is sure to happen. Close-up heifers will continue to sell well, but would not expect them to sell any higher next fall than they will this spring. Aged cows and poor producers should be moved out this spring or winter and not carried through another pasture season.

SHEEP AND LAMBS will be in short supply for the next few years. Therefore, even on a declining market they will not fall as far or as fast as most other things including other livestock.

BEEF CATTLE will be higher this spring than next fall or winter if the cattle cycle means anything.

HORSES cannot possibly get lower nor in less demand than they have been and will surely be in shorter supply from now on.

HOGS are still short and will continue to be so for at least another year.

INFLATION OR DEFLATION, that is the question. Probably some of both, with more inflation in 1946 and more deflation in 1947. In either case, good growing livestock is the best security and will give better protection to farm families than any other one thing, especially in these unsettled political laborite times.

—A. A.—

Gain in Purebred Sheep — Interest in sheep breeding and particularly in purebreds, has increased tremendously in Connecticut during the past few years, according to speakers at the 53rd annual meeting of the Connecticut Sheep Breeders' Association. In Fairfield County, it was stated, before the war there were less than 50 ewes, while last year counts totaled more than 2500. Although part of the increase was due to wartime meat demand, and mutton sheep are most commonly raised in this state, members of the association indicated their belief that Connecticut will probably maintain if not increase its present level during the next few years.

—Clifford Knight.

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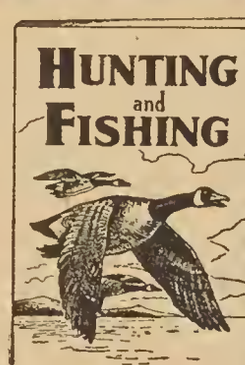
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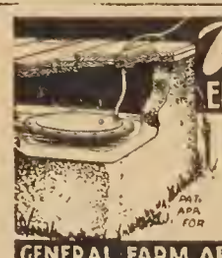
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Requires only one application over horn button. No cutting. No bleeding 4-oz jar dehorns many calves, kids, or rams $1.00 at dealers or by mail. Postpaid

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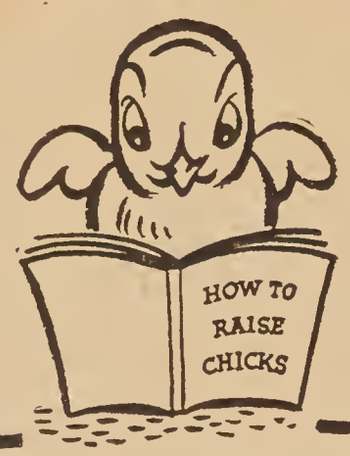
It *pays* to take good care of your layers. Good management, proper sanitation, scientific feeding, *alert flock care* . . . all of these *help*.

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Thousands of progressive poultry raisers use Avi-Tab. Many report how it aids birds recovering from a *convalescent condition* . . . how it helps such birds "*perk up*." Ask for *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Avi-Tab at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores.

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Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Service
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KERR CHICKS EASY TO RAISE



• KERR'S Lively Chicks come from breeders that have been blood-tested for B.W.D. (pullorum) by slow tube agglutination method. Bred to lay —and lay heavily—these healthy chicks bring you early profits.

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Buying Chicks

BUYING baby chicks is one of the important jobs for a poultryman. There are several questions that must be answered. One is — when do you want them? Commercial poultrymen are more and more inclined to raise several broods of chicks throughout the year in order to keep the laying houses full all the time, but on most general farms where poultry is a sideline, chicks are bought and brooded once a year.

There may be exceptions, but for most farms where poultry is a sideline, early April is a good time to get chicks. There are no particular difficulties in raising them earlier these days, the only objection being that it takes a little more heat to brood them. On the other hand, disease is less likely to be troublesome than it is in hot weather. The thing to avoid is getting chicks so late that the pullets will not start laying until late fall when prices are trending downward.

Decide What You Want

The next question is where to buy them. There are a lot of answers to that question. One answer is first to decide what kind of chicks you want, then buy from the man who raises that kind. Usually, if you wait long enough, you can find someone who is willing to sell chicks at cut-rate prices. Buying such chicks is doubtful economy. It takes only a few extra eggs a year to pay the difference in cost between good chicks and poor ones. Do not forget, however, that putting a fancy price on chicks does not make the chicks good. In other words, it is up to the breeder to satisfy you that he has the quality!

As a buyer, you have a choice between getting your chicks from some nearby breeder-hatchery man or from a larger hatchery at a distance. Most of these big hatcheries, by the way, are following carefully worked out breeding programs designed to eliminate disease and breed for heavier production. The hatchery to avoid is the one that has no disease control or breed-improvement program, but just "hatches chicks". Farthest down in the scale is the man who does not hatch at all, — he is just a broker who buys chicks where he can buy them and sells them where he can sell them.

Blood Testing

When you buy chicks it is important to understand disease control terms. Many a poultryman is disappointed and discouraged because pullorum develops in chicks when he understood he was buying from blood-tested stock.

Here are some very important things to remember:

(1) The blood test for pullorum is NOT 100% accurate. It IS the best method we have of handling pullorum.

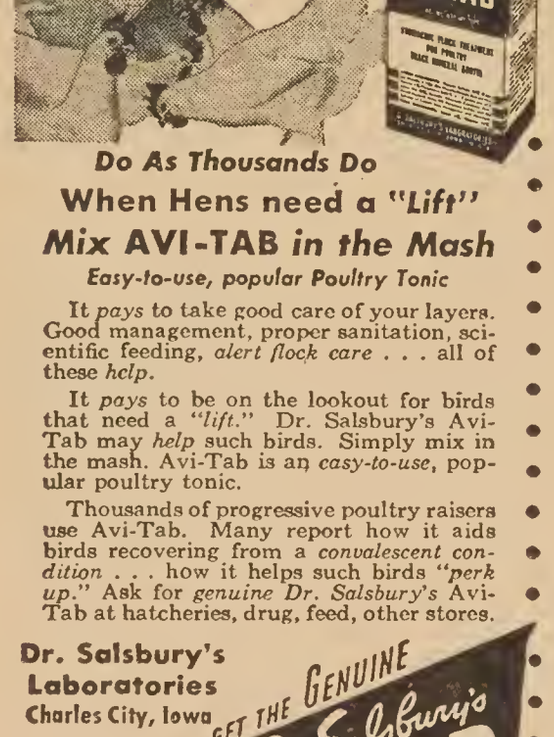
(2) The hatchery that advertises "*breeding stock tested and reactors removed*" has doubtless done exactly what it claims. However, the test may have missed a few breeders; therefore,

(*Continued on opposite page*)

ONE-ACT PLAYS

If you are interested in securing good rural life one-act plays for production by amateur groups, write to *American Agriculturist*, Play Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for our new list of plays. Please enclose three cent stamp for postage.

These plays have been especially selected by *American Agriculturist*. They are 35 cents per copy and royalty-free to amateur groups. The list includes plays for both adults and young folks.



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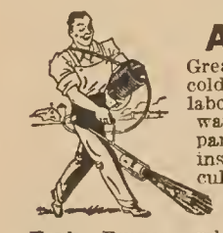
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Ours is a private flock, on our own farm, under our own supervision. We specialize in one breed only. Every breeder without exception is Mass.-U.S. Pullorum Clean! You owe it to yourself to investigate Wooltop Reds — it will lead to a profitable investment.
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Tube tested; U. S. Approved.
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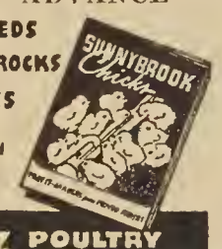
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a few chicks may have the disease. They may not cause a serious loss, but if conditions are bad and the chicks get chilled or overheated, serious losses may result.

(3) If you want chicks absolutely free from pullorum, the surest way to get them is to buy from the hatchery that advertises *"breeders bloodtested and no reactors found"*. There are many hatcheries where no breeders have reacted to the blood test for a number of years.

—A. A.—

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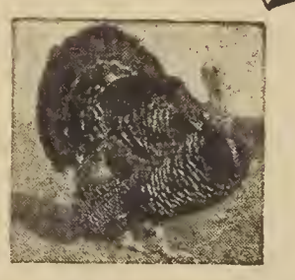
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Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat. Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$10.00	$18.00	$5.00
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FAMOUS LAYERS SINCE 1912

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Replacement Guarantee on All Matings. Write for details. More 2-to-5-yr.-old HEN BREEDERS mated to R.O.P. Males (200-300 egg dams) than any other N. J. plant. 4 competitively priced matings. Write for FREE CATALOG. Leading pure or crossbreeds, and Wene U.S. Copyrighted specialty chicks. Mail card for CATALOG today!

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New Life for Old Lamps

By MRS. PAUL TOWNSEND
TRUMANSBURG, N. Y.

APPARENTLY in the spring a great wave of rural electrification is to come sweeping over the country. No doubt the farm folks who will then be able to have electricity will be as delighted as we were when we put it in a few years ago, but I hope they will think twice before they discard all of their oil lamps. I, myself, was so thankful never to have to wash a chimney or fill a smelly kerosene lamp again that I blithely began to give mine away. First to go was our student oil lamp with its green shade. Then our Coleman lamp and lanterns and some nice old glass lamps.

Fortunately, I stopped right there, for it came to me that the lamp that we had used in our living-room for many years had been given to my husband's parents as a wedding present, and to discard it would be like thrusting aside an old family friend. Also, the hall lamp with its cranberry shade, brought from my own home, had many happy memories associated with it. Right then we decided that since we had not wired for ceiling lights, except in the kitchen and dining-room, we would use our old lamps in the other rooms, instead of buying new ones.

My husband and daughter immediately began electrifying lamps. This was before the war, so it was easy to find the needed parts at any dime store or electric shop. These parts are again available now. The brass adapters cost 20 cents for a No. 1 lamp, and 25 cents for a No. 2 lamp. The socket, cord, plug and bulb bring the whole cost up to about $1.00.

The adapter is screwed into the collar of the lamp. Next comes the socket, but the cord must first be attached in this and to the base plug. This involves tying two knots and winding the bared wire around two screws. This is very simple and only takes a few minutes to do, but in order to make it perfectly safe it might be best for the amateur to be shown this step, the first time, by an electrician.

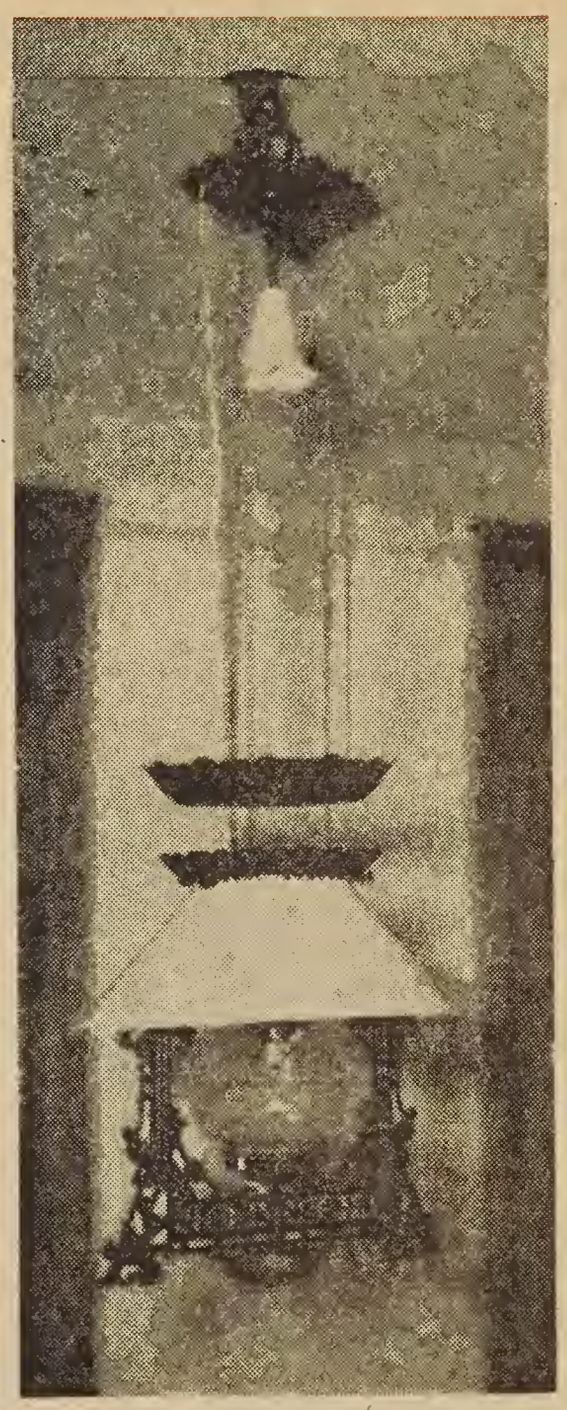
Lastly, the bulb is screwed in the socket and the shade selected. To be right, the shade should just cover these fixtures. Not many shades are available in the stores as yet. When they are, I shall tuck a lamp under my arm each time I go to town until our old shades are replaced. I find my eye is not accurate enough to select satisfactory shades from measurements only.

Our lamps are not outstanding or valuable, but they add much to the charm of our old-fashioned farm home. Any that we have bought at country auctions or antique shops have not cost more than $1.00, and we have been fortunate in gifts from relatives. A search in the attic, the cellar, or even in the rafters of the woodhouse in any old farm home would probably yield lamps of equal interest and value.

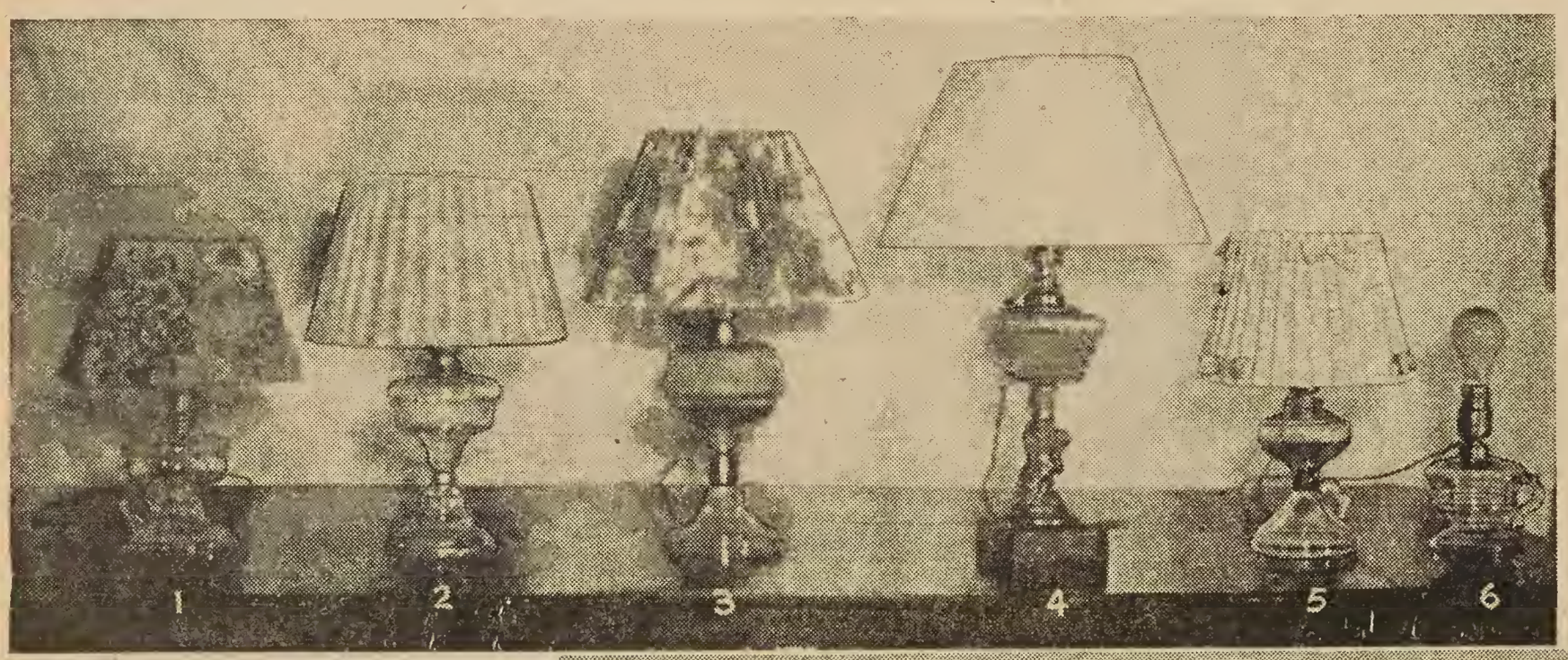
Perhaps you have an old student oil lamp packed away. They have been much in demand for several years and still bring high prices. At the annual antique show in one of the larger cities this fall, they were priced at $65.00 to $250.00. This last was for a double lamp, very large and ornate with a raised design on the tank. Most in demand at present are the rare astral lamps. They are a tall brass lamp, so constructed that the bowl casts no shadow on the table. As a rule they have a fluted etched globe with prisms.

Parlors lamps with china globes and bowls decorated with gay flower designs are priced at $25.00 to $50.00. Needless to say, antique dealers can offer barely one-fourth of these prices when buying these lamps.

Regardless of their value, there is nothing that gives such an attractive decorative note to any home as these quaint old lamps and candles. Buy the latest high-powered lamp for study and serious reading, but keep the mellow glow of grandmother's lamps for gracious conversation and decoration.



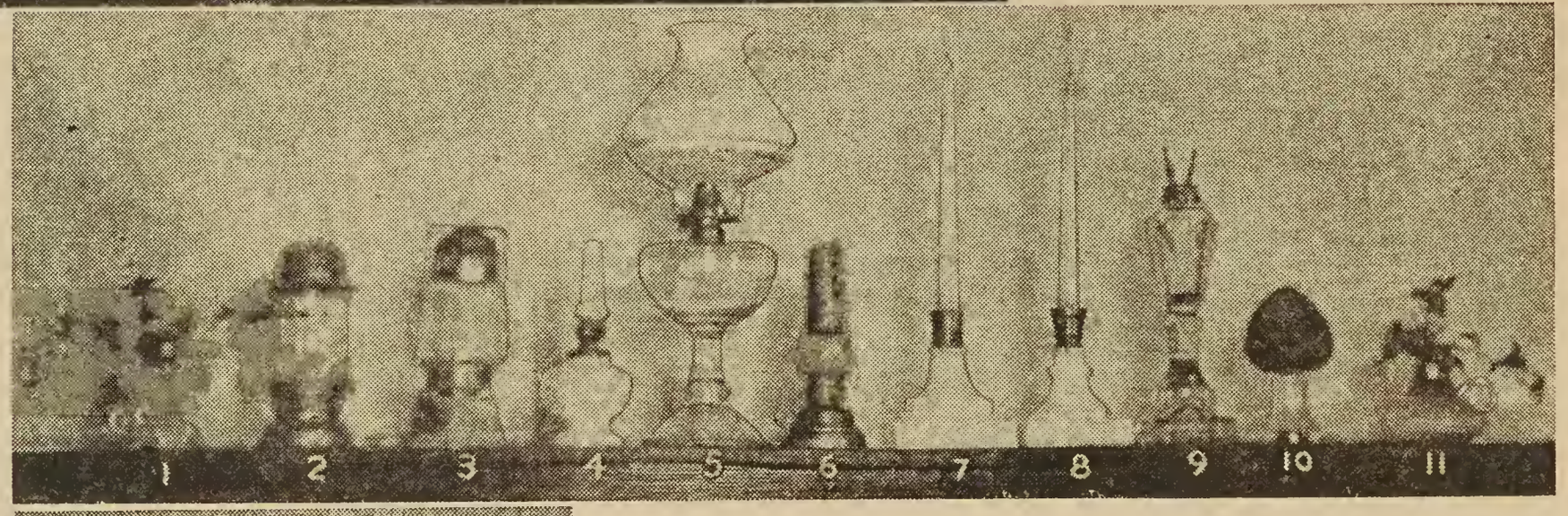
[↑] Grandmother's kitchen hanging lamp now hangs over our dining room table. Its milk glass shade and bell go well with our old-fashioned china and glass.



[↑] This group of old lamps has been electrified. *From left to right:* (1) Hand lamp; unusual handle and base. (2) Common kitchen lamp. (3) A very lovely lamp, slightly rose tinted, etched bowl in fan and flower design. (4) Served two generations as a reading lamp; now has reflector bowl and three-way socket; wartime shade not satisfactory. (5) Our favorite bedroom lamp, unusual ruffle-like design around collar; bowl shows three mold marks, and the skirtlike base two mold marks. (6) Hand lamp with square base.

■ ■ ■

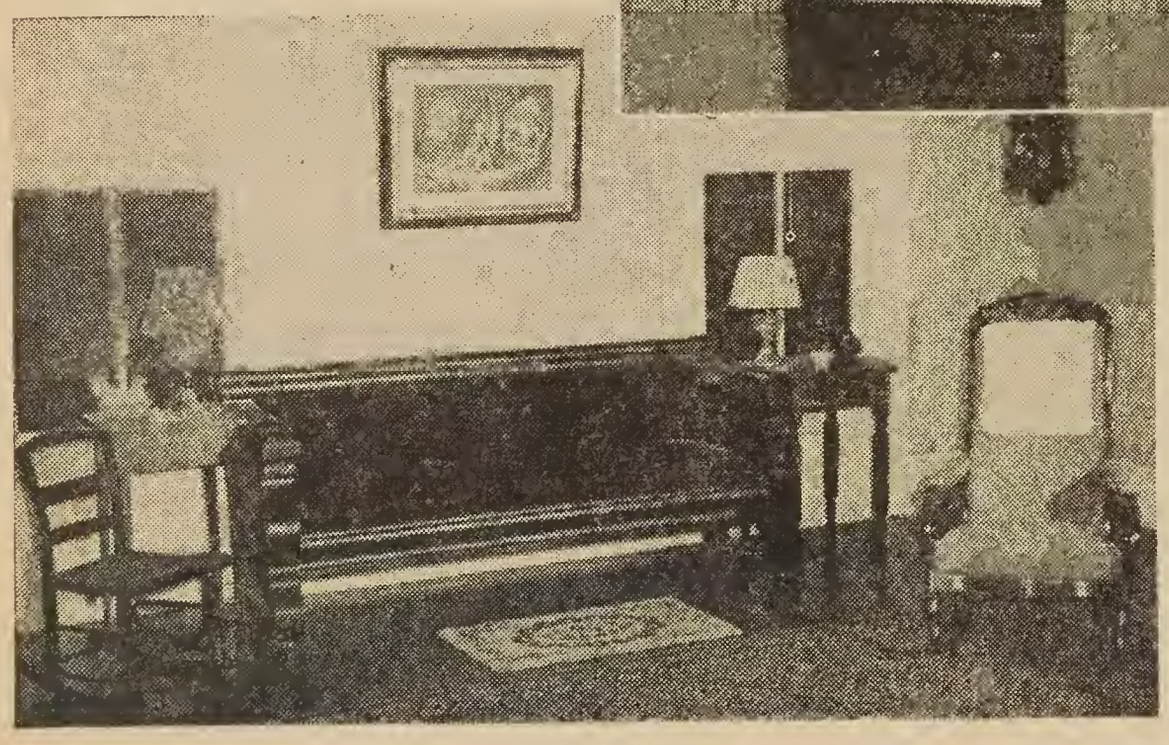
This group [→] shows some of our lamps which have not been electrified, but have their place in our home. (1, 4, and 11) These are called "sparking lamps". They are too small to electrify, so we use two of them as ivy vases. (2, 3, and 6) Small brass lanterns; No. 6 has a finger ring and was carried to church in Civil War times by Mr. Townsend's Aunt Helen. (5) An early kerosene lamp (about 1860) which does not lend itself to electrification. (7 and 8) Milk glass lamp bases which we use as candlesticks. (9) Old fluid or whale oil lamp with pewter top (about 1840). (10) Grandmother used discarded glass lamp base to hold her pincushion, and so do we.





[←] Our daughter found this parlor lamp on a shelf in a seldom used loft over a village store. It was covered with dust and cobwebs, but emerged in perfect condition after a good cleaning.

■ ■ ■



[←] Two of our lamps are used on stands at both ends of straight back sofa in parlor.





Long are the Years

"Listen, Mary, I get a little discouraged, too, but the time we spend now finding a good farm will make the long years ahead of us just that much easier. You and I were raised on farms. Both of us know that it's not easy to pay for a good farm. We certainly don't want to break our hearts and our backs trying to pay for a poor one.

"So—we've got to find a good farm at a reasonable price. That's our first job . . . . then, we'll have to borrow some money to help us buy it. That's why I stopped in at the farm loan association office—it's the cooperative through which you get a Land Bank loan. And, as far as I'm concerned, a Land Bank loan's the answer. We can pay it off in small installments over twenty to thirty-three years—they can never call the loan as long as we meet the installments—and we can pay off the whole thing any time we want to.

"When we've found a place, the fellow at the association told me they'd be mighty glad to talk it over with us and try and help us finance it. Getting started for ourselves is pretty serious business . . . . . we don't want to get off on the wrong foot. We'll need all the advice we can get. But it seems to me that a good farm financed by folks who know what farming's all about is the right start toward the security and contentment we both want. Let's not settle for anything less."

We'll be glad to send you a new booklet that gives the whole story on Land Bank loans—interest rates, terms, etc. The coupon will bring you a copy at no cost or obligation together with the name and address of the association nearest you.



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SERVING FARMERS FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER CENTURY

The farm telephone job is going ahead fast

WE ARE shifting as rapidly as possible into high gear on our $100,000,000 program to provide more and better farm telephone service.

Farm telephones are now being installed and service improvements are being made at an increasing pace.

Of course, it's a big job and can't be done overnight. There are places where switchboards must be installed or enlarged, and sometimes new buildings put up. In other places miles of new lines must be built before service can be provided.

But we are on our way to give telephone service to all who want it, and to improve it as fast as we can.



BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

There's Good Music on **The Telephone Hour** . . . every Monday evening over NBC



By ARLENE NUTTALL

TOO ECONOMICAL

A short while back I had a little extra time one day and decided to get ahead of the weekend by having a cherry pie in the freezer all ready for baking on Saturday. The cherries I had were frozen. I wondered if it would be necessary to let them thaw before making my pie. I decided to save time and the necessary electricity to refreeze the cherries by using them frozen, if possible. Upon opening the carton, the cherries certainly did not seem at all juicy. So I went ahead with my pie. I added only as much flour as I normally would for a cherry pie. No sugar was required in addition to that already on them. The pie looked fine when I put it in the freezer, and I thought how economical I had been. But alas! On Saturday I took the pie from the freezer, put it in the oven, turned on the heat and baked it. It certainly was a "rosy" pie—the crust was colored beyond recognition. I knew then that those cherries really had been juicy! We spooned out our pie on Sunday, enjoying only the flavor of the cherries. Next time I'll be a little less economical and have a real pie!

STRAWBERRIES

Last summer when I was putting up my strawberries, I decided to reduce the amount of sugar I used on them in order to be able to put up some other fruits later in the season. On some, instead of using a 50% syrup which is what we prefer, I used a 40% syrup, and on a few cartons I used as low as a 30% syrup. In putting on the lighter syrups in preparation it was my idea to supplement the sugar content when the berries were used by taking sugar from the then current supply. Last Sunday we wanted to have strawberry sundaes for dinner, so I took the occasion to try out my idea. I used a carton marked "30% syrup". After the strawberries were thawed I added some plain granulated sugar. I stirred the berries several times before using them. I waited for comments on the berries but no adverse ones came. We decided that no harm had been done either to the flavor or the consistency of the fruit. I hope next year sugar won't be short, but if it is, I'll use light syrups on my strawberries, again.

—A. A.—

Disease resistant varieties of 17 crops are adding $75,000,000 annually to American farm incomes.

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Climbing Tomato
SAVE GARDEN SPACE
Enormous Fruits, perfect in form. Thick, **solid and delicious** flavor. Weigh from **1 to 3 lbs.** each. Attain a height of 12 to 15 feet. Bears large quantities of very delicious fruits. Fine for slicing or for salads.



Yd. Long Beans
An excellent variety and a very **interesting curiosity.** Vines are rampant growers. Produce an **enormous crop** of long slender round pods, 2 to 4 ft. long, that are of excellent quality for snap beans. Are of very fine flavor.



Vine Peach
Ripe fruit in 80 days. Resemble oranges, color, shape and size. Grow on vines like melons. **Beautiful, tempting** appearance when canned. Make delicious **preserves, sweet pickles.** Fine for pies or jelly. Easy to grow

New Climbing Cucumber
Vines climb readily on fences, poles, etc. saving **valuable space** in small gardens. **One hill** will keep a good sized family **supplied all summer.** Bear early and continue to produce fruit throughout the season. One plant will bear from forty to fifty fruits. **Delicious flavor.** To introduce our **catalog** of **rare and unusual** seeds we will mail **all 4 Pkts.** for only **10c and 2c Postage.**



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My big bargain package beautiful fast color quilt pieces includes 500 yd. spool thread, free, 18 selected quilt patterns, plus enough assorted colorful goods to make over 1200 quilt patches; special $1.49 C.O.D. plus postage. 100% satisfaction money back guarantee. Send no money. Pay postman. MARY CALDWELL, CRAFT REMNANT CO., Dept. 13-F, Bloomington, Ill. Free! for prompt action—latest Trail Blazers' Almanac. Clip this.



"No, Dear—if you should die, I wouldn't marry some other woman immediately—I'D TAKE A REST FIRST!"



SEW WHILE YE MAY!

No. **2971.** This attractive suit can be made by using husband's or brother's discarded suit. Sizes 14 to 20. Size 16 can be cut from men's sizes 37 or 38; or 2⅝ yards 54-inch fabric.

Nos. **2841** and **2940.** Only one yard of material is needed to make each of these two dainty, serviceable aprons. Sizes small, medium and large. Medium size, 1 yard 35-inch; 3½ yards braid for 2940.

No. **2582.** This desirable princess frock features a buttoned front, collarless V-neck and patch pockets. Sizes 14 to 46. Size 36, 3⅛ yards 39-inch, 1¾ yards ruffling.

No. **3031.** Here is a frock with soft simple lines and distinctive side-buttoned effect, especially adaptable for the more mature figure. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 3½ yards 39-inch.

No. **2936** is designed for the small fry—suspender skirt with matching bolero or jerkin jacket, and puffed sleeve blouse. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, jerkin and skirt, 1¾ yards 35-inch; bolero and skirt, 1⅝ yards 35-inch; blouse 1⅛ yards 35-inch; applique included in pattern.

No. **2934** yields this classic shirtwaist frock, that very important, flattering, casual dress. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, 3⅜ yards 39-inch.

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Give a Little Zip!

BARBECUED LIMA BEANS
6 servings

- 2 slices bacon, or ⅛ lb. salt pork, cubed
- 1 medium-sized onion, sliced
- 1 clove garlic, halved
- 1 tablespoon flour
- 1 cup tomato juice
- ½ teaspoon dry mustard
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 2 tablespoons vinegar
- 2½ cups cooked green lima beans

Cut bacon slices in halves; fry bacon or salt pork cubes until crisp; place on paper to drain. Pour off fat in excess of : tablespoons; add onion and garlic and cook slowly until lightly browned, stirring frequently. Blend in the flour, add tomato juice slowly, then mustard, sugar and vinegar. Cook 5 minutes, stirring occasionally. Remove garlic. Drain beans and add to tomato sauce. Pour into 1½ quart casserole dish, top with the crisp bacon or salt pork and bake in hot oven (400° F.) for 30 minutes.

Peas may be substituted for the lima beans.

TOMATO AND ONION CASSEROLE
6 servings

- 1 pound small white onions
- 3 tablespoons shortening
- 1 tablespoon chopped green pepper
- 3 tablespoons flour
- 2½ cups tomatoes
- 2 cups ½-in. bread cubes
- 1 teaspoon salt

Peel onions, cover with boiling water and let boil 10 to 12 minutes; drain. Melt 2 tablespoons shortening in saucepan, add green pepper, then flour; stir until well blended. Add tomatoes, cook until mixture thickens, stirring constantly; add salt. Place onions in greased casserole and cover with one cup bread cubes; pour on tomato mixture, cover with remaining bread cubes, dot with remaining shortening. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) about 30 minutes.

JELLIED BEET SALAD
6-7 servings

- 1 medium size cucumber (if available)
- 4 tablespoons mild vinegar
- 1 tablespoon plain gelatin
- ½ cup finely-cut celery
- 2½ cups diced or chopped cooked beets
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt

Peel and finely dice cucumber to measure ½ cup; cover with vinegar, let stand 10 minutes, then drain; reserve both. Soak gelatin in 2 tablespoons cold water for 5 minutes. Drain beets; add water to juice to make one cup. Heat to boiling, pour on gelatin, stir until dissolved. Add sugar, salt and vinegar. Cool. When mixture begins to thicken, fold in the vegetables. Pour into molds; chill until firm. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves. Garnish with mayonnaise.

CRISPY PEACHES
4 servings

- 1¼ cups canned peach halves
- ¾ cup corn flakes or other cereal flakes
- 3 tablespoons brown sugar
- 1 tablespoon butter

Drain peach halves. Crush corn flakes lightly and roll peach halves in them. Place peaches, hollow side up, in baking dish. Fill centers with sugar, dot with butter. Pour ¼ cup juice around peaches. Bake in moderately hot oven (375° F.) about 25 minutes or until browned. Serve warm with cream.

Coffee Cake at its best

...with Pillsbury's Best



The first *look* will tell you it's good. And the first *taste* will tell you it's even *better*. Baked the new Ann Pillsbury NO-KNEAD way, it's easy, fast and fun! *Everything* baked with PILLSBURY'S BEST is tantalizing, appetizing, satisfying. Cakes, pies, biscuits, rolls, bread . . . you bake your *best* with Pillsbury's Best!

Ann Pillsbury's APRICOT BRAID
An intriguing new dessert bread

BAKE at 350° F. for 45 minutes — MAKES 1 large braid

Combine . . . . 1 cup scalded milk
¼ cup shortening
¼ cup sugar
2 teaspoons salt
¼ cup water

Cool . . . . . to lukewarm.

Add . . . . . 1 package yeast, compressed or dry granular; mix well.

Blend in . . . . . 1 egg
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
½ cup raisins
¼ cup chopped nut meats
½ cup finely cut, uncooked, dried apricots, or any other dried fruit

Add gradually 4 cups sifted PILLSBURY'S BEST Enriched FLOUR; mix until dough is well-blended and soft.

Divide . . . . . dough into 5 equal parts and shape each into an 18-inch strip.

Place . . . . . three strips on greased baking sheet and form into horizontal braid. Seal ends together. Twist the two remaining strips together and place on top of braid. Seal ends.

Let rise . . . . . in warm place (80° to 85° F.) until double in bulk, about 1 hour.

Bake . . . . . in moderate oven (350° F.) for 45 minutes. Frost as desired.



Pillsbury's Best *Enriched* Flour

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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

SOME TIME ago I made the statement here that I was afraid I had been sold a bill of goods so far as the family farm is concerned.

Without analyzing what I was doing, I have, in recent years like the rest of you, been giving lip service to a kind of agriculture which is definitely losing out in an economic race.

Can't Be Mechanized

I refer to the farm operation which is so small that it can't be equipped with modern machinery, the farm which has to be largely worked by hand and with horses or mules.

Now the important value on this farm is the family, not the farm. I therefore am inclined to substitute, in my future thinking, concern for the farm family — and I mean all families living on farms — rather than for the family-farm. It looks to me as though what we have been doing in our talk about the family-farm has been to confuse the means with the end. It's a mistake we make in a lot of other directions, too.

Farm Families

If we accept the family living on the farm as the important unit, then we in rural America, in addition to raising our own standards of living, have got to raise the standards of living of our hired men's families as well. *We have got to improve their housing as well as ours, their nutrition as well as ours, and their chance to save money and to become financially independent.*

A Sunnygables Experiment

At Sunnygables during the past several years we have been buying machinery to use in place of labor we couldn't get and we have been adding land to justify ownership of the machinery. Ours is the pattern which a lot of farmers have been following.

We have now decided to reverse our own trend toward a large mechanized farm, and substitute for it a plan of operation which will dignify and protect the farm families on the place and still, we hope, maintain the advantages of size of operation and mechanization.

We have sold farms to each of two families which have been working for us. We have formed a corporation — Sunnygables Farm, Inc. — to own the working capital, equipment, and the livestock needed to work the land which we intend to farm. This corporation is leasing from me and from the families which have bought the farms I have mentioned, the land and farm buildings but not the houses. It will proceed to work the farms as a single unit.

Those of us who are in the deal will have our farm homes independent of it. We will draw cash rent for our farm lands and farm buildings. When we work, the corporation will pay us wages. In addition there are other considerations as a part of the rentals and wages which will enable us gradually to build up net worth in the form of livestock, improve the lands we own, and feed our families well.

Of course the whole scheme is on test and conceivably it may not work out. I have sketched it out here, however, as the kind of thinking and action which may be needed if we are to preserve the dignity and integrity of the farm families of America *and keep farm homes and farm lands in the hands of individuals rather than have them owned by corporations or by the state.*

We would really prefer not to give out further details of our plan until we have had a year's experience with it. Then I'll try to report on it here.

LONG HAYBLOWERS

Letters keep coming in inquiring about our last summer's experience at Sunnygables with a long hayblower.

We tried out an experimental machine which was very sturdily, and I should judge expensively, constructed. It was powered with its own gasoline engine.

We were primarily interested in using this blower to place high-moisture long hay over flues for artificial drying. Some of the hay we put through the blower had a moisture content of 50 per cent.

The performance of the blower we had was severely handicapped by the fact that the pipe through which the hay was blown was very poorly designed for placing the hay. We never could see why the people who mounted this pipe on the blower threw away all the experience which has been built into the devices for maneuvering the pipe through which the modern threshing machine discharges straw.

Except for our inability to place the high-moisture long hay evenly over the flues because we couldn't direct the pipe, the experimental blower we used did a pretty good job of blowing the heavy hay if it was fed into it carefully. It did not damage this hay. It appeared to us to have possibility in saving a great deal of hard labor for anyone who is going to persist in spreading green long hay over flues to dry it. Of course I might remark that we think anyone who does persist in this practice must like hard work a lot better than most people.

When we came to use the same blower for field cured hay, it took it all right and, had it been equipped with a properly mounted and maneuverable pipe, the machine would have done a good job of placing the hay where we wanted it.

It was so high-powered however and so designed that it broke the dry hay up badly. We have been feeding this hay of late and it is not at all satisfactory.

Summing up our experience with long hayblowers, we have lost our interest in them for placing high-moisture long hay over flues, not because they do not show promise for doing this job but because we are inclined to believe that if we adopt flue drying it will be for chopped high-moisture hay blown over the flues. No new machine is needed for this job. There are several excellent ones on the market.

For farmers who field-dry hay and bring it to the barn with buck rakes or dump trucks, we believe a long hayblower has a lot of promise. It must be kept cheap however and it can't be too high-powered or it will damage the hay. We have seen nothing for handling field-cured hay which is superior to the long hayblowers adapted for the job with the windstackers of old threshing machines.

SHIPPING FEVER STRIKES

For the past two winters, while we have been assembling our herd of dairy cattle, we have lived in constant fear of shipping fever but we have had none.

Then one morning a few days ago one of our row of six conventionally stanchioned cows stopped eating. We had one of the Cornell veterinarians stop in to look at her. He said it looked like shipping fever to him.

During the next few days we felt as though we were sitting on a keg of dynamite. One by one all six of the stanchioned cows stopped eating, ran a temperature, and practically dried up.

The Cornell veterinarians watched them closely. I believe they used sulfa drugs and in addition had Boots give penicillin injections every three hours to the two which were sickest.

The disease seemed to run its course in four or five days. At the end of this time, the cows began to eat and to come back on their milk.

Customarily we turn these six cows out after they are milked and use their stanchions to milk three more squads of six each. When the second cow became sick, we stopped doing this which meant that we had to run all our milkers through six other stanchions in the same room in which the six cows were confined. No segregation of the sick animals was possible and all our other cows had a pretty good chance to pick up the disease from them.

Much to our relief, of the sixty-odd animals which were exposed, the only one to come down with the shipping fever was a yearling bull. Not a single one of our pen-stabled cows, despite the fact that they were milked in the same barn with the sick cows, has yet shown any signs of being affected. Of course anything can still happen, so we're keeping our fingers crossed and walking around on tiptoe.

BUTTER AGAIN

With the disappearance of butter from the stores, I am told that northeastern dairymen have again become heavy buyers of oleo.

At Sunnygables we've gone back to making our own butter. The girls are turning out a very good product. I'm sure, however, they don't utilize the skimmilk and buttermilk to best advantage in feeding our human livestock.

Even farm families need some suggestions and directions in how to get the most food value out of a can of milk. (You remember our northeastern dairy farm standard is a can of milk per person per month.)

SUDAN GRASS SILAGE

Last summer we filled two silos with sudan grass. The grass, which was about shoulder high, was cut with a reaper and binder when its seeds were in the milk stage.

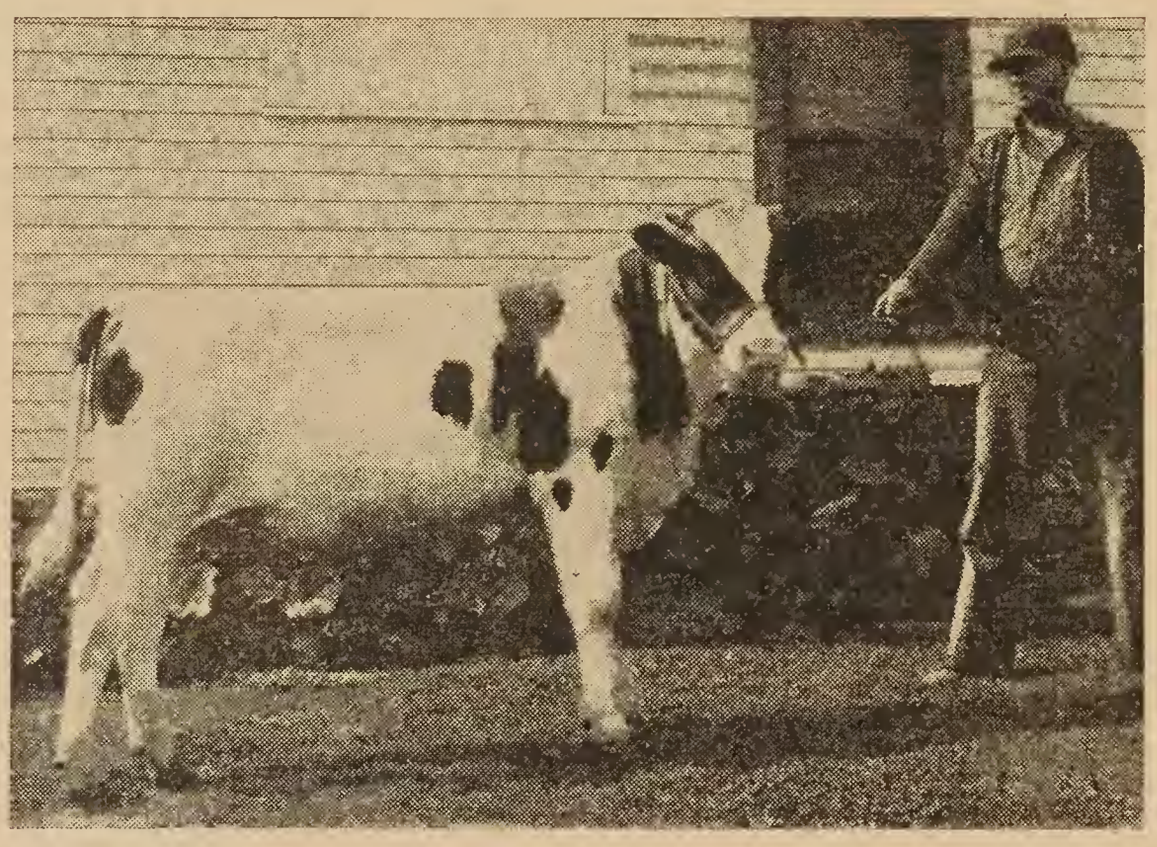
Despite the fact that we cut the grass just when we were told it should be cut, the chopped material seemed pretty dry to us so we added quite a lot of water. It happened that the grass was ready to cut during the one prolonged hot dry spell we had last summer.

We have now fed enough of the silage out of the two silos to form our opinion of it. We don't think much of it. As Charlie says, "There ain't nothing to it."

In addition to being light in weight, it shows quite a lot of mold and is obviously too dry to be good silage. I don't know how it would have come out had we not taken the precaution of running quite a lot of water into the silo with it. In contrast to our experience with straight sudan grass silage, one of our neighbors has silage made out of a mixed stand of soybeans and sudan grass which looks very nice—so nice in fact that we have decided we will grow soybeans with our sudan grass next year for silage purposes.

Concerning our neighbor's experience with the mixed stand, we did note that when he turned his cows on a piece to graze it off they ate the grass down first and left the beans.

Perhaps it's safe to conclude that for silage purposes a mixed stand of sudan grass and soybeans is best while for grazing straight sudan is to be preferred.



Lawrence Herbst of E. Aurora, N. Y., sent me, some time ago, this picture of a Holstein bull calf. Mr. Herbst writes: "This bull was born in Canada, November 7, 1944, and was brought over here with his mother when 10 days old. She gave about 70 lbs. of milk a day on twice a day milking and tested 3.8 so I bought the calf to raise for a service bull. I had him registered in the American Herd Book as Aristocrat Ragapple No. 931891. He grew and developed so fast that at seven months old he taped 686 pounds. . . . At a year and three days old, I weighed him on licensed scales. He weighed 1060 pounds."

It would appear that Mr. Herbst has a young Holstein bull of unusual size and vigor. From the picture his type looks fine, too. The picture was taken when the calf was seven months old.

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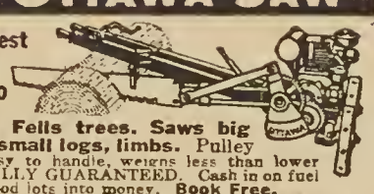
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SEED CATALOG FREE

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P.O. & State .....

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Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE.

KEEP THAT POLICY!

It appears that a considerable proportion of the men being discharged from the armed services are allowing their National Service Life Insurance policies to lapse. Prof. W. M. Curtiss of Cornell believes that this insurance is a good buy for any person who needs insurance. Premium rates are favorable compared to other policies; the options as to settlement are favorable; some of the costs are subsidized by the government and not charged to policyholders; and the term policy may be converted to ordinary life, 20-payment life or 30-payment life within an eight year period.

All these facts indicate the wisdom of careful consideration before dropping this insurance. If the policy has lapsed because of non-payment of premiums, a 5-year term policy can be reinstated within the eight year period, by paying two monthly premiums and by passing a physical examination.

An ordinary life, or limited payment life, policy that has lapsed but which was not surrendered for cash may be reinstated at any time by payment of all policies in arrears, with interest at 5%, if the policy owner can pass a physical examination.

While in service, premiums on these policies were usually paid monthly. A discharged veteran can arrange to pay the premiums quarterly, semi-annually or annually as he desires. If you are interested in further details, drop a postcard to the *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau, Ithaca, N. Y.

* * *

DO YOU HAVE PROOF?

"Where can I make a complaint against a real estate man? He sold me a farm when it was covered with snow and misrepresented it very badly."

Our first comment is that anyone takes a terrific risk when he buys a farm with which he is not familiar when it is covered with snow. In the second place, while it is possible under certain circumstances to get a real estate agent's license revoked, it is not easy, and you must be able to prove your statements as to dishonesty.

We suggest that you talk the whole case over with a good lawyer to determine whether or not, in his opinion, you have a case that is worth following up.

* * *

WRITE US FIRST

Collection agencies of doubtful integrity are coming back into the picture. There may be several reasons for this, among them the fact that some of the managers may be returning from the armed services and that accounts difficult to collect may be a little more numerous than they were during the flush wartime period.

We urge that you do not sign any contract with a concern which claims to collect bad accounts until you have written the Service Bureau and asked for information about them. In the past many subscribers have signed contracts which have cost far more money than was ever collected. In some cases the Service Bureau can help you get a settlement. Whether we are successful or not there will be no charge.

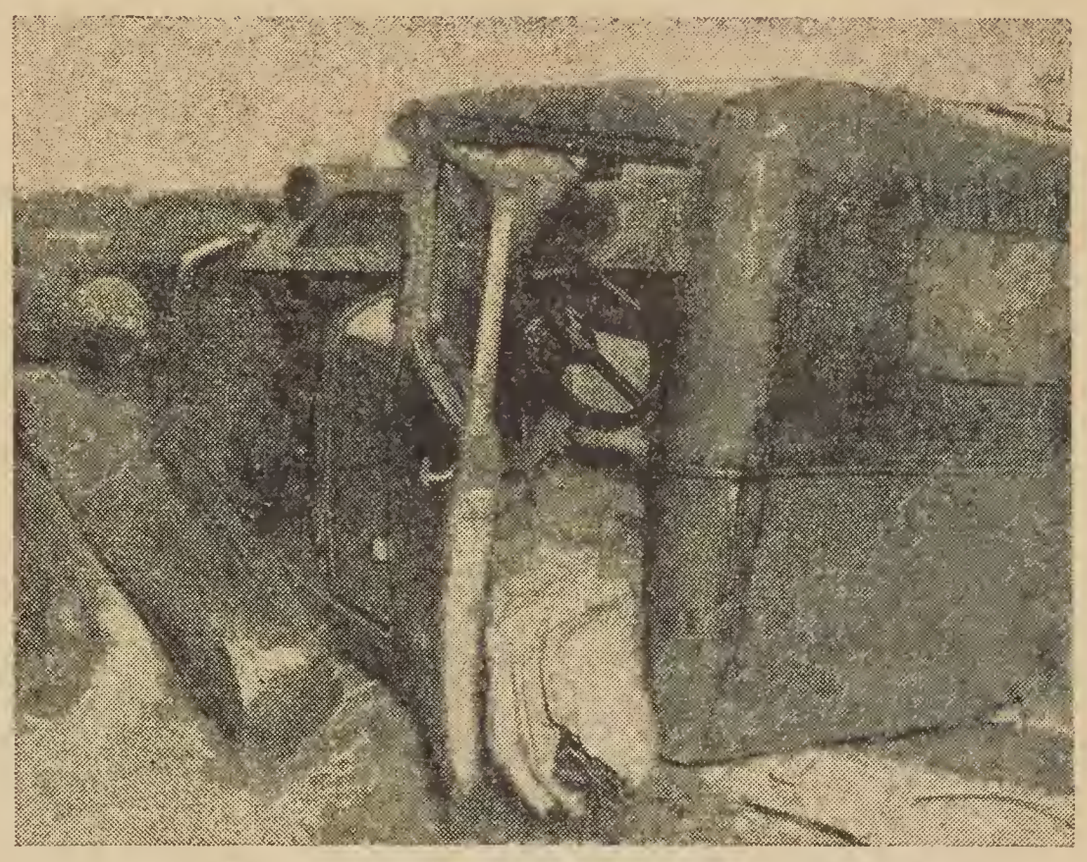
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NO ANSWER!

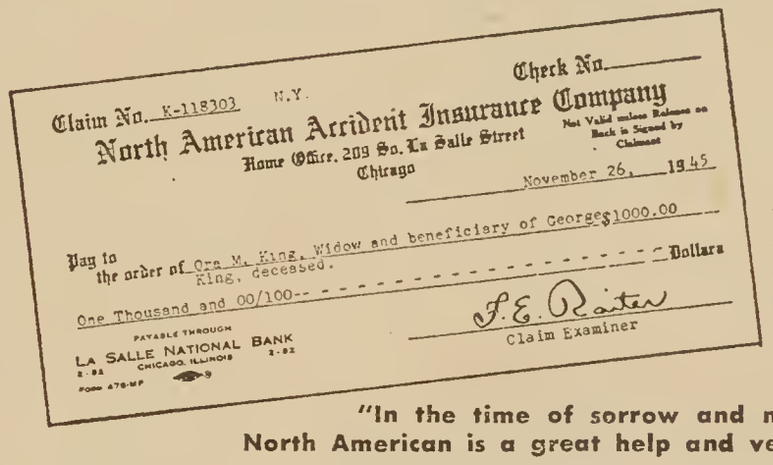
"Last summer I shipped some rabbits to Ted Steele of Pearl River, New York. I have my express receipt and have written twice, but have received no reply."

We called this to the attention of the company twice, and have received absolutely no reply to our letters.

Train Strikes Truck



On the way to town in his farm truck, George King, Hamlin, N. Y., had the misfortune of being struck by a train. The truck was demolished. Mr. King was killed.



Claim No. K-118303 N.Y. Check No.

North American Accident Insurance Company

Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street, Chicago

Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant

November 26, 1945

Pay to the order of Ora M. King, Widow and beneficiary of George King, deceased. $1000.00 Dollars

One Thousand and 00/100--

PAYABLE THROUGH LA SALLE NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

F. E. Reiter Claim Examiner

To his widow $1,000.00 was paid. She wrote saying, "I wish to express my appreciation for the kindly way you handled the payment due me.

"In the time of sorrow and need a check from the North American is a great help and very much appreciated."

■ ■ ■

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

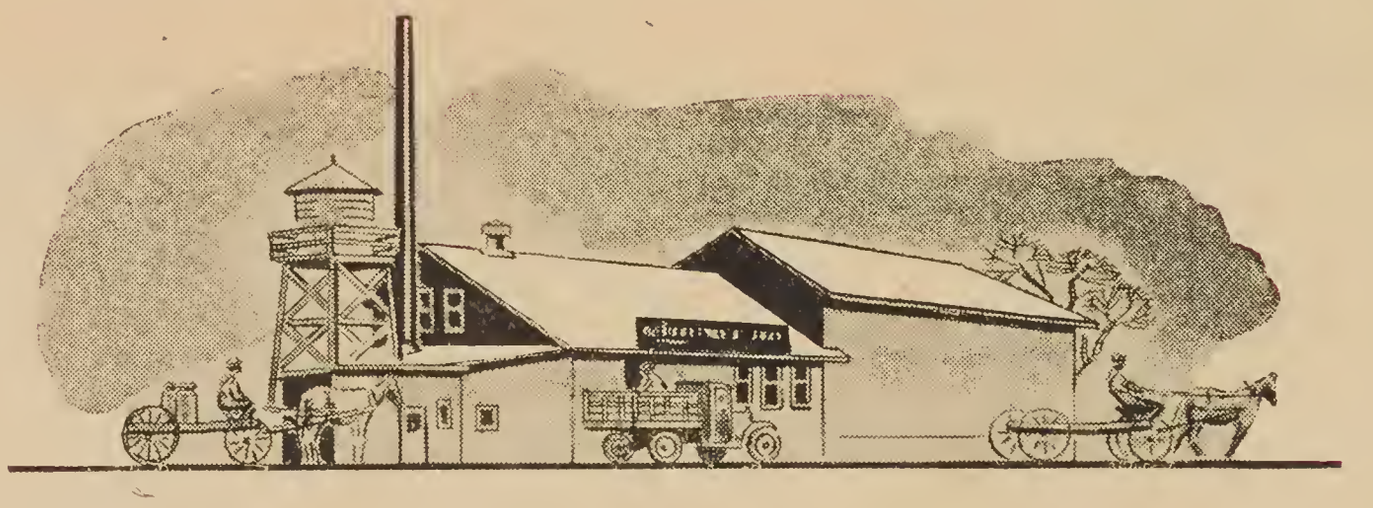
Roxford J. Davies, Burlington Flats, N. Y. Auto accident—injuries	$ 12.85	Stanley Juknis, Gilman, Conn. Struck by auto—lacerated wrist	19.28
Earl J. Caldwell, Estate, Climax, N. Y. Truck-car collision—death benefits	1000.00	Arlene Cardner, Tully, N. Y. Auto accident—fractured knee cap	130.00
Mary A. Schroo, Stanley, N. Y. Auto accident—sprained ankle	30.00	Lewis Acker, Estate, Berne, N. Y. Struck by auto—death benefits	1000.00
Gladys M. Wood, N. Franklin, Conn. Auto accident—fractured vertebra	119.28	Jay Hyder, Estate, Akron, N. Y. Auto accident—death benefits	1000.00
Carl Crowe, Estate, Canton, N. Y. Auto accident—death benefits	1000.00	Kenneth L. Barton, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y. Auto accident—fractured collar bone	24.28
Benjamin F. Sawyer, Goshen, N. Y. Auto accident—concussion, fractured nose	37.86	Anna O. Meyer, Honeoye Falls, N. Y. Auto accident—concussion	130.00
Earl C. Chubbuck, Medina, N. Y. Hit by truck—injured	40.02	Arthur Brotherston, Hopkinton, Mass. Auto accident—strained shoulder, cuts	20.00
Kenneth N. Griffin, Greenville, N. Y. Struck by truck—fractured leg	48.10	Mrs. Florence Brotherston, Hopkinton, Mass. Auto accident—fractured arm	30.00
Mary M. Arnold, Bethel, Vt. Auto accident—chest injury	60.00	Ben M. Russ, Gaysville, Vt. Auto accident—lacerations and bruises	30.00
Donald L. Porter, Gasport, N. Y. Auto accident—cuts and body bruises	11.43	Florence V. Moore, Batavia, N. Y. Auto accident—fractured vertebra	130.00
Loyal D. Drake, No. Lawrence, N. Y. Auto accident—injured ribs	50.00	Maude Lampray, Estate, Manchester, N. H. Truck-car collision—death benefits	500.00
Darrell Y. Brewer, Estate, Bridgewater, Me. Truck-car collision—death benefits	1000.00	Norman L. Richardson, Clinton, Me. Auto accident—fractured thumb	20.00
Frank M. Arnold, Bethel, Vt. Auto accident—dislocated jaw, severe bruises	72.86	Jean M. Batchelder, Concord, N. H. Auto accident—injured chest	20.00
Raymond L. Millard, Dundee, N. Y. Truck accident—brain concussion	45.00	George H. Harden, Estate, McConnellsville, N. Y. Auto collision—death benefits	500.00
Elmer Blow, Whitesville, N. Y. Struck by car—injured knee	14.00	Etta R. Carr, Boscawen, N. H. Auto accident—fractured ankle	130.00
DeRoy B. Johnson, Bergen, N. Y. Auto accident—scalp wound	18.66	Lee A. Sanderson, Shrewsbury, Vt. Auto accident—lacerated forehead	52.86
James J. Christie, Madrid, N. Y. Struck by truck—leg and foot bruised	12.86	Fred King, No. Haverhill, N. H. Auto accident—cut lip, knee cap	30.00
Cora B. Wemett, Lima, N. Y. Auto accident—injured chest and hip	45.00	W. Haven Little, Rumney, N. H. Auto accident—fractured nose	75.71
Frank W. Walker, Baltimore, Md. Auto struck by street car—bruised leg, arm	38.57	Mary D. Stone, Ellicottville, N. Y. Auto accident—fractured hip	130.00
Goldie Seeley, Knoxville, Pa. Auto accident—cerebral concussion	24.28	Winiford M. Gregoire, Ft. Edward, N. Y. Auto accident—severe cuts	130.00
Alberta B. Tschantre, Knoxville, Pa. Auto accident—contusions left knee	20.00	Gurnsey L. Hills, Sinclairville, N. Y. Auto accident—contused shoulder & neck	32.14
Mary A. Mohr, Cream Ridge, N. J. Auto accident—fractured nose	14.28	Charles A. Pye, Frankfort, N. Y. Struck by tow car—injured back & chest	114.28
Daniel Cameron, Estate, Schenectady, N.Y. Struck by truck—death benefits	500.00	Louis L. Michael, Columbia, Conn. Auto accident—contused ribs and chest	75.00

Keep Your Policy Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPT. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

What Farmers Have Done With An Idea!



THE present Dairymen's League had its beginning in the Post-World War I period when many milk producers found themselves without markets and low milk prices, and lack of organization generally prevailed.

Today League members have a share in an organization which provides each one with a market every day in the year, certainty of payment and facilities for marketing and manufacturing. Moreover, in the League they have the strength of an organization that is constantly working for the general good of all Northeastern dairy farmers.

Check the list below and see for yourself the facilities that League members own, control, and use in the cooperative marketing of their milk.



26,000 LOYAL MEMBERS

The League is wholly owned and controlled by its members. The typical League member has 17 cows and nine heifers, 150 acres of land and buildings and equipment valued at $15,000.



105 MILK AND MANUFACTURING PLANTS

These modern, efficiently-operated, League-owned plants are strategically located. Milk also is delivered to dealers who maintain 88 country plants. These 193 plants provide a sure market for League members for all their milk every day in the year.



15 MILK DISTRIBUTING ORGANIZATIONS

These retail and wholesale plants—three of the latter in New York City—provide accurate information on the costs of distributing and retailing milk, and strengthen the bargaining power of the League.



650 LEAGUE-OWNED TRUCKS

The League fleet transports 30% of members' milk. Through the efficient operation of this fleet, an accurate "yard stick" is provided on transportation costs, to the benefit of all dairymen.



STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

Members have provided their organization with ample working capital and reserves. The average member now has certificates of indebtedness in the amount of $250—just about the price of a good cow. These certificates are negotiable and pay 4% interest.



CONTRACTS WITH OVER 500 DEALERS

League members have the benefit, without investment, of dealers' facilities and their distributing and merchandising organizations and many consumer outlets.



FACILITIES FOR HANDLING SEASONAL MILK

The League has 12 well-equipped plants for manufacturing dairy products and three more under construction, including a modern butter plant. It has ample facilities for handling and marketing seasonal milk over fluid milk requirements.



TRAINED PERSONNEL

Farmers have, in the League working for them, specialists in milk handling, manufacturing, transportation, distribution, sales, accounting and all other phases of the business.



A KNOWLEDGE OF MARKETS AND COSTS

The League management has invaluable first-hand information on markets and costs which benefits all members. This is based on 25 years' experience.



ADVERTISING AND MERCHANDISING

Education through advertising, in various ways, and better merchandising to the public are building a demand for Dairylea milk and Dairylea products, as well as increasing milk consumption generally.



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

FEBRUARY 2, 1946



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

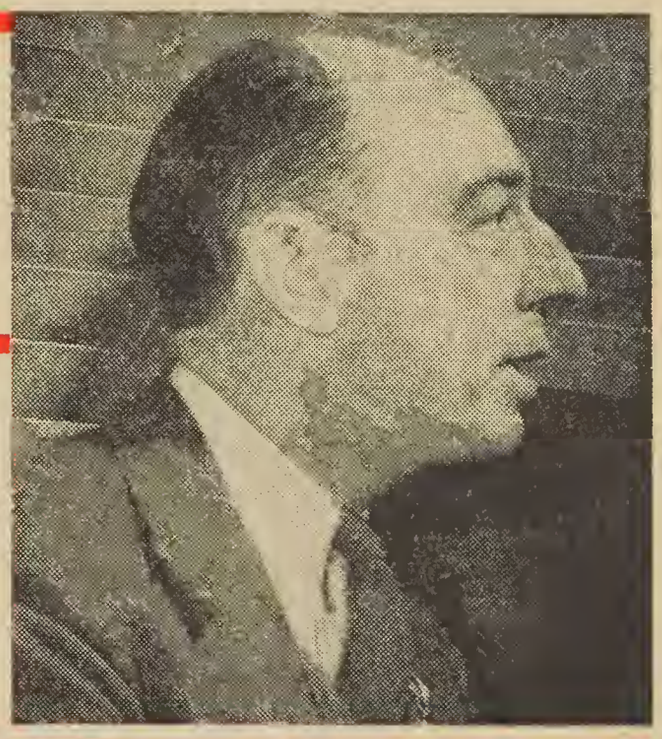


EMPIRE STATE POTATO CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: (↑) *Front row, left to right:* Morris F. Butts, Sodus, secretary-treasurer; William Hodnett, Fillmore; Harold J. (Red) Evans, Georgetown, president; Favor R. Smith, Lake Placid Club, vice-president. *Back row:* Roy A. Porter, Elba; Alonzo G. Allen, Waterville; Nate Talmage, Riverhead, L. I., and Max E. Torrey, Olean. One director, Harold J. Simonson of Glen Head, L. I., was not present when picture was taken.

GOOD SEWING— Ruth Erb, of Hudson, N. Y., who won a national scholarship in 4-H Clothing Achievement in 1945. In addition to making useful garments from discarded clothing, Ruth made many of the gifts she gave at Christmas.



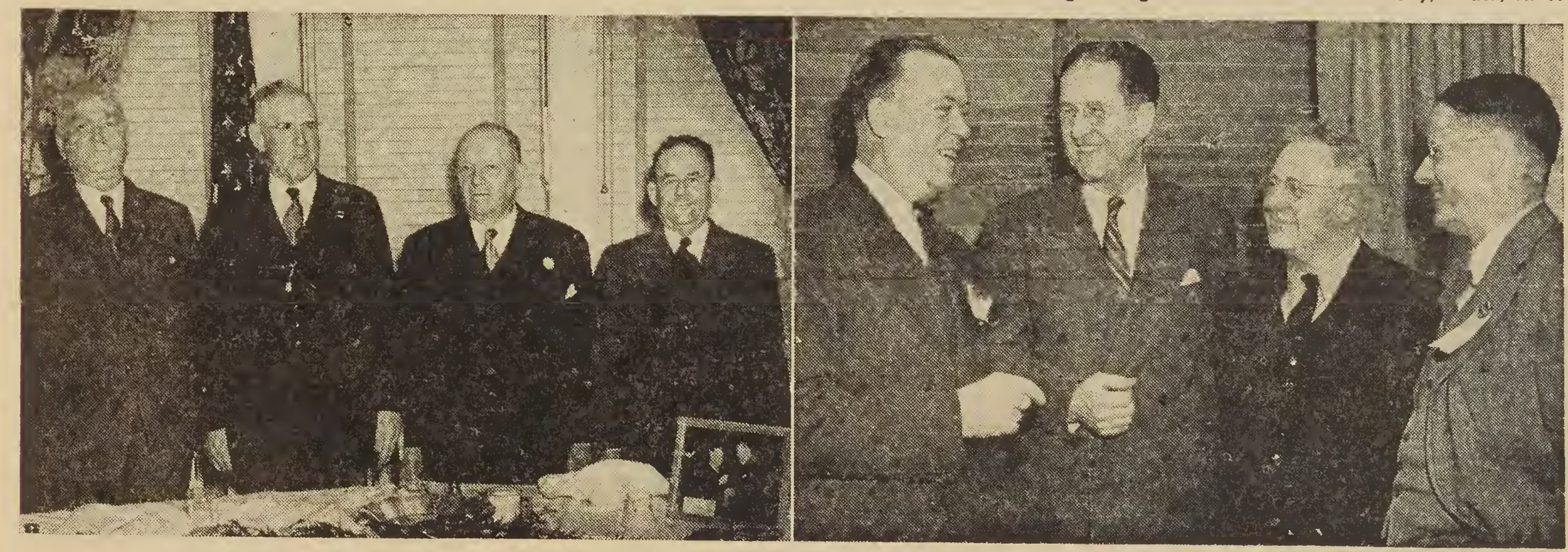
HEADS COUNCIL OF FARMER COOPERATIVES— Quentin Reynolds, (➢) West Springfield, Mass., general manager of Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, who was elected president of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives at the recent annual meeting in Chicago.



VERMONT'S "ALL-COMMISSIONERS-OF-AGRICULTURE FARM LEADERSHIP TEAM": (↓) *Left to right:* Judge O. L. Martin, Plainfield; Honorable E. S. Brigham, St. Albans and Montpelier; Honorable E. H. Jones, Waitsfield; Hon. S. G. Judd, Montpelier.

These are the only men who have been Commissioners of Agriculture in Vermont since the office was established in 1908. Each maintains an active interest in agriculture in or out of office. Judge Martin has a long and enviable record of service in the State Grange and State Dairymen's Association, and is now president of the National Grange Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Brigham has on his farm at St. Albans one of the outstanding Jersey herds in the United States. Mr. Jones is president of the Vermont Maple Sugar Makers' Association, and is connected with the New England Dairy Foods Council. Mr. Judd, for many years principal of the Vermont State School of Agriculture, is the present Commissioner.

AT NATIONAL COUNCIL OF FARMER COOPERATIVES: (↓) Taking time out for a chat at the recent annual meeting in Chicago, *(left to right)*, Henry H. Rathbun, New Hartford, N. Y., president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association; Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson; J. A. McConnell, Ithaca, N. Y., general manager of the Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange; and Dean W. I. Myers of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.



Poultrymen Face Cut in Feed Supply

—U. S. D. A. Order WFO-9, January 14, 1946

ON JANUARY 14 the Acting Secretary of Agriculture signed an order restricting the use of protein meals (soybean, linseed, meat, fish, etc.) in the manufacture of livestock and poultry feeds. The object of the order is to bring about a redistribution of protein meals in line with the livestock feeding needs of the country as seen by the U.S.D.A., and *to force a reduction in the poultry population* in line with the announced goals of the department. These goals call for raising 17% less chickens and producing 15% less eggs than last year.

It is a drastic order. In effect it puts the control of all protein meals in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The department issued the order only because the supply of protein meals is so very short that officials believed it necessary to take action.

What the Order Provides

1. In feeds other than poultry feed, no feed manufacturer can use more protein meal (soybean, linseed, meat, fish, etc.) than he used in the same quarter of last year.

2. The use of protein meals in the manufacture of poultry feeds *each month* is limited to the following amounts:

January 1946—100% of the amount used in January 1945

February 1946—100% of February 1945

March 1946—95% of March 1945

April 1946—90% of April 1945

May and thereafter—85% of the same month in 1945. Here is where the order is expected to take full effect in reducing the number of chickens on farms.

Effect on G.L.F. Patrons

On the dairyman. The order effectively limits the amount of dairy feed that G.L.F. can make. While it does not specify the protein level, it does reduce the flow of protein to the Northeast, which means that no increase beyond an 18% level is possible. At present G.L.F. is making an 18% dairy, a 16% dairy and a 12% Fitting Ration. Dairymen who can safely do so are urged to use the lower protein feeds.

On the poultryman the effect is much more severe. G.L.F. and the Northeast as a whole are tied to a very low base by three factors:

1. January and February production last year was hampered by snowstorms.

2. April mash production was way down because heavy culling of flocks was taking place.

3. Meat scrap was being used last year to supply a large share of the protein in mashes. Meat scrap is now very scarce and is being replaced largely by soybean meal. Soybean meal is lower in protein than meat scrap, and, therefore, it takes more to make the same amount of mash.

What G.L.F. Is Doing

To make the restricted supply of protein go as far as possible, and to distribute it as fairly as possible, G.L.F. has:

1. Placed a definite quota on dairy feed shipments to each community.

2. Reduced protein content of mashes from 20% to 19%. Nutritionists state that this will in no way harm the chickens.

3. Instructed the buyers to take every possible step to secure G.L.F.'s share of protein as permitted by the order.

4. Adopted a policy of accepting no new feed patrons.

Conditions to Consider in Planning

In planning his operations for the year, the poultryman should keep in mind that there are more hens in the country this year than last. Orders for chicks are very high, although it is still too early to draw any definite conclusion on the probable hatch. The hog and cattle population is high, and the government is not attempting to reduce their numbers.

The U.S.D.A. protein order sharply limits the amount of mash that can be made, with the intention of reducing the number of chickens raised. These facts call for caution in planning the 1946 poultry programs. Until the order has been in effect long enough to determine how it will actually work, the best advice seems to be this:

Expect to get *considerably less than the amount of mash you received last year.* The actual amount will depend upon the amount of protein that is permitted to come into the Northeast.

The suggestions at the right and the table which follows may help you in adjusting your plans.



PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR MEETING THE MASH SHORTAGE

1. ***Start culling now.*** Take out every bird that has stopped laying. Poultry meat prices have strengthened during the past few weeks.

2. ***Sell cockerels at 2½ pounds.*** It takes a lot more mash per pound of grain beyond this point.

3. ***Consider cutting out meat chicks altogether.***

4. ***Plan to have a poultry pasture*** as early as possible this spring. Good grass and grain will grow good pullets with a big saving of mash.

5. ***Watch feed waste.*** Don't fill hoppers too full. Put a 2-inch lip on wood hoppers. Get rid of the rats. Make every pound of mash do its full job in raising chicks and making eggs.

6. ***Use "free-choice" feeding.*** Many good poultrymen find that when they keep both mash and scratch before the birds at all times, the birds eat less mash and more scratch with favorable results.

WEEKLY FEED CONSUMPTION IN POUNDS PER 100 CHICKS

	Leghorns		Heavies	
Week	Mash	Scratch	Mash	Scratch
1	17	—	17	—
2	35	—	35	—
3	45	—	45	—
4	60	—	60	—
5	48	24	50	25
6	60	28	60	32
7	65	32	65	38
8	70	36	68	45
Total (First 8 weeks)	400	120	400	140
Month				
3rd	200	150	250	200
4th	200	250	200	300
5th	150	350	200	400
6th	200	400	250	460
Total (First 6 months)	1150	1270	1300	1500

GLF

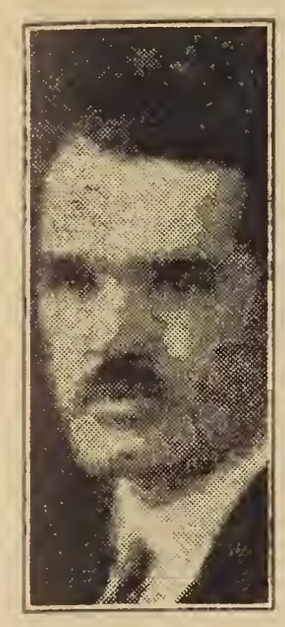
COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—*The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania—*

OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

Small Fruit Varieties For the Home Garden

By George L. Slate

THE SUCCESS of the home fruit garden and much of the pleasure comes from having the high quality varieties not generally available on the fresh fruit market. Some varieties, too, are better adapted to freezing and preserving by various methods than are others. By planting the hardier and more disease resistant varieties, crops will be larger and more certain.



GEORGE SLATE

Howard 17 (Premier) and Catskill are standard strawberry varieties, both being heavy yielders. The former is only fair in quality but is very hardy and a sure cropper. There are several varieties much superior in dessert quality, and of these Fairfax is the best known and is easily the standard of quality among present day strawberries. It is only moderately productive and turns dark when fully ripe. Earlier, handsome and richly flavored is Midland, a newcomer to the strawberry list. Sparkle is the best late variety and combines high quality with vigor and productiveness. It has possibilities too, as a market variety. The best variety for jam is Culver. The flesh is red, somewhat tart, but highly flavored. It bruises easily, an objection if it is to be marketed.

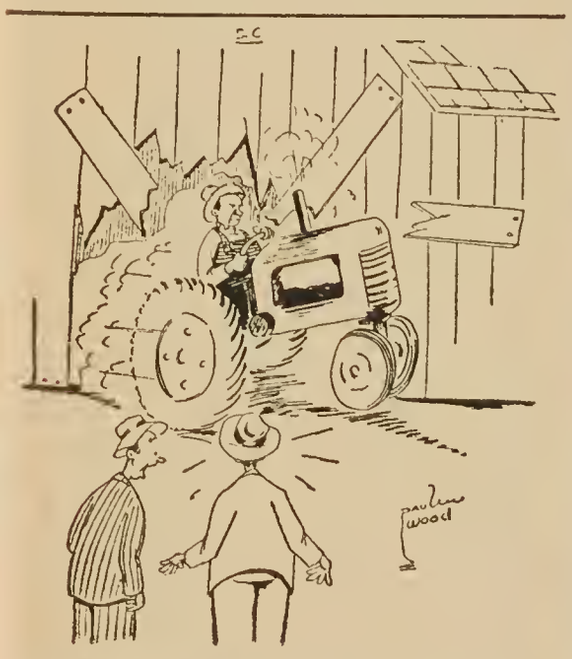
This is the second of a series of three articles on "Small Fruits" by George Slate, of the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station. The third will appear in an early issue.

The everbearing varieties are much inferior to the June bearing sorts and often the crops are light. If other fruits are available during the late summer and fall, the everbearers are hardly worth the ground they occupy. Gem and Rockhill (Wayzata) are probably best, the latter being of good quality. Gem is sour, but probably the better cropper.

Raspberries

Standard red raspberries are Newburgh and Latham. Both are reliable and heavy croppers. Newburgh is little troubled by mosaic. Taylor is superior in quality and ripens rather late. Milton is the newest and possibly the best red raspberry. The ber-

(*Continued on Page* 13)



"He just got discharged from a tank outfit!"

Firestone
GROUND GRIPS

★ CLEAN BETTER ★ PULL BETTER ★ LAST LONGER

Because they take a

"CENTER BITE"

AS AN ALERT FARMER you want tractor tires that clean properly, pull efficiently, and give dependable service. These are exactly the features that have maintained the high popularity of Firestone Ground Grips. Being the only tractor tires that take a "Center Bite," they clean better, pull better and last longer.

The "Center Bite" of Firestone Ground Grips will give your tractor up to 16% more pull at the drawbar. The patented connected traction bar tread design adds extra tread bar length right in the heart of the pulling zone. At the same time, it eliminates the broken-bar, trash-catching pockets found on ordinary tires. Connected traction bars are stronger, too, because they're triple-braced.

It is these features, plus 40% longer tread life and 14% stronger cord bodies, that keep Firestone Ground Grips first in farm preference. You will find them time savers . . . and dollar savers . . . on your farm.

**Area in white shows the "Center Bite" traction zone, not found in other tires because of Firestone's exclusive patent rights.*

★

For the best in music, listen to the "Voice of Firestone" every Monday evening over NBC.



FIRESTONE PUT THE FARM ON RUBBER

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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

SUPPORT THE HOBBS BILL

RECENTLY the Hobbs Anti-Racketeering Bill, H. R. 32, was passed by the House of Representatives. Originally introduced in 1942, the House passed it a year ago but it died in committee in the Senate, and there is danger that the same thing will happen this year.

When members of a New York City labor union were hauled into court under the Anti-Racketeering Act a few years back, they were convicted, but the case was taken to the U. S. Supreme Court, and a decision, handed down in March 1942, ruled that the provisions of the Act do not apply to labor unions. Chief Justice Stone wrote a dissenting opinion.

A lot of people found it difficult to understand the reasoning of the decision, believing that extortion and racketeering are crimes, no matter who commits them. **Congressman Hobbs then introduced his Bill in order to apply the Anti-Racketeering Act to labor unions and their members to the same extent (and no more) that it applies to others.**

Though there is nothing in the Hobbs Bill to which any fair-minded labor union member or leader should object, labor unions have fought the Hobbs Bill tooth and nail, labeling it as anti-union legislation. Farmers approve this legislation as one means of fighting strong arm attempts to force fruit and vegetable growers who drive trucks to New York City to join a truckers' union. It might help if you were **to write or wire the Senators from your state telling them that you would very much like to see the Hobbs Anti-Racketeering Bill come to a vote in the Senate.**

THEY MEAN BUSINESS

THE STATE of Connecticut has an enviable record in the prevention of traffic accidents. The State's police department, however, has not rested on its laurels. It is now making use of portable radio equipped towers for traffic control, wherewith messages can be sent from tower to patrol car to hasten the arrest of a traffic violator.

But Connecticut's low accident record is not due to gadgets entirely. It is due to the fact that Connecticut drivers know that their police mean business. Strict law enforcement creates the habit of law observance!

WE OPPOSE SUBSIDIES

THE EDITORS of *American Agriculturist* have consistently opposed the government policy of paying part of the consumer's food bill by the use of subsidies. One reason for our opposition was the belief that once the subsidy system was settled on the country it would take a terrific fight to remove it.

Recent events have borne out this belief. In his message to Congress of January 21, President Truman said:

"Food prices are pressing hard against the ceilings. . . this brings me to the reluctant conclusion that food subsidies must be continued beyond June 30, 1946."

This statement is a direct slap at Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, who has consistently recommended that subsidies be stopped by next summer, and who recently proposed a substantial increase in the ceiling price of butter to become effective before milk subsidies were stopped.

Consumers are fighting to retain food subsidies. That is no surprise to anyone. Farmers are becoming less positive in their opposition to subsidies, fearing that when they are abandoned, farm prices, particularly the price of milk, will drop drastically. Farmers should not be left holding the bag. Food subsidies are consumer subsidies, not producer subsidies.

It is our opinion, however, that farmers are unduly concerned over the dangers of dropping subsidies soon. Here are some of our conclusions:

1. Food subsidies should be dropped. The exact date of their death is not so important, but their eventual removal is fundamental and their early removal desirable.

2. The longer subsidies remain the harder it will be to get rid of them. If they are left until business activity declines and industrial workers' income is lower, they will tend to become permanent.

3. An early removal of food subsidies, say within a year, if accompanied by removal or increase of food ceilings, will hurt farmers less than many of them fear. Continuing the subsidies indefinitely will in the long run hurt farmers more than they now realize.

By E. R. Eastman

LET'S BEGIN!

"The Federal debt now stands at $278 billion, the highest on record. But declining expenditures and continued high income are expected to keep the debt from going through the present $300 billion ceiling."—*United States Chamber of Commerce.*

WHEN a loved one needs an emergency operation we do not stop to count the cost. Neither do we question it when our country is attacked. But when the crisis is past, common sense indicates a prompt return to a balance between income and expenses.

No one expects that the Federal debt will be reduced rapidly, but it won't be reduced at all until we make a start. Within the near future our national budget should be balanced and a start made, even though it is slow, toward reducing the national debt.

HOW GOOD?

WHENEVER I am talking with a group of business men, and the matter of farm prices comes up, I get the comment that farm prices are "pretty good." Every farmer will agree that they are a lot better than they have been sometimes in the past. On the other hand, just how good are they?

When we look back at the figures we find that in 1940 prices of New York State farm products stood at 107 compared to 100 in 1910-14. Earnings of factory workers were more than double prewar. Then we run down the column to last summer and the figure for farm products is 219. Isn't that grand! Farm products brought twice as much money as they did before the war!

But a look at farm production costs shows that they about doubled, too. And that isn't all. A glance at the column "Earnings of Factory Workers" reveals that last summer the index figure was 377. Factory workers were earning over three and a half times as much as they were in 1910-14.

Prices of farm products may be "pretty good", but farmers are not happy when they read that 1946 farm income may be 15% below 1945 while industrial workers are striking for 30% more pay.

OLD-FASHIONED TEST

IF WE hear or read a statement often enough most of us accept it as a fact without applying the test of good old-fashioned horse sense. Here are two examples of what I mean:

If you base your conclusion on what you read you would logically decide that we in America are richer now than we were in prewar days. The exact opposite is true. To be sure, the national income is bigger in terms of dollars, but war produces nothing. Its only purpose is destruction, and the whole world, including America, is poorer because untold wealth has been destroyed.

Based on what we read we might conclude that the more money an individual gets as wages or profits the richer he is. When we apply good horse sense to that proposition we find that money cannot be eaten, worn, or lived in. Money is a handy thing to have, but what we really want is what that money will buy. If, without increasing production, any group succeeds in getting higher wages, they are merely getting a higher percentage of the total things produced, and if everyone gets more wages without increasing production then everyone will pay more for the same things.

THEY DID THEIR SHARE

"Will the farm boys who left college to work on the home farm during the war, and who now wish to finish their education, be drafted into the armed forces? We have a son who is in this position. We do not expect any special arrangement by the Draft Board, but we know that there is a large group of such boys and we feel that they deserve some consideration.

"On top of the delay and uncertainty relative to the draft is the threat that so many 'G. I's.' will go to college that there may be no room for the farm boys for three or four years. It is difficult for a boy to re-enter college after he has been out for several years. Perhaps colleges will give some preference in accepting those who left college before their four years were finished." — *H. S. B., N. Y.*

WE HAVE felt, and will always feel, that the boys who were deferred to stay on the home farm did their full share in winning the war. To us it seems definitely unfair, where a farm boy left college for farm work, to draft him into the armed forces now and practically deny him the opportunity of finishing his college education.

THE CARL LADD FUND

THE CARL E. LADD Memorial Scholarship Fund Committee is doing an excellent job and has already collected over $20,000. However, a recent check showed that some counties are far ahead of others in the amount of territory covered. Originally it was hoped that the campaign would be over by this time.

Contributions should be mailed direct to T. E. LaMont, Albion, New York, or still better, if a thorough canvas has not been made in your county perhaps your help is needed either to organize a committee or to help it do the job.

BOVINE TB ABOUT LICKED

TWO RECENT letters from subscribers made vigorous protests, one stating that the appraisal of a cow that reacted to the TB test was too low, the other that the salvage value of a reactor, plus State and Federal indemnity, totaled less than the appraised value.

Such occurrences are irritating. But the very fact that such instances are rare emphasizes the fact that 25 years ago at three important cattle markets one animal in 80 killed was rejected because of TB. Today in the same cities one carcass in 7300 is condemned for TB by veterinary inspectors.

PET PEEVE

ONE OF my special "mads" is at the automobile driver who follows my car so closely that both of us would pile up if I skidded or had to stop suddenly. I wouldn't care much if he got jammed some, but I don't want to be when I am trying to drive carefully.

Too close driving is especially dangerous with roads the way they have been this winter. No one is in so much of a hurry that he must keep his car within a few feet of the one ahead.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

SETH'S pap sent him to the mill one day to try to sell the season's wheat crop. Seth got hold of the miller and submitted a handful of wheat to him. The miller examined the wheat very carefully. Then he said:

"How much more has your pap got like this?"

"He ain't got no more like it," young Seth answered. "It took him all morning to pick that out."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 143, No. 3. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. Colby Bartlett, Associate Circulation Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MORE MILK NEEDED NEXT FALL

BEFORE the war about 205 million pounds of fluid milk was sold in the metropolitan New York area in the month of November. Last November 244 million pounds of fluid milk was sold, yet the demand exceeded the supply to the extent that dealers appealed to City Health Commissioner Stebbins for an extension of the milk shed. (See editorial page January 19 issue). **This appeal was denied, but if the supply should be short next November the answer may be different.**

Reasons for last fall's short supply included:

1. **Milk pricing policies, which made summer production more profitable than winter production.**
2. **Poor quality hay produced last summer and fed this last fall.**
3. **Part of the shortage was caused by increased demand, not by a short supply. One reason for the big demand was that the retail milk price was too low.**

More Fall-freshening Cows

Assuming that it will be profitable to do so, what can be done to increase milk production next fall? Farm groups in New York State will emphasize six practices. The most important for the moment—because it cannot be put off—**is to breed more cows for fall freshening.** Of course there is a distinct limitation to what can be done, but some dairymen can breed a heifer or two in February at a younger age than they originally intended, so they will freshen in November. In view of the situation, an occasional cow might be bred soon to freshen at eleven months instead of twelve.

The change-over of any considerable number of cows to fall freshening will take time, but the time to start is **RIGHT NOW.**

Managed Feeding

Other things recommended include:

1. **Plan for an abundance of good roughage.** Feed roughage (pasture, silage and hay) heavily during the late summer and fall. This is a good program in any year, but an especially good one in 1946.
2. Store some of the best hay you cut next summer **where you can feed it in October and November.**
3. **Feed grain liberally next fall and early winter.** Unquestionably many cows are fed better in the winter than they are during the summer. Once production drops through inadequate feeding it is impossible to bring it back entirely.
4. **Stable the herd before cold fall weather sets in.**
5. **Use calf starter instead of whole milk for feeding calves next fall.**

In talking with Clayton White, a dairyman at Stowe, New York, about the situation, he said:

"Unquestionably more milk will be needed for the New York market next November and December. Farmers will produce the milk if they are given the price that makes it profitable. If they are urged to produce the milk, they should have assurance that the price they get will allow them to make a profit."

I discussed this angle with Lou Cunningham of Cornell. We both agreed with this point of view, but Lou pointed out that the price question will not be settled in time to breed cows to freshen next fall. "It is my opinion," he said, "that the situation warrants taking a chance on next fall's prices and doing whatever can be done to increase fall production."

Higher Prices Asked

Recent hearings on proposed amendments to the Federal-State Milk Order for metropolitan New York have a bearing on this problem. Cooperatives, assuming that milk subsidies will be discontinued next summer, have asked for a Class I winter price of $5.06 and a Class I summer price of $4.66. These proposed prices are not figured by the old formulas but are the prices believed necessary to encourage adequate production if and when subsidies are dropped. They do restore the old differential of 1c a quart between summer and winter milk which became inoperative during the war years. (*Continued on Page* 14)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

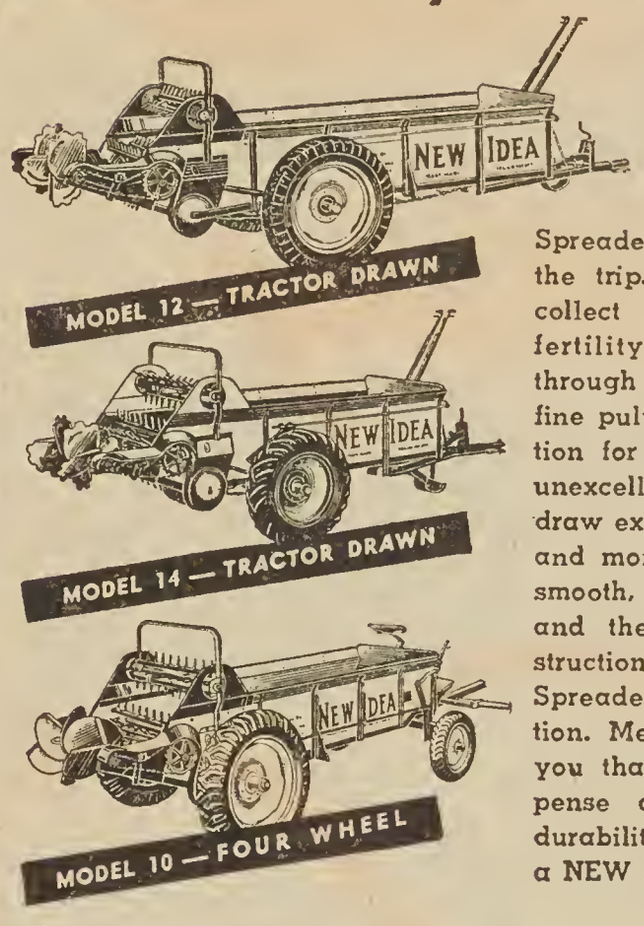


IT'S hard to drag my family from Smith & Jones Emporium, where we go tradin' Saturdays to feast our bargain huntin' gaze and barter eggs for calico and glass quart fruit jars in a row, buy gadgets for our wornout bus and items miscellaneous. I trade with Smith and Ma with Jones because they have their separate zones, and Smith he runs the hardware end and Jones the dry goods does attend, while all our kids with quips and smirks keep pesterin' Smith and Jones's clerks, to show them shoes and sweets and such, without the cash to pay for much.

I've bargained in their crowded aisles for countless useful mercantiles, and they've stood by me, thin or thick, and took my cash or give me tick, and helped me pick the best of brands ere they took money from my hands. A really good department store, like Smith & Jones' sign hangs before, is quite an asset to us guys a-huntin' long for farm supplies, and tryin' hard to make our dough go further than it oughta go. So Wife and me their service seek when we go tradin' once a week, from nails and pails to grease-oil drum, I'll take S-J's Emporium!

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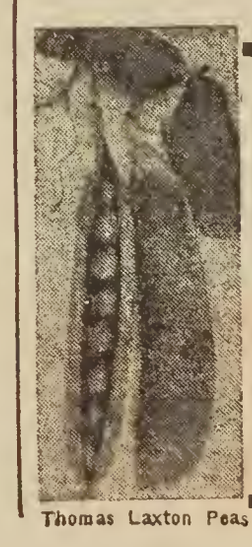
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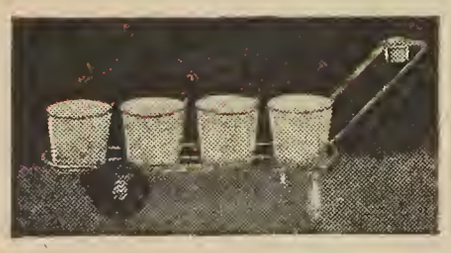
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THE POTATO MARKET

Northeast in Best Position

By HAROLD BRYANT

General Manager, Maine Potato Growers, Inc.

EARLY in September, members of the potato trade, Government officials, and practically everyone in the United States felt that there was a fifty million bushel surplus of potatoes in the country. Therefore, everyone concentrated on finding ways and means of supporting prices so that farmers would realize the floor price that had been promised them.

At that time most people felt that the subsequent Government reports would show a substantial increase in the production in Maine. Thus Maine appeared to be the number one trouble spot in the country. The Government estimate for the country as a whole was approximately 432 million bushels, with a fear that later reports might push the estimated production up to 450 million bushels.

The potato market is noted for being unpredictable and inconsistent. Later crop reports did not follow the expected trend. The October report raised slightly. November and December reports dropped. Let's see how the final December crop report compared to 1944.

Northeast Crop Moderate

The U. S. production of potatoes in 1945 was about 425 million bushels compared to 383 million bushels in 1944 and 464 million bushels in 1943, which was the largest crop on record. The break-down by areas shows a *slight increase* in the northeastern states compared to last year. Maine, New York and Pennsylvania show a total of 98 million bushels for 1945 as compared to 97 million bushels for 1944. Maine is estimated at 52,785,000 bushels in 1945 as compared to 52,260,000 bushels last year.

In the total Northeast the estimated production is only slightly over a million bushels higher than last year, which proved to be a short crop with high prices.

The picture does not look so good when you move to the Central states and the ten Western states. The five Central states show an estimated production for 1945 of 76 million bushels compared to 70 million bushels for last year. The ten Western states have an estimated production of 121 million bushels as compared to 107 million bushels for last year. Therefore, based on the December Government estimate and considering the country as a whole, we have a large production which it appears would be difficult to move.

In breaking this report down, however, indications are that the Northeast is in comparatively good shape. It should not be so difficult to maintain a reasonable price structure in this area. However, the concentration of supplies in the West would appear to make it just that much more difficult to maintain satisfactory prices in the Western potato states.

Some Potatoes Exported

If we move our consideration from the Government estimate to shipments, we find that conditions again appear more favorable for the Northeast, particularly Maine. A rather large quantity of potatoes has been exported by the Federal Government under the Price Support Program, to Canada, Belgium and France. It is estimated that approximately 1,500 cars went to Belgium, and a fair quantity to France. A large percentage of the Canadian exportation was shipped from Maine and Michigan. Practically the entire Belgium shipment was taken out of Maine. Therefore, Maine has been able to move a large quantity out of its

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Fertilizer Grades and Supplies

By J. S. OWENS

Storrs, Connecticut.

EARLY PURCHASE of fertilizer and its prompt delivery to the farm is again needed to assure ample supplies when planting time arrives. Shortages of certain materials, insufficient labor and uncertainties of transportation are still serious problems for the fertilizer industry. In some respects, the difficulties are greater than they were at any time during the war.

The fact that fertilizer consumption throughout the country increased between 40 and 50 per cent during the war period indicates that farmers are depending more upon fertilizer to increase yields and reduce costs of production. Farmers had nearly one-third of their fertilizer in storage when the planting season arrived last year. This was a marked increase over pre-war records: without it the large tonnage could not have been manufactured or delivered.

War conditions also demanded the restriction of fertilizer grades to a few carefully chosen ones. This also seems like a forward step, one that should not be abandoned. Manufacturers can make a few grades more efficiently than a large number, and farmers can choose more wisely from the few than from an endless number with only small differences between many of them.

The agronomists of the Connecticut Experiment Stations and the University of Connecticut are recommending that mixed fertilizers for the 1946 season be restricted to those included in the War Food Order for 1945. These are:

Nutrients Ratio of	Grades Minimum	Grades of Higher Concentration *(Same ratios)*
0-1-1	0-14-14	0-20-20
1-1-1	7-7-7	8-8-8, 10-10-10
1-2-1	5-10-5	6-12-6, 8-16-8
1-2-2	5-10-10	8-16-16
	5-8-7	
1-3-1	4-12-4	
1-3-2	4-12-8	
2-1-2	5-3-5, 6-3-6	Tobacco only
1-1-3	5-5-15	Tobacco only

More concentrated grades of the same ratios are permissible. For example, a 10-10-10 is about 40 per cent more concentrated than a 7-7-7, but has the same 1-1-1 ratio of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Increasing the concentration reduced freight, bagging and handling costs. However, supplies of some of the more concentrated materials are still limited, and "high analysis" goods may be scarce this season.

An effort to continue the use of only a limited number of fertilizer grades is being made throughout the country. The New England Agronomists, for instance, have agreed upon recommendations for the six states which are uniform with only a few exceptions.



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(*Continued from opposite page*)

normal channels of trade.

Canada still is short of potatoes and probably will prove to be a reasonably good market for potatoes throughout this season. However, due to Canadian ceilings it is impractical to export potatoes to Canada at anything above floor prices, which in Maine at the present time is $2.20 per cwt., f. o. b.

Car Shortage Boosts Price

During the holiday season the market rose rapidly throughout the country, reaching prices equivalent to last year's ceiling in many places. In Maine the first week in January prices reached as high as $2.70 and $2.75 per cwt., f. o. b., with prices on the street going as high as $4.00 per bbl. bulk. Careful analysis indicates that the raise was due almost entirely to car shortages, particularly in the West. Potato producers for the country as a whole have been short from one to two thousand cars per day during a good part of December. During the next week, the market declined, due primarily to the fact that more cars were available.

The export deal to France at the present time is bogging down, directly and indirectly, due to car shortages.

It would appear that the country as a whole might be faced with quite a few violent price changes, depending on the car supply. However, if at any time we get comparatively high prices due to car shortage, we must realize that the market might be lower when cars become available.

Watch Price Trends

It is anticipated that in some areas, particularly Maine, the supplies may be quite short during March, when the seed movement reaches its peak. In attempting to predict price trends from now until the Southern crop comes onto the market, growers are faced with a series of inconsistencies which makes it difficult to evaluate price trends. Fundamentally, when considering the crop for the country as a whole it would appear that growers will be lucky to maintain floor prices. However, at the same time it appears that the Northeast is in a favored position.

—A. A.—

THE PILLSBURY AWARD FOR WHEAT GROWERS

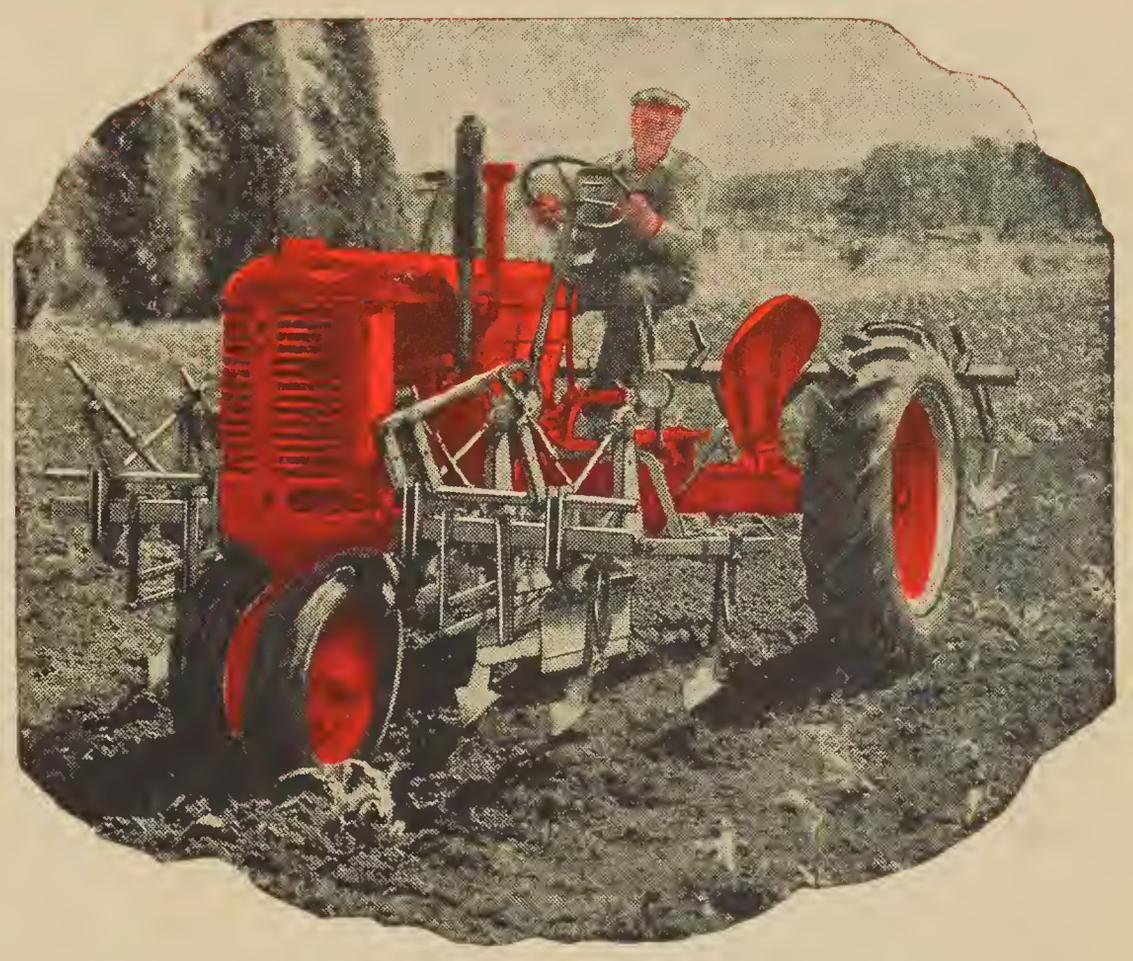
IN 1941 Philip W. Pillsbury of Minneapolis, Minnesota, established State and National competitive awards for wheat growers in certain areas of the United States. New York State is included because of the exceptionally fine quality of pastry flour wheat there produced. Any New York farmer who grew wheat in 1945 is eligible to enter the competition.

State and National awards are provided. To the grower in New York who submits the best prize winning sample will be given a beautiful trophy and $10.00 cash. All samples must be of one peck each, and will be judged by a committee appointed by the Department of Plant Breeding at Cornell University. If judged of sufficient merit, the two best samples will be forwarded to Chicago where they will be again judged by a National committee composed of members of the International Crop Improvement Association. Entries in the contest should be in the hands of the State committee at Cornell by or before March 5, 1946.

The contest is designed to stimulate interest in the production of quality wheat, which is one of our basic food crops. In 1944 the New York State awards were made to Appleton Bros., Canandaigua, N. Y. and to Jones & Wilson, Hall, N. Y. These prizes are well worth trying for. Full information regarding the contest can be had by directing inquiry to the Department of Plant Breeding, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.—*F. P. Bussell.*

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To prepare your cows for a quick letdown of milk, first massage the udder vigorously for 20 seconds with a very warm cloth (130° F.), wrung out of a chlorine (250 parts per million) solution. Second, draw two or three streams from each quarter into a strip cup—which removes milk of high bacterial count and permits inspection for abnormal milk indicating mastitis. These two steps stimulate the cow's milk glands and cause her to let down in about 40 seconds. Milking should be started within a minute after udder massage and finished within four minutes, including brief stripping either by hand or machine. It is good practice to sterilize teat cups in a chlorine solution after each cow is milked.

Most cows respond to this correct milking method. Giving heifers an occasional udder massage before they freshen helps develop them into fast milkers. In the case of cows not previously trained for fast milking, most of them will respond to faster milking if milking time is shortened gradually to from three to four minutes.

An excellent illustrated circular which gives full details on this method of milking may be obtained from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. Or inquiries may be made to your County Agent or nearest Agricultural Experiment Station.

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Write us a letter (not over 500 words), on "Methods Employed by Meat Packers in Marketing Meats, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, and Cheese."

For the best letter we will give prizes as follows: First, $75; Second, $50; Third, $25; Next ten, $10; Next thirty, $5. Duplicate prizes in case of ties. Contest closes May 1, 1946. We will gladly send you booklets giving information on marketing methods. Address Letter Contest, Department 128, Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Illinois.

When the Going is Tough We Turn to Fundamentals

by Professor A. E. Darlow, Oklahoma A. & M.

Professor Darlow is at present at Shrivenham American University in England, helping to rehabilitate the agriculture of war-torn Europe.

The importance of agriculture and agricultural production was certainly impressed on the average Briton during the war. Food and food production for fighting men and working women were items of first importance. The English farmer did a marvelous job of increasing and maintaining production.

Many have thought that all the effort was on crop production. This is not the fact. Despite the need for all the human food it was possible to produce, the farmers and breeders of Britain have maintained their herds and flocks. There were some shifts and changes in livestock production but the importance of livestock to agriculture and the importance of livestock production to human welfare were never more fully realized.

Here is a lesson for us all. It isn't theory, but fact brought into sharpest focus in a people's fight for existence—that *nothing is more important to a nation's economy than her agriculture, and nothing is more necessary to good agriculture than a balanced livestock program.*

THE EDITOR'S COLUMN

Profits Mean Progress

If someone offered you a deal which gave you a chance to make about 1% of the price your steers, hogs, or lambs sell for, we doubt if you'd get very enthused about it. The profit margin would be too small—about 35¢ on a $35 hog, or only $35 profit on 100 hogs.

Swift & Company makes thousands of such very low-profit deals every day in the year. At the end of the year 1945, for instance, we came out with a profit of only 9/10 of a cent per dollar of sales on our total volume.

The meat packing industry is highly competitive, and many of its products are very perishable. But like you, or any other able businessman, we want to make more profit than that 9/10 of 1% on our business. Profits mean progress, and in order to progress, everyone—producers and meat packers alike—must receive more than barely enough to meet expenses.

Producers of livestock and other farm products got 75¢ of each dollar we received from the sale of all our products, including hides, wool, and all by-products. You may well ask, "Where did the remaining 25¢ of that dollar go?" The answer is: 12.3¢ went to all plant and office employes who prepare and market these farm and ranch products; transportation took another 2¢; supplies (fuel, barrels, boxes, salt, sugar, etc.) cost 5.1¢; taxes 1.4¢; other necessary expenses 3.3¢. And that left just 9/10 of a cent out of the average sales dollar for the development and protection of the business and as a return to the people who have invested their savings in Swift & Company.

F. M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

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It has long been known that minerals are necessary for the health of animals and even for life itself. Those minerals most likely to be lacking in winter feeds are calcium or lime, phosphorus, and common salt. Many of the roughages fed to cattle may be short in minerals or grown on soils of low fertility. When cattle are fed such feeds they must be supplied with a mineral supplement containing salt, lime and phosphorus. Also valuable in this mineral supplement are small quantities of other so-called "trace elements" such as cobalt, iron, manganese, copper and iodine. Although only small amounts of these latter minerals are needed, each plays a part in building a strong, healthy animal.

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When he figures out his results at the end of the year, he, like all other businessmen, measures his success by the returns he makes on his savings and the borrowed savings. Failures in farming, like failures in other businesses, are due to operations that, over a period of years, fail to average a fair return on the money invested—with the result that the savings are either withdrawn or lost.



Soda Bill Sez:

. . . that agriculture is about like farming, only in farming you *do* it.

. . . that the hardest thing to learn about farming is getting up at 5 A.M.

Martha Logan's Recipe for

HUNTER'S STYLE DINNER

Yield: 8 Servings

- 1 large bunch celery (about 1 pound)
- 3 large onions (about 2½ pounds)
- ¾ cup lard
- 2½ pounds fresh pork shoulder
- 1 cup canned mushrooms
- 7 ounce package spaghetti
- 2 cups cooked or canned tomatoes
- 2 cups cooked or canned lima beans
- 1 tablespoon salt

Cut up celery and onions. Fry in half of the lard until transparent, in a heavy iron pan. Cut up the pork into small pieces. Brown well in remaining lard. Cover and cook over low heat for 30 minutes. Cook spaghetti in 2 quarts boiling salted water 15 to 20 minutes. Drain. Add tomatoes, lima beans, mushrooms, browned pork, onions and celery. Season well. Cook over low heat or in a slow oven (325° F.) for 30 minutes.

NOTE: This is excellent when warmed over

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Seeding Mixtures for 1946

By George Serviss

SEED ordering time has rolled around again and farmers are once more thinking about seeding mixtures and practices. There isn't a great deal that is new since last year but there is still a lot of room for improvement in the make-up of the average seeding mixture, and in seeding practices.

First, though, let's take a brief look at the seed situation. It is not as rosy as it might be. There will be plenty of timothy and alsike but red clover and northern-grown adapted alfalfa will be short. The short supply of red clover and adapted alfalfa may be further aggravated by heavy shipments to our war-time allies. There is considerably more Ladino clover seed than last year but demand is increasing so rapidly that it is doubtful if there will be any surplus.

Hardy Alfalfa

Probably some alfalfa seed will have to be used in the Northeast that is not as well adapted as everyone would like. Northeastern farmers, though, should buy well adapted seed if they can possibly obtain it and should certainly avoid using seed adapted to states having mild climates such as Arizona.

In making up a mixture for a particular field there are two really important things if the field is to be mowed or pastured for more than one year: (1) a perennial legume should be included, and (2) a tall growing grass should be included. The addition or omission of other grasses and legumes is of minor importance compared to these two things.

The selection of a perennial legume is mostly a matter of choosing between alfalfa and Ladino. At least it is for the present since there is not an adequate seed supply of any others. There are many situations, though, where it will be desirable to include both Ladino and alfalfa in the seeding mixture.

Meeting the Alfalfa Shortage

Some reduction in the seeding rate of alfalfa will have to be made by many farmers if the adapted seed available is to go around. The best way to spread the seed is the use of mixtures rather than straight alfalfa. Under most conditions a mixture of alfalfa and red or alsike clover and timothy will yield as well and often better than straight alfalfa. Good seed bed preparation, adequate lime and fertilization definitely help to make a little seed go a long way.

Ladino for Pastures

With very few exceptions Ladino clover should always be included in a pasture mixture. While best adapted to rather heavy moist soils it does well enough on rather dry soils to justify its inclusion in nearly all pasture mixtures. The only places where it should be omitted are the extremes of wetness and dryness and possibly in mixtures for pastures that are to be grazed hard and continuously such as some night pastures are. Two pounds of Ladino seed to the acre are enough if it is the only legume, and one pound is enough if there are other legumes in the mixture. Many farmers are getting good results from as little as one-half pound to the acre.

Alfalfa should generally receive first choice as the basic legume in a hay mixture. On very well-drained, deep, fertile, sweet soil, alfalfa is the only legume needed in a hay mixture. On soils where the drainage is only fair the amount of alfalfa should be reduced and other legumes added. Alfalfa should not normally be the only legume in the mixture unless conditions are ideal for it and it is doubtful if it should ever be included in a mixture for very poorly drained soil. Where alfalfa is the only legume in the mixture 12 pounds of seed is enough. 4 to 8 pounds to the acre is the usual amount that is seeded in mixture with other legumes, the lesser amount being used under the least favorable conditions for alfalfa.

Legume Mixtures

While Ladino gets first choice as a pasture legume and alfalfa as a hay legume there are many situations where it seems advisable to include both. Where the soil is not well enough drained for clear alfalfa it seems advisable to add some Ladino. Where the soil is distinctly on the wet, heavy side, Ladino appears to be a better hay legume than alfalfa. When the field is to be pastured for part of each year, the addition of Ladino seems advisable even where hay is the first objective. Alfalfa, too, can generally be added in pasture seeding mixtures where the drainage is fair to good. While rather heavy pasturing may kill it in a couple of years, it contributes enough while it lasts to make its inclusion worth while.

Red clover and alsike are two legumes which farmers have used for years but since they are nearly always biennial under farm conditions they can hardly be considered as basic ingredients in a mixture that is to be left down for more than one year. They are still very useful plants, though, and will continue to be used for many years. Since there is not enough Ladino and alfalfa for all of the acreage, many mixtures will have to be made up entirely of red, alsike, and timothy. Cumberland red clover is superior to ordinary red in New Jersey and southern Pennsylvania.

Grasses

There are five grasses to choose from: Timothy, Smooth Brome, Orchard Grass, Red Top and Kentucky Bluegrass. Timothy, of course, is an old standby. Seed is cheap, easily seeded, it yields well, and is palatable. It does not, though, stand pasturing well and probably should not be the only grass in a pasture mixture. Timothy is a northern grass and does not do as well from southern Pennsylvania south as it does farther north. Where timothy is the only grass in the mixture, from 6 to 8 pounds per acre is generally used.

Smooth brome grass is increasing in popularity. It is very palatable, stands pasturing well, makes better summer growth than timothy, but it is rather difficult to seed, often slow to become established, and apparently is not adapted to as wide a range of soil conditions as timothy. Brome grass does best on soils that are well adapted for alfalfa. From New Jersey, south, the southern type brome should be used rather than the northern.

Good and Bad

Orchard is a grass that many farmers swear by and others swear at. It is very productive, adapted to a wide range of soil conditions and a good summer grower. It becomes rather unpalatable, though, unless harvested early. Ladino clover and orchard grass is a very productive pasture combination and makes a very satisfactory silage. The key to successful use of orchard grass seems to be management and the maintenance of a high fertility level. 4 to 8 pounds of seed per acre is usually used in combination

(*Continued on Page* 12)



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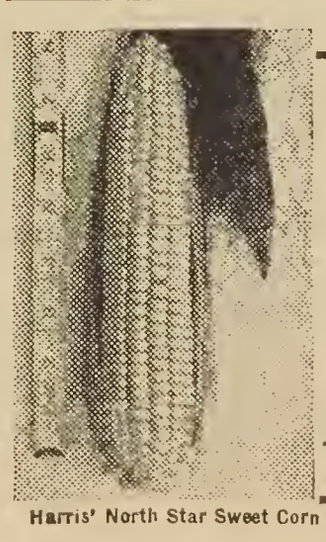
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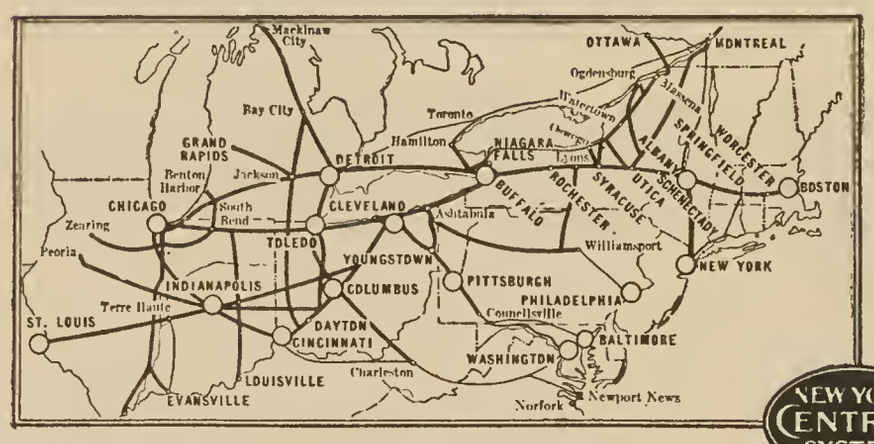
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Schoonmaker, Ulster County, Heads N. Y. State Horticultural Society

WITH FEW apples to worry about during the current season, growers' marketing problems may be altogether changed by a prospective large crop in 1946. This was a theme of discussion at the 91st annual meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society in Rochester.

James W. Elton of Hampton Falls, N. H., president of the New York and New England Apple Institute, said that while weather may be the deciding factor in the size of the crop, it is time now to plan for better marketing methods to meet a variety of new competitive factors. Among these factors he listed record imports of bananas, expanding citrus production in the South, and a widening range of products processed by the frozen-food industry.

"Apple growers of the Northeast are in a peculiarly favorable position if they take advantage of it," he explained. "The McIntosh is our special consumer variety. It is popular with consumers, but consumers are showing more inclination to discriminate in favor of quality. We may assume that consumer purchasing power will remain at a high level this year. We know that we cannot build up our sales on soft, green McIntosh, but there should be an almost unlimited outlet for hard, bright apples."

He urged the industry to check over its facilities for handling fruit in good condition and to develop commercial outlets for fruit that might better be kept off of the fresh fruit market.

Schoonmaker Elected

Gerow Schoonmaker of Wallkill, vice-president during the past year, was elected president of the society to succeed John A. Hall of Lockport. Carl G. Wooster of Union Hill was elected vice-president. Roy P. McPherson of LeRoy was re-elected secretary and treasurer. Thomas E. LaMont of Albion was re-elected associate secretary. Wooster was elected a director and directors re-elected included Hall, Donald F. Green of Chazy and James I. Austin of Hamlin.

Dr. W. I. Myers, dean of the State College of Agriculture, advised growers "not to be too hasty in buying too many new machines, and to be prepared for declining prices." Myers said that "1946 looks like a good year for the fruit industry. We must readjust our thinking from maximum output regardless of cost to efficient, low-cost production. We are certain to lose the exceptionally favorable relation of farm prices to costs over the next few years. In most instances, it will be safer to sell crops promptly at harvest time. This is especially true if we get a large crop of apples in 1946."

Dean Myers said it would be good business for farmers to get their debts in shape, to support cooperatives and other organizations that serve farmers, to be alert to help solve production and marketing problems, and to make use of research in solving reconversion problems.

Attendance Large

Attendance of growers from all sections of the state was large, and there was unusual interest in the displays of machinery and equipment. Many growers were frank to say that they have been getting along as best they could, patching up old equipment, and that they are interested in buying. Discussion of newer spray and dusting materials likewise evoked wide interest and brought many questions. Use of DDT was an example, but Dr. Charles E. Palm, head of the Entomology Department at Cornell, advised growers to "go slow before you make your final decision. Be careful before you make a radical change from established programs."

See Good By-Products Outlets

E. A. Meyer, chief of the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, said that apple processing can be greatly expanded by improving the quality of apples available for freezing, canning, sauce, butter and juice. He said it is doubtful if the by-products markets will continue to take a lot of inferior quality fruit. Instead of planting all of one variety, he urged that growers consider inclusion of some varieties that may be particularly useful in blending for by-products.

A proposal that the society employ a full-time executive secretary in cooperation with the New York State Cherry Growers' Association and the Western New York Peach Marketing Association was discussed at length. It is to be considered further at the Kingston meeting. If reaction is favorable, a committee is to study the matter and make recommendations. Various members said the time has arrived when the fruit industry needs such an employee to keep growers posted on a wide variety of matters that affect their business.

Ask Tree Census

The society by resolution directed a request to the Federal Department of Agriculture for a survey to determine the number, age and variety of all apple trees in the country.

The Extension Service was praised for its help in handling the farm labor problem during the past year and asked to continue its efforts in this direction. Elton K. Hanks of the Extension service advised growers that they should be looking to permanent adjustments rather than to temporary expedients. He said that natural adjustments already are taking place. German prisoners will not be available and city folks will feel less urge to take farm jobs. On the other hand, he said this may be offset by increased efficiency of farm workers, return of veterans to farms, decreased acreage of some crops, lower draft requirements, and possibly by return of some former farm workers from city jobs.

Norman Hurd of the college staff, formerly State Farm Manpower Director, said there will be farm labor shortages this year. Industrial employment levels and wages will remain high and farmers should give more attention to improving working conditions through better housing, increasing wages for efficiency, providing for vacations, accident insurance and social security benefits.

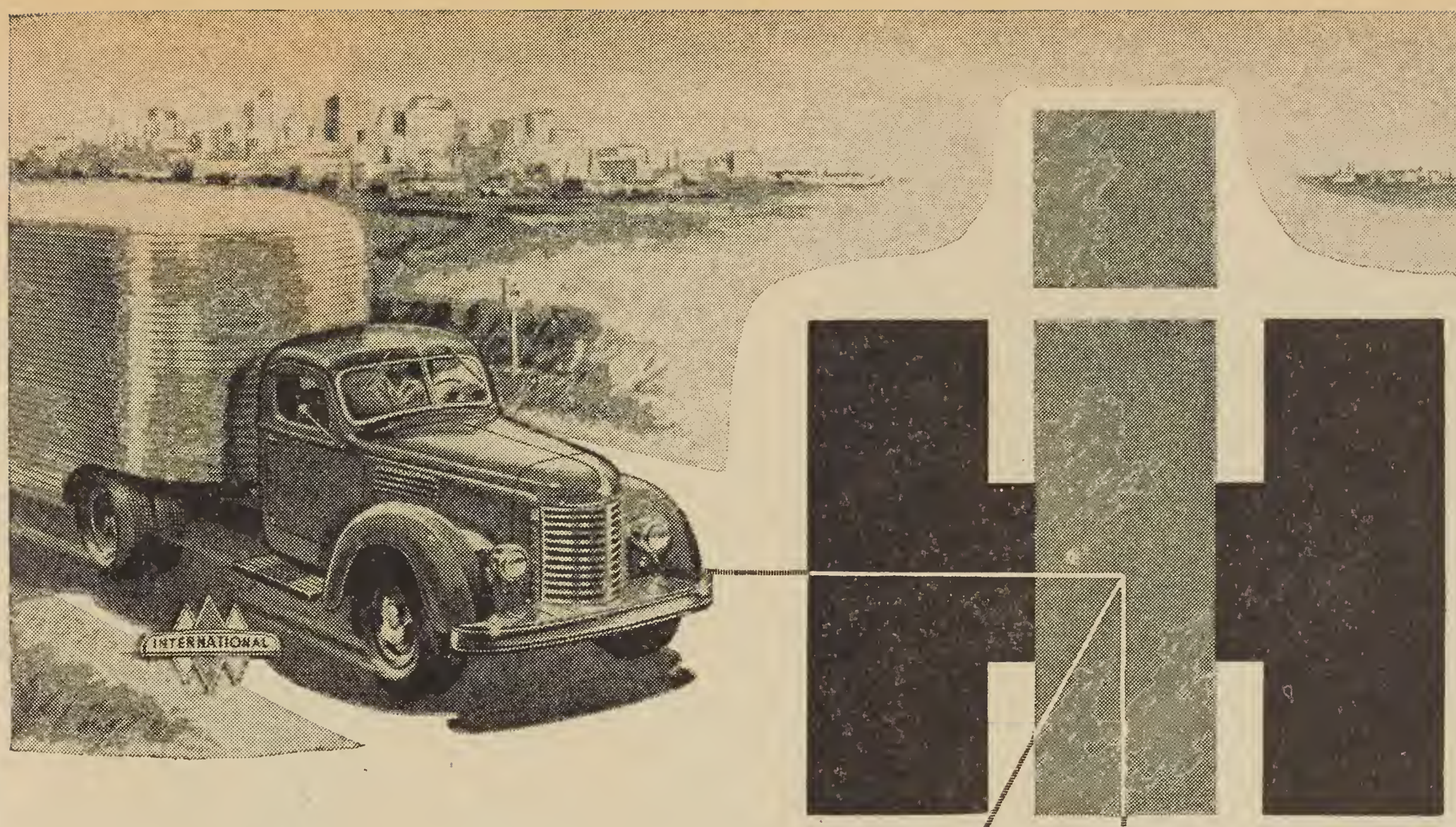
—A. A.—

ADDRESSES WANTED

Alonzo Allen, chairman of the potato show at the Empire State Potato Club's annual meeting, would like to have the addresses of the following potato growers. They exhibited potatoes at the show at Buffalo early in January, but did not leave their addresses, and some have premium money due:

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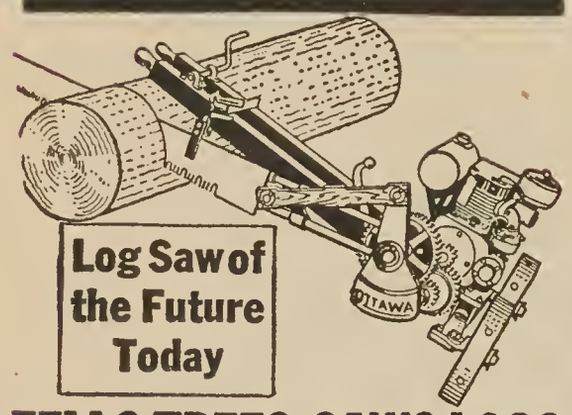
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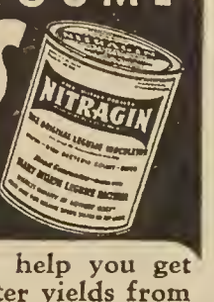
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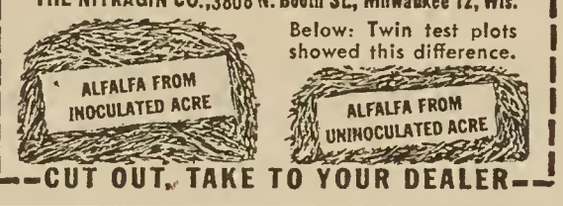


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Seeding Mixtures for 1946

(*Continued from Page 9*)

with one or more legumes.

Red Top has lost favor with many grass specialists but still retains it with farmers. Two or three pounds to the acre is often added to mixtures for fields containing numerous wet spots. It also seems to be better than many other grasses where the fertility level is low. Generally speaking it will usually be more profitable to improve the fertility level than to rely heavily on Red Top.

Kentucky bluegrass is present in most permanent pastures and at one time was included in most pasture seeding recommendations. There is considerable argument at present as to whether or not it should ever be included in a mixture with Ladino clover. All agree that it usually comes in after 2 or 3 years whether it is seeded or not. At present seed prices, it is doubtful if its inclusion in a mixture is justified except for special situations. Kentucky bluegrass stands hard grazing better than most other grasses, is dependable and nutritious.

Some Good Mixtures

RECOMMENDED FOR NEW YORK:

(1) FOR HAY AND PASTURE on well-drained, fertile, sweet soils. Mixture of Alfalfa 8 lbs., Ladino 1 lb., Smooth Brome 8 lbs. Applied at rate of 17 lbs. per acre.

(2) FOR HAY on fairly sweet soil in a good state of fertility having fair draining. Mixture of Alfalfa 6 lbs., Red Clover 4 lbs., Alsike 2 lbs., Timothy 6 lbs. Applied at rate of 18 lbs. per acre.

(3) HAY AND AFTERMATH grazing for average conditions. Mixture of Ladino 1 lb., Red Clover 6 lbs., Timothy 8 lbs. Applied at rate of 15 lbs. per acre.

RECOMMENDED FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND:

FOR HAY AND PASTURE on fertile heavy soils. Mixture of Ladino 2 lbs., Timothy 7 lbs. Applied at rate of 9 lbs. per acre.

RECOMMENDED FOR NEW JERSEY:

(1) FOR HAY AND PASTURE on fertile, well-drained upland soils. Mixture of Alfalfa 4 lbs., Ladino ½ lb., Red Clover 4 lbs. Applied at rate of 14½ lbs. per acre.

(2) FOR HAY AND PASTURE on heavy, poorly drained soils. Mixture of Ladino 1 lb., Red Clover 4 lbs., Alsike 3 lbs., timothy 5 lbs. Applied at rate of 13 lbs. per acre.

(3) FOR PASTURE on dry upland soils. Mixture of Ladino 1 lb., Red Clover 6 lbs., Timothy 3 lbs., Orchard Grass 6 lbs.

RECOMMENDED FOR PENNSYLVANIA:

(1) HAY only on soil suitable for Alfalfa. Mixture of Alfalfa 8 lbs., Timothy 4 lbs. Applied at rate of 13 lbs. per acre.

(2) FOR HAY AND PASTURE on good Alfalfa soils. Mixture of Alfalfa 8 lbs., Ladino 1 lb., Timothy 4 lbs., Smooth Brome 6 lbs. Applied at rate of 19 lbs. per acre.

NOTE—In view of the shortage of Red Clover seed, many farmers will have to substitute Alsike for part or all of it.

—A. A.—

Nitrogen Pays—50 pounds of nitrogen applied July 17 gave an increased yield of nearly a ton of green grass per acre during the following 9 weeks and about 100 pounds protein per acre as an average of three pasture tests. When 100 pounds of nitrogen were used the increase was 2 tons of green grass and 220 pounds protein per acre or sufficient feed to produce about 2,000 pounds of 4 per cent milk. —*Maine Sta. Bulletin, No. 426.*

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The Question Box

Last July I sowed some buckwheat and barley which I could not harvest in the fall because it was too wet. Would it germinate if harrowed in the spring? —C. D. F., New York.

One never knows for sure what will happen under the conditions that you describe. The chances are that quite a bit of the buckwheat seed will germinate, but the stand is apt to be quite irregular. The chances are against enough of the barley germinating to produce a worthwhile crop. In fact, in the case of oats and barley, what seed is going to germinate will generally germinate in the fall.—*George H. Serviss.*

* * *

We have a motor-driven cream separator. If we feed the skim milk to pigs or calves, they will bloat and sometimes die. If a calf bloats, it never takes hold and eats well. We remove the froth from the milk, and to be safe we have to add either whole milk or plenty of water. We used to have a hand-operated separator and never had any trouble. Can you tell us where the trouble is now?—G. H. H., New York.

It could be that you give the skim milk to your animals too soon after separating. Let it settle and work out air, or let it settle and then add a couple of handfuls of bran to each gallon of skim milk before giving it to the calves. Instead of the bran, you could use calf meal (or "grower" as they call it). Stir the bran or calf meal into the milk slowly. You should have no trouble with this treatment.—*J. F. (Doc) Roberts.*

* * *

I have a cow which is losing hair around her head, neck and shoulders. I wonder if this is some form of barn itch and, if so, what remedy I should use.—L. D. R., Vermont.

Your cow could have one of several forms of itch, mites, ringworm, etc., but the following preparation will take care of most of them. Mix ½ pound of wettable sulphur (drugstore) and ½ to ¾ teaspoon Black Leaf Forty (no more than this or it will blister) in a gallon of oil or water (American oil or just crankcase oil). Apply with brush or rag once a week until the trouble is over. Shake well and keep shaking when applying.

—*J. F. (Doc) Roberts.*

* * *

Can you give me an idea as to the amount of apples in cold storage as compared to a year ago, as well as an idea of where these apples are held?

The latest figures we have show a total of 20,081,000 bushels of apples in U. S. storage as compared to 35,616,000 a year ago. In general, the western states have nearly as many apples in storage as they had a year ago, the Northeast very much less. For example, here are some figures: *New York* this year 844,000, last year 6,008,000; *New Jersey* this year 449,000, last year 936,000; *Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut* this year 343,000, last year 2,122,000.

* * *

For two years I have tried to raise my own tomato plants. After they get about 1½ inches high, many of them rot off just above the dirt. Will you tell me what causes this and how I can stop it?

The trouble with your tomato plants is a fungus disease called "damping off" which is carried in the soil. There are three things that can be done. The first is to cover the top of the soil in the plant box with about ⅛" of clean sand. Sometimes this is all that is necessary except, of course, that the plants should be watered on sunny days so that the top of the sand will dry off quickly.

The second thing that can be done is to heat the soil in which the plants are to be grown in the oven. Third, this damping off attacks other plants as well as tomatoes, and one treatment is to dust the seed with a fungicide such as red copper oxide, "Spergon", "Semesan", or "Arasan", used according to the manufacturer's directions.

—A. A.—

SMALL FRUIT VARIETIES FOR THE HOME GARDEN

(*Continued from Page* 3)

ries ripen late, are large, attractive and good in quality. This variety is one of the best for freezing. It is not subject to mosaic.

The purple varieties are fine for canning and jam, and because of their heavy crops are extensively grown in New York. Columbian, the old standard, is being crowded out by Sodus and Marion, chiefly because of their large size, firmness, and productivity. All Columbians are thought to have mosaic, although the plants are not seriously injured by it, and for this reason should be banished from any garden where blackcaps or mosaic susceptible red varieties are grown. However, a row of Columbian by itself is worth keeping as the berries are sweeter than the newer sorts.

Bristol and Cumberland are easily the best blackcaps, but Dundee and New Logan have done well with some growers. All black raspberries, without exception, are susceptible to mosaic, and only mosaic-free inspected plants should be set.

Blackberries, Currants and Blueberries

Eldorado is the best blackberry for New York, but true-to-name plants are sometimes hard to find.

Red Lake is an excellent currant that is displacing the older varieties. The best gooseberry is Poorman. The berries are of real dessert quality and may be eaten out of hand with as much relish as any other dessert fruit.

Blueberries should be planted only on acid soils. Jersey is one of the best sorts, but another variety should be included for pollination purposes. Pemberton and Dixie are both good. Others are Rancocas, Atlantic, and Burlington. Some nurseries are selling blueberries without specifying variety names. To avoid disappointment one should specify the varieties wanted and preferably purchase plants from nurseries specializing in blueberry plants. The supply is short this year and plants should be ordered early.

Timely "HOW TO DO ITS"

We have the following reprints of helpful articles from past issues, which we will send on request:

1. How to Prune Apple Trees.
2. How to Kill Rats.
3. Ventilate the Henhouse.
4. No Pig Wants to be a Runt.
5. How to Produce Clean Milk.
6. How to Solder Leaks.
7. When You Buy a Horse.
8. Make a Quilt.

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AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

(*Continued from Page 5*)

This will make it relatively more profitable to produce fall milk, but a bigger difference between spring and fall prices may be necessary to get a big enough shift.

Farmers feel that the subsidies they received have really been consumer subsidies, and that when they are dropped, consumers should pay enough to make up the difference. Consumers, of course, will fight to retain subsidies. One objection to the proposed Class I prices is the claim that these prices would put all of the price increase on Class I, whereas milk in other classes should carry about half the increase.

Butter Is Too Cheap

Secretary Anderson suggests a substantial increase in butter ceilings, an idea approved by many dairymen. A higher butter ceiling would do two things: First, if the old formula for figuring Class I prices, or some adaptation of it, is maintained, a higher butter price would result in a higher Class I price. Second, it would increase returns to dairymen on milk made into butter, and, in fact, on all milk made into manufactured products.

Later, at the hearing at Syracuse on January 22 an alternative amendment was offered. If butter ceilings are increased by 18 cents per pound, the Class I prices proposed in this amendment are $4.40 for winter and $3.95 for summer.—*H. L. Cosline.*

—A. A.—

TIME FOR ACTION

We have heard much during the past few weeks about providing more milk next fall. We are being urged to breed our cows for earlier freshening next year in order to provide more milk for that particular season.

This year we were way low in production during this period and it seems to me that we as dairymen should do something to prevent this condition in the fall and early winter of 1946. If there continues to be a shortage next year in the fall and early winter period, there would be a possibility of extending the milk shed to take in districts that now lie outside of our present milk shed. To me this would be very disastrous as it would open up a large territory that would mean an added surplus during the normal surplus period. We can avoid this condition, I believe, if we make our plans now to have our cows freshen earlier next year. In my opinion it is a move on our own part to protect our own interests. — *Henry D. Sherwood, Master New York State Grange.*

—A. A.—

MORE MONEY FOR FALL MILK

Nothing is of more importance to the milk producers and consumers than the irregularity of our milk supply. This is nothing new. It has been with us for many years. We have a fundamental problem of breeding to solve first. Cows just naturally calve in the spring and summer unless we can learn how to maintain a breeding program that we all try to carry out.

Seasonal pricing might help force us into solving our problem.—*H. M. Stanley, Chairman, New York State Emergency Food Commission.*

—A. A.—

Restore Minerals to Land

Pasture land should receive fertilizer as well as cropland. A ton of lime should be used every 5 years, 500 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate and 150 pounds of 60 per cent muriate of potash or quivalent for each acre of pasture and other seeded land every 3 years.

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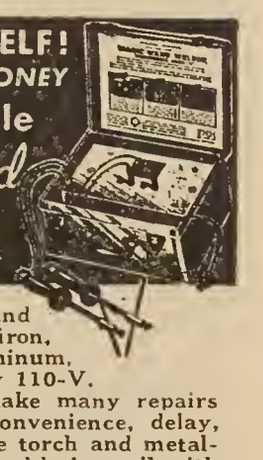
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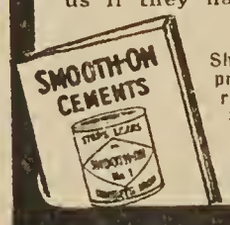
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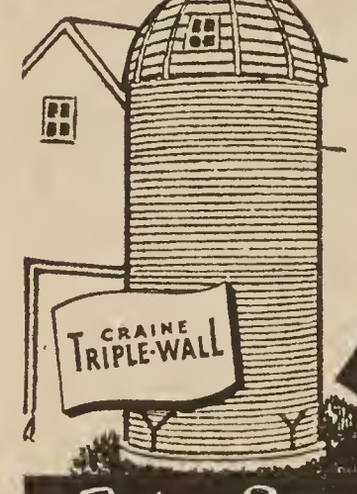
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Mineral Shortage and "Shy" Breeding

HERE is an interesting letter from a Connecticut reader. We asked Leland W. Lamb, secretary of the American Dairy Cattle Club, to give us his opinion. Our reader's letter and Mr. Lamb's reply follow:

For the past three or four years I have been having trouble with my heifers. I have had to sell the majority of them between the ages of two and three years instead of milking them and selling out the older stock.

The heifers grow a hard bunch about the size of a soup plate which seems to be at the first joint above the gambrel, on either the right or left leg, or both. They are very awkward getting up or lying down, and usually walk rather stiffly.

They have been affected at different ages, from a little under two years and not yet bred, to the age of four years when they have had the second calf, but most of them seem to have developed the bunches at the age of about two and a half years.

They eat as usual, and milk about the same, but when it comes time for them to be bred again, not a single one of them can be got with calf, so when they are nearly dry I have to sell them for beef.

The dry stock in pasture always have an iodized salt block. The cattle that come in are liberally salted twice a day with loose iodized salt. When they are in the barn, the cattle eat two daily feedings of excellent corn silage and a small amount of 16% dairy ration (about a quart a day for heifers and dry cows to about four quarts a day for milking cows), and two daily feedings of good hay, one of which is usually at least part legume.—*J. B., Conn.*

I have seen dairy heifers with an affliction similar to that described. In practically every case they have been first calf heifers and the trouble has developed during the fall or winter months after first having been put into stanchions on concrete floors. Not to my knowledge, however, has such an affliction been accompanied by sterility. Neither have I seen them exhibit similar symptoms when running in pasture. This fact leads me to believe that your cows are suffering from some nutritional deficiency with which I am not familiar.

My guess is that one of the strongest possibilities is a phosphorus deficiency. I make this guess knowing, of course, nothing about the amount of phosphate fertilizer which you may have used in the past. The amount of sixteen per cent dairy ration which you are feeding might not contain sufficient phosphorus for your animals' requirement. Should such be the case, the best solution, in my opinion, would be for you to offer your animals free access to a mixture of 50% iodized salt and 50% steamed bone meal. It is possible that you may not be able to get the bone meal. If so, a satisfactory substitute seems to be three parts of dicalcium phosphate and one part of ground limestone. If this does not help, I suggest you consult a veterinarian.

It has been my observation that there is often a distinct connection between phosphorus deficiency and sterility. Such a deficiency is often accompanied by a lack of appetite, however, and sometimes, by depraved appetite—the chewing of hair from each other, licking of dirt, chewing of bone, and a craving for such things not ordinarily on the dairy cow's menu.—*Leland W. Lamb, Secretary, American Dairy Cattle Club.*

—A. A.—

PRETTY GOOD!

I figure the straw will pay all the cost of raising oats. Last winter we bedded 45 head of cattle and baled out $400 worth of straw in the spring. We threshed 1,434 bushels of oats from 18 acres on my place last fall and had 25 acres on rented land that went about 50 bu. per acre. There is some barley mixed with the oats. We have a hammer mill and grind the oats and barley for all of our stock, including pigs. In 1944 we sold over $7,000 worth of milk with less than $900 paid out for grain. I thought that was pretty good.—*H. B. U., New York.*

—A. A.—

GOOD YOUNG HEIFERS

Some dairymen do not believe in having heifers freshen as young as two years old. We have four heifers (registered Holstein), two of which were just under two years of age and the other two were just ten days over that age, when they freshened. Our D. H. I. A. record book shows that these four averaged 14,374.7 lbs. of milk and 474.25 lbs. fat in the first 305 days of their first lactation.—*S. F. Burton, Clarence, N. Y.*

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—*George Serviss.*



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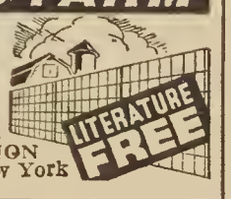
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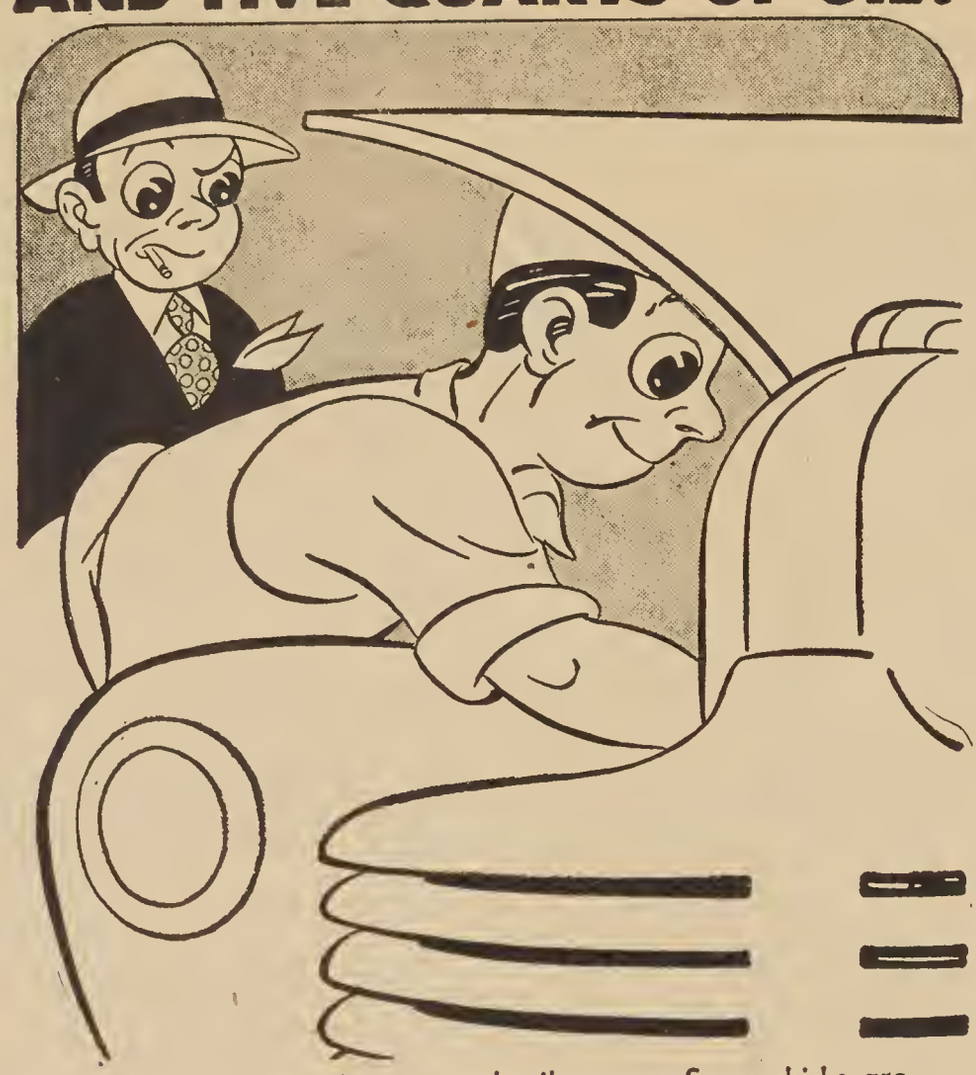
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Mrs. George Ellis grading and packing eggs for the Syracuse Regional Market.

Courage, Plus a Little Help

GEORGE ELLIS is a good man to study — especially for men who are working on veterans' problems. Just about everything in the book has happened to World War I Veteran Ellis. This Skaneateles, N. Y., farmer fought where the bullets flew thickest during the first World War, and except for a touch of gas, came back unharmed. Railroading out of Syracuse, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis had won a safe and secure niche in life, a comfortable home and a good job ten years after the Armistice.

But railroading was no firmer than any other business during the turbulent days when the 20's turned into the 30's. The Ellises lost their job and their home, their life crashed around them in shattered pieces. Like millions of others in generations before them, they turned to Mother Earth and rented a small farm. Farm-raised, working on the land was no new experience.

The soldier's bonus gave George Ellis his chance to get back on his feet. He used it as a down payment on a 40-acre farm sloping toward the lake. He sold household goods and personal effects to stock and equip his farm. A loan from the Farm Security Administration for some $590 bridged the gap, and by 1938 the Ellises were in the dairy business. Slowly but surely the farm business grew sturdier and

(*Continued on opposite page*)

No Hired Help Problems

HUGH WHITNEY runs a one-man poultry farm just outside Pulaski, N. Y. For some years he was a dairyman, but decided that he would be happier in a smaller business, and so bought his present farm of 19 acres in 1939.

He remodeled an old barn into a 4-pen poultry house (two on the ground floor and two upstairs) where he keeps about 1,000 layers. One of the first steps was to insulate the house, then running water was installed and a feed room and fixtures built. Mr. Whitney did his own carpenter work. The ground floor of boards was pretty rough, so Mr. Whitney cleaned it thoroughly, soaked it with used crankcase oil, and then covered the floor with 1½ inches of concrete.

The pens have droppings pits which are cleaned out twice a year. The building has a basement, and the litter and manure are dumped through a trap door right into a wagon. Straw for bedding is blown into an upstairs room at one end of the building.

The eggs are sold at retail, and customers come right to the farm for them. Some dressed poultry is also sold. This demand usually takes care of the routine culling operations, but when the old hens are cleaned out they are shipped or sold to a buyer who comes to the farm.

Sexed pullets are bought at the baby chick stage and started in two brooder houses, and then in June are moved out on range. The brooder houses are then cleaned, and as the pullets approach producing age, the first ones to lay are brought in and put in these houses. Mr. Whitney says that by using care he can move pullets that have begun to lay on range without interfering at all with continued production.

His plan is to sell the hens at the end of one year's production, but this program is flexible. The pullets are also culled as they are put into the laying house, and if those that are saved do not fill the houses, a few of the best yearlings are kept for the second year. Then, as the laying flock is culled throughout the winter and spring, the pullets which up to that time have been kept in the two brooder houses are moved into the laying house to keep the pens full.

There are several features of this farm which deserve mention. Labor-saving devices save a lot of time; the flock is rigorously culled the year round; and selling the eggs right at the door results at top prices. —*H. L. C.*



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Hampton's Black Leghorn Chicks Great layers.

Big white eggs. Healthiest breed. No cannibalism. Cir. free. A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, Pittstown, New Jersey.

COURAGE, PLUS A LITTLE HELP

(*Continued from opposite page*)

better-balanced. The herd grew and the land built up. The Ellises were on their way again.

Fate Lands Another Punch

By 1940, with prices rising nicely and the enterprise growing steadily, fate was ready to land another haymaker. She did. George Ellis was taken ill, sent to the Veterans' Administration Facility at Bath for treatment of a condition traced back to his World War gassing.

Doctors shook their heads—no more of the dairyman's hard, heavy work for George Ellis. Lungs like his could not stand the heat and dust of summer barn work, the long miles following plows and cultivators, the daylight 'til dusk grind of the dairyman. George Ellis, like it or not, was out of the dairy business.

While her husband was still recuperating, Mrs. Ellis disposed of their small herd, which liquidated most of the family's debt and at the same time left the farm without a money-making enterprise. The Ellises turned once again to FSA for advice and help. County Supervisor Desmond L. Butler studied their problem and their equipment with them and finally recommended a small-scale poultry enterprise.

A Going Business

Encouraged by the ray of hope Butler had uncovered, Mrs. Ellis pitched in with a will while her husband fought to regain his strength. The tiny family flock was expanded with 100 well-bred chicks, and before long the Ellis stall at the Syracuse Regional Market began to hum with profitable activities on market days.

Eggs and dressed poultry both go from the Ellis farm direct to consumers in the Syracuse Market and are sold at a tidy difference over wholesale price. The business is not merely self-sustaining but profitable. The neat Ellis cottage there near the shore of the lake is brightly painted inside and out, the farm is their own, free and clear.

The farm's buildings have been converted to poultry and their flock has run up to 1,100 birds. Slowly and cautiously the Ellises are going back into the dairy business, adding a heifer now and then with the eventual plan of a new barn and milkhouse and a contented herd to run on the pastures along the lake and feed on the hay which the farm produces.

—A. A.—

HOW MUCH FEED FOR A DOZEN EGGS?

The enthusiastic beginner in poultry cannot, as a rule, understand why we cannot give him a direct answer to the above question. He wants a figure by which he may estimate his probable profits, given the price of eggs and the price of feed. The experienced operator knows that the amount of feed required to produce a dozen eggs depends to a great extent on how well the flock lays.

The following examples will illustrate the point. A hen that lays 84 eggs in a year, or 7 dozens, will eat about 70 pounds of feed. That is 10 pounds of feed for each dozen eggs produced. A hen that lays 144 eggs, or 12 dozens, will eat only a little more feed than the first one—probably about 85 pounds. Divide 85 by 12 and you get a bit over 7 pounds of feed to produce a dozen eggs. Now jump the production to 200 eggs a year, and many flocks are averaging that these days. That is almost 17 dozens for each hen, yet feed eaten will not increase much. Let us be liberal and say it amounts to 95 pounds for each hen.

(*Continued on Page 23*)

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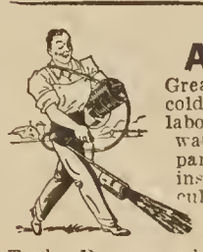
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★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

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Heated Pavilion,
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Wednesday, February 6
125 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
T.B. Accredited, negative, many calfhood vaccinated, mastitis charts, all treated against shipping fever.
Complete Dispersal of PROF. HOWARD W. RILEY, Ithaca, N. Y., herd of 25 head including the richly bred herd sire by Cornell Pride 16th from a 651 lb. fat record 2 x dam. Herd classified, DHIA records for several years.
Consignments from 40 leading New York State herds. 25 direct from Canada.
100 FRESH AND CLOSE SPRINGERS.
America's oldest established Holstein market place where you can buy with absolute confidence and for less money than you can privately. Trucks available, sale starts at 10:00 A. M., hot dinner.
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OUTSTANDING CARNATION BULLS

WALKER FIELD HOMESTEAD TRITON— Reg. No. 806726.

BORN: July 21, 1940. HIS SIRE: Carnation Imperial Peerless, Son of Carnation Governor Imperial—4% butter fat background. HIS DAM: Carnation Homestead Tritomia: Butter fat 3.9%—a daughter of Governor of Carnation.

WALKER FIELD MATADOR WINK — Reg. No. 840627

BORN: September 26, 1941. HIS SIRE: Carnation Imperial Peerless — 4% butter fat background. DAM: Walker Fancy Inka Bell. Her sire is Carnation Homestead Heilo.

Both bulls excellent for artificial breeding.

ALSO 7 Bulls 100% (both Dam and Sire) Carnations, ranging in age from 21 months to 6 months. Sired by Triton and Wink — Dams from outstanding Carnation stock.

ALSO Holstein and Carnation Cows and heifers. Accredited Herd, T.B. and Bang's disease tested. Prices reasonable. Owner at the Farm week-ends.

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ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. Holstein Consignment Sale

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9

in heated sale quarters, HENRY L. NIELSEN FARM, 1 mile east of WARWICK, 4 miles north of N. J. State line.

50 HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Mostly fresh and close springers, a splendid offering of profitable, productive animals. 5 ready for service bulls, some bred and open heifers, and heifer calves. All T.B. Accredited, negative to blood test, treated against shipping fever.

A high class sale held in a beautiful setting, starting at 12:30 P. M.

BRING YOUR FRIENDS AND COME.

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To get top income over cost of feed, select one of 50,000 registered Guernsey bulls out of a good or better cow and travel the road to more profitable dairying. Write for FREE Booklet.

THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB
309 Grove Street, Peterborough, New Hampshire

Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist.*



By J. F. "DOC" ROBERTS

WITHIN the last week here in western New York I have seen hay sell at $31 a ton, a dairy sell at $240 per cow, lambs for meat (with the subsidy) bring $19.03 per head, New York State beef heifers bring 17c a pound, while eggs were breaking 10c a dozen lower, and I was bid 18c a pound for our laying pullets. I have also had to beg for grain enough to feed my lambs, hens and horses, while watching labor and industry both go on strike. So what?

I talked with a labor leader for stockyard workers and found him to be realistic, clear-headed, and very sure of where the responsibility lies for the labor mess we are in. This is what he said, whether we agree or not: "The Government promised to hold the line on prices, so labor bound itself to a working contract. The Government failed to hold the cost of living, but employers continue to be held at ceiling prices for their production. Therefore, there is nothing left for us to do but strike in order to keep up with the cost of living. This creates a vicious cycle, for when we get more money, employers charge more, up goes the cost of living again, we strike again, and on and on it goes."

When I asked him what was the answer, he said something that all of us can well afford to listen to. "This country was built with prices made by supply and demand, not by somebody in Washington, and when the laboring man can again be sure that the prices of the things he has to buy are made by the people themselves, he will be willing to go along, but not as long as these prices are made by politicians or power groups."

—A. A.—

NEW YORK BROWN SWISS MEETING

The largest number of Brown Swiss Breeders ever to gather at an annual Meeting met in Hotel Syracuse January 9. President Merrill presided. Charlie Goodwin, secretary and treasurer, gave the financial report.

Honored guests were Ruth Rose from South Kortright, the State Champion 4-H Swiss Queen, who was presented with the "Goodwin Memorial Trophy", and Albert Gahwiler, Jr., from Auburn, the State Champion 4-H Swiss Boy winner of the Boice Trophy. Nine other 4-H Calf Club Boys were awarded certificates of achievements. None of these were present.

Cornell University, through Professor Turk, extended an invitation for the 1946 picnic. It will be held June 8.

Directors elected were D. N. Boice, Churchville, Harold Magnussen, Schenectady and Charlie Goodwin of Guilford. They succeeded themselves for a three-year term. At the Directors' meeting, Earl Merrill, Webster, Sanford Cross, Kyserike and Charlie Goodwin, Guilford were re-elected President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer respectively.

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SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK PLUS 10%

Here's a louse powder that really kills lice—so completely that we can make this sweeping guarantee of results — and with 3-spot application as indicated above; along spine, between hind legs and on brisket. Handy sifter top can makes for ease of application. For use on cattle, horses, mules, goats, swine, sheep and poultry. Full directions on each can. LOUSE CHASE does not lose strength if carried from one season to another. Large farm size can $1.00 postpaid if your dealer is not supplied.



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Cleaning Brush NOW INCLUDED with Cups if you hurry!

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Save Calves From WHITE SCOURS at little cost!



Calves are now being saved from white scours and infectious diarrhea simply and inexpensively with Penovoxil* Capsules Squibb.

Penovoxil comes in easy-to-give capsule form. If infection is present, use two capsules three times daily for two to five days. To protect new-born calves from white scours, give three capsules orally—one every eight hours.

Penovoxil costs so little—trial bottle of 25, $1.75; economy-size bottle of 100, $6.50. Ask your druggist. If he isn't stocked, send check or money order for prepaid direct shipment. Include your druggist's name.

NOVOXIL OINTMENT For Local Infections

Novoxil* Ointment is effective for the treatment of injured teats, cuts, abrasions, ulcers and sores. Also helps eliminate hoof-rot and ringworm among livestock. Novoxil does its work by penetrating to the seat of the trouble, and at the same time maintains antiseptic action. Inexpensive. Get a tube or jar from your druggist today.

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Please send the following free booklets:

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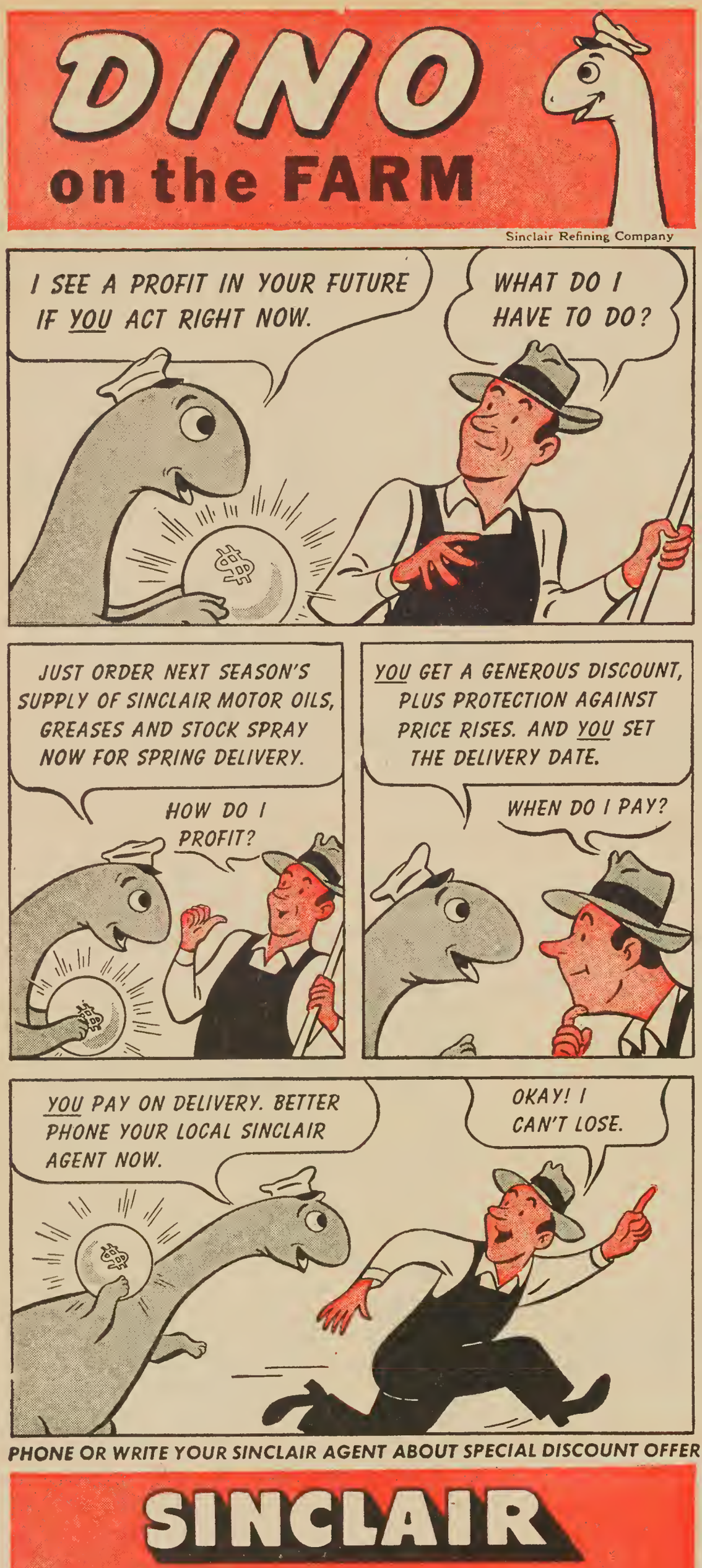
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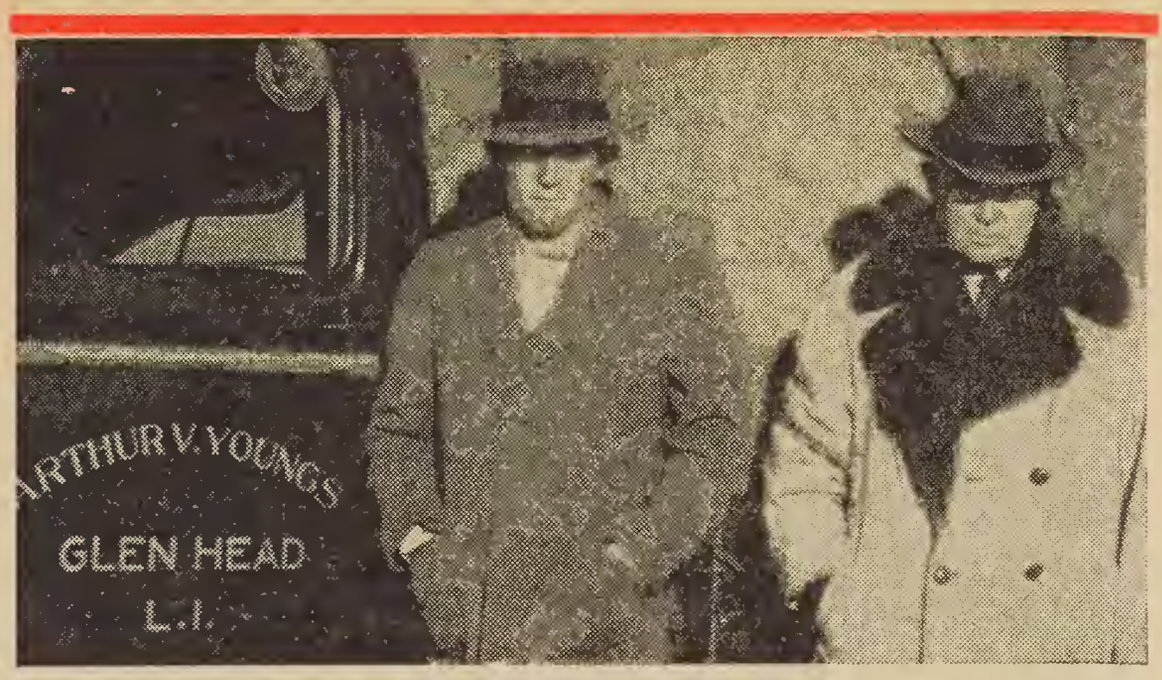
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Fast wood sawing, quickly pays for self. Easily moved while attached. Big blade. *Free details.*
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USE **666**
COLD PREPARATIONS
LIQUID, TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS.
CAUTION: USE ONLY AS DIRECTED.



John Youngs and Arthur V. Youngs, operators of a 400-acre potato and vegetable farm at Glen Head, Long Island.

A Modern L.I. Potato Warehouse

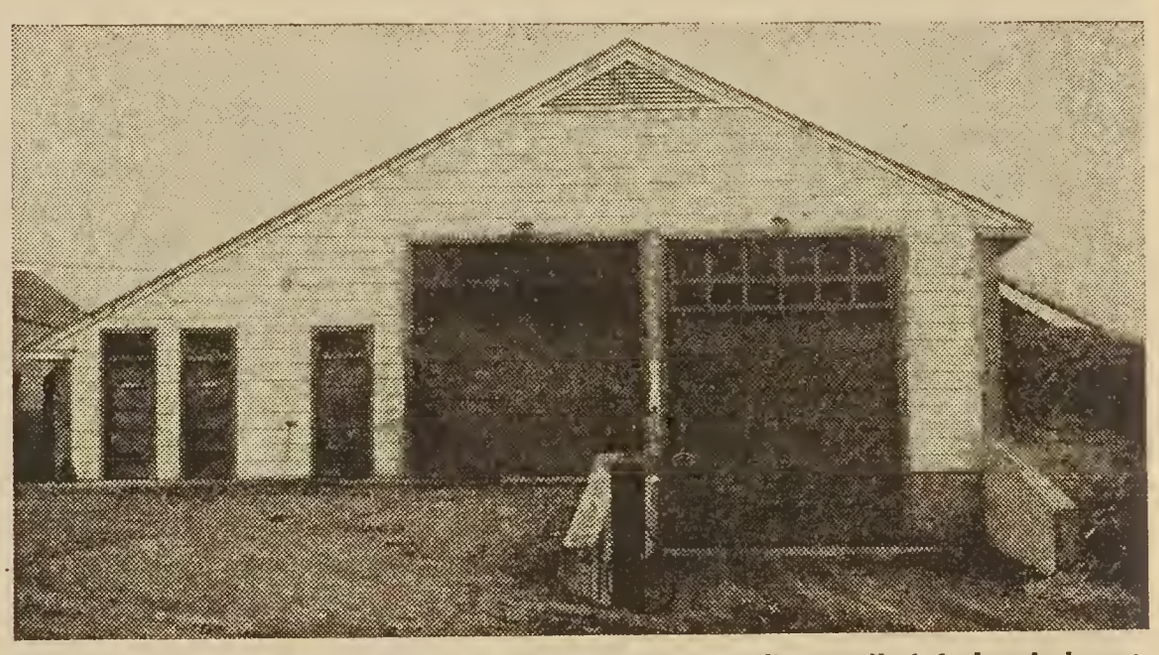
By H. H. CAMPBELL

Nassau County, N. Y., County Agricultural Agent.

AFTER FIRE destroyed the market house in 1943, Arthur V. Youngs of Glen Head, L. I., decided to incorporate some labor-saving devices in a new building. It is a combination potato storage, packing shed and market house. The building, 100 feet long, 40 feet wide and 13 feet deep, was constructed with reinforced cinder block walls with the west end and both sides protected by earth embankment up to the roof. No pillars obstruct the inside floor area. The roof is insulated with rock wool. A loading well is a feature. It is 13 feet wide, 30 feet long and 4 feet deep located on the right side of the front of the building. The market truck is backed into this well where the truck platform is level with the floor of the rest of the building. Here it is easily and quickly loaded. Mr. Youngs figures the loading time for the 12 ton market truck has been cut in half.

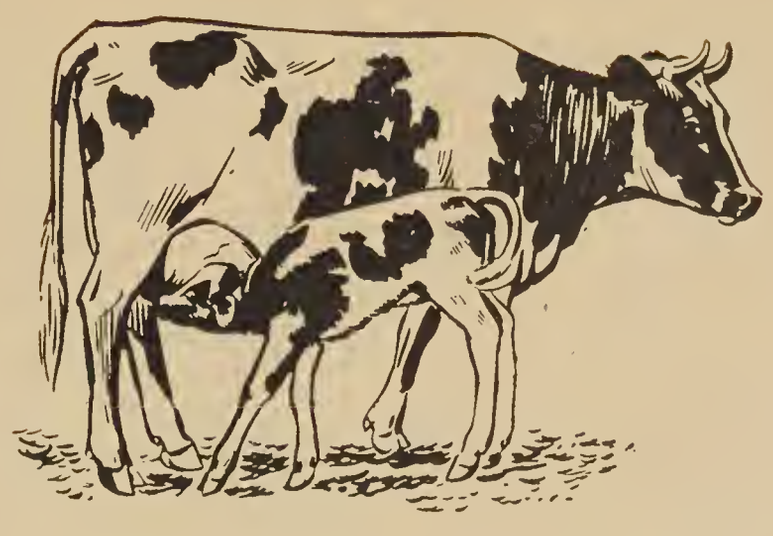
A vegetable root washer is conveniently located just inside the left entrance. Toilets, shower baths and dressing rooms for both men and women are situated at the left of the building. 25,000 bushel of potatoes were placed in this storage last fall. A ventilating fan on the west end of the building gives ample ventilation when needed. The two overhead doors are closed in cold weather or when the building is not being used for packing vegetables.

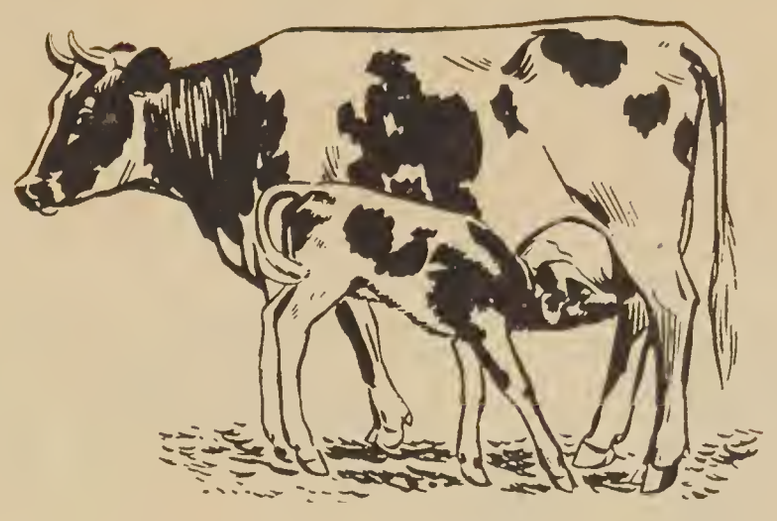
The production from 400 acres of potatoes and vegetables pass through this building where the crops are packed and loaded on the truck for market. Mr. Youngs says the hired help like the new modern working arrangements.



Front view of storage. Right hand door opens to loading well, left hand door to floor of packing shed and storage. The two small doors at the left enter the washrooms for the help. *(Below)*: The interior. This storage was filled to capacity with Green Mountain potatoes last fall. Note the truck backed into the loading well in preparation for loading with potatoes and parsnips.







2 More Cows Freshening in November*

Breed Heifers and Cows Now to:

1 Boost Fall Production

2 Preserve Your Market

3 Protect Your Income

THERE was a general shortage of fluid milk and cream in the Northeast in the fall of 1945. This shortage was brought about by a strong market demand, plus a slight decline in milk production from the previous year.

There are some things that farmers in the New York milkshed can do for themselves, beginning right now, to help assure an adequate supply of milk next fall.

Your cooperative, and other cooperatives in the milkshed, are working to assure a good price for fall milk. It will pay most farmers to produce more milk in the fall and winter. Besides, more production will protect the market for Northeastern dairy farmers. Here are some things to do:

1. Breed heifers and cows *now* to freshen next November. Cows **or** heifers bred before **February 15** probably will freshen before the middle of November.
2. Plan now for a better mid-summer and fall feeding program.
3. Feed heifers to obtain maximum growth and development, and breed only those heifers which are well-developed enough to make big, rugged cows.

A 10 per cent increase in milk production in November is desirable, to avoid a repetition of last November's slump. The average commercial dairy herd in the New York milkshed consists of about 15-20 cows. So, this increase can be made easily, if each dairyman breeds two heifers or cows a month earlier.

The peak of breeding efficiency comes at this time of year. Only about 15 days remain for breeding in time to get much extra November milk in this way. Therefore, dairymen should act without delay.

**This is a goal for the average farm in the New York milkshed.*



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Prompt Reliable Service
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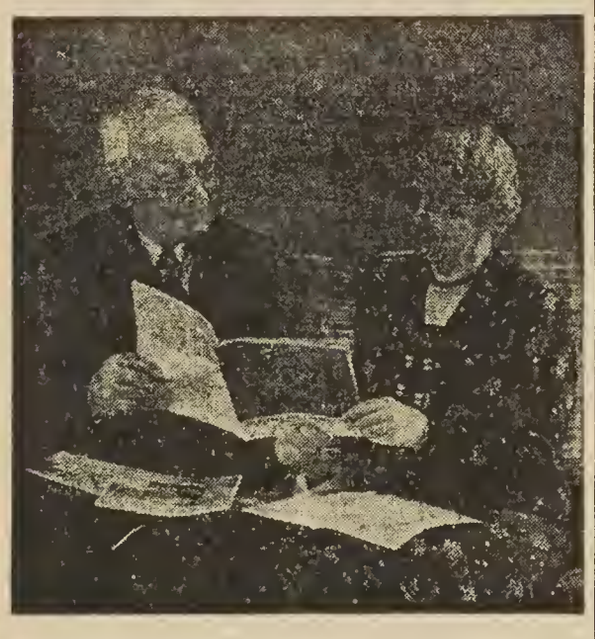
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L. C. Ooing, Lewiston, Maine.



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PULLETS GUAR. 95%.	Unsex.	Pul'ts	Ckls.
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Large Type White Leghorns	$12.00	$22.00	$ 3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	14.00
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Cash or C.O.D.	Non-Sexed Plts.	Ckls.
S. C. Hanson or Gasson	100	100
Special Mated White Leghorns	$12.00	$22.00	$3.00
Large Eng. S. C. White Leghorns	11.00	20.00	3.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	13.00
N. H. Reds (SPECIAL AAA)	15.00	20.00	14.00
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Heavy Mixed	11.00	----	----

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Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
Black Minorcas	11.00	20.00	3.00
Bar. or Wh. Rocks, Crosses, or Wyandottes	15.00	18.00	14.00
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Heavy Mix $13.-100; ASSORTED BROILER CHIX $11.-100. Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. 100% live delivery. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy.
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95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery. 1946 CAT. FREE.

Special AA Grade	Non-Sexed Per 100	Pullets Per 100	Ckls. Per 100
White Leghorns	$12.00	$22.00	$ 4.00
Special A Grade Wh. Legborns	11.00	20.00	4.00
Black Minorcas	14.00	24.00	6.00
Barred Rocks	14.00	18.00	14.00
White Rocks	15.00	18.00	15.00
N. H. Reds & Red-Rock Cross	16.00	20.00	16.00

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A FEEDING PLAN FOR STARTING AND GROWING CHICKS

For the First Two Days:

1. Provide clean water in clean drinking fountains. Scrub fountains once every day.
2. Feed chick size scratch grain five times each day. Give the chicks as much as they will clean up in 15 minutes. Feed the grain on egg case flats.
3. Mix a little chick size grit with the grain.

Third Day Through the Sixth Week:

1. Provide clean water in clean drinking fountains. Scrub fountains once every day.
2. A 20% protein starting and growing mash in hoppers at all times.
3. Feed grit in separate hoppers or sprinkle on top of the mash on alternate days. Chick size oyster shell may be fed in the same way.

Seventh Week Through Sixteenth Week:

1. Water as above.
2. Growing mash, or starting and growing mash as above.
3. Feed about two pounds of scratch grain to every 100 birds in early morning; repeat at noon; in the later afternoon give all the scratch grain which will be consumed in 20 minutes.
4. Feed grit and oyster shell as above.

A high grade of limestone grit or other material, containing 6 per cent or more of calcium carbonate, may be used in place of oyster shell.

When green feed is available make liberal use of it in feeding growing chickens. — *D. H. Horton, Institute of Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y.*

—A. A.—

POULTRY SANITATION PROGRAM

A sound sanitation program for poultry farms is the major topic of discussion at Massachusetts poultry meetings this winter. It is based on ten points which, if followed, will give results in controlling disease.

(1) **Manure disposal:** remove manure to fields not used as range and spread in thin layer so air and sunlight can dry up organisms and parasite eggs.

(2) **Disposal of dead birds:** preferably use a burial pit or incinerator. Deep burying is also good, but dead birds should not be thrown to the pigs.

(3) **Dry litter:** plan a built-up dry litter to help keep down coccidiosis, worms and disease.

(4) **Clean and disinfect** at least once yearly. Use a good grade disinfectant and follow manufacturer's directions carefully.

(5) **Rodent control:** keep rats and mice at a minimum as they are known to be disease carriers.

(6) **Rear young stock away from adults** and have separate attendants if possible.

(7) **Vaccination:** protect birds against pox, laryngotracheitis and infectious bronchitis if they are prevalent in your community.

(8) **Don't allow visitors in pens or on range,** view birds through fences and windows, unless clothes and shoes or rubbers are changed.

(9) **Be careful of used feed bags,** shipping crates and second-hand equipment. Keep clean and disinfected.

(10) **Rely on early and correct laboratory diagnosis** if trouble arises. Follow recommendations regarding medication, treatment and culling. — *C. C. Ellis, Massachusetts State College.*

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Assorted	12.00	15.00	12.00

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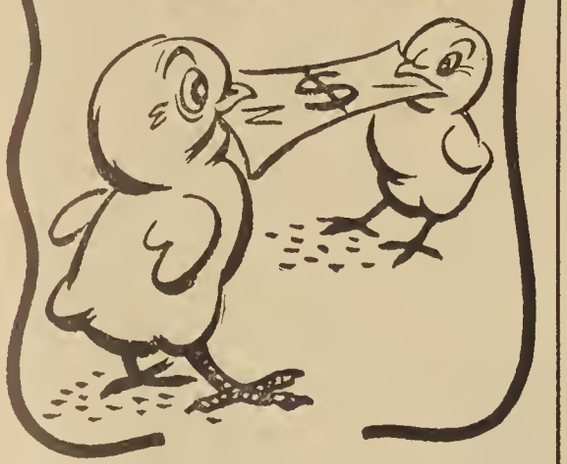
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HOW MUCH FEED FOR A DOZEN EGGS?

(*Continued from Page* 17)

That figures slightly more than five and a half pounds of feed eaten for every dozen eggs laid. A flock with an average of 210 eggs will use only five pounds of feed to produce a dozen eggs.

We may say then that from five to ten pounds of feed is needed to produce a dozen eggs, depending on how the flock lays. Of course that is just another way of saying that high egg production is a mighty important factor in poultry profits.—*L. E. Weaver.*

—A. A.—

CROSSING DUCKS

Will Muscovy, Pekin and other varieties of ducks cross successfully? Also, which are the best egg layers? Is it advisable to get unrelated drakes for hatching eggs? Last spring our ducks laid soft eggs for about a week, although they had plenty of oyster shell in front of them.

"Muscovy ducks will not mate successfully with other breeds. They are too different. For example, their eggs require 5 weeks for hatching; other breeds require but 4 weeks. As a matter of fact, the Muscovy is almost as close to the goose as to the duck family. All other breeds and varieties will cross with each other successfully.

"The best laying varieties of ducks are the Indian Runners and the Khaki-Campbells. Both are much smaller than Pekins, Rouens, etc., and less desirable for table use.

"As with chickens, it is not wise to mate brother and sister or parent and offspring matings. That is such close inbreeding that all weaknesses are brought out. Where one has but a few individuals, it is advisable to bring in unrelated drakes. In large flocks danger of *close* inbreeding is remote and it will probably not be necessary to introduce outside blood.

"As to the cause of your softshelled eggs, I can only guess. It was probably due to some upset to normal hormone activity. We can produce it in hens by the use of certain sulfa drugs. I suppose it might be due to a nutritional deficiency other than a shortage of calcium (lime), for instance vitamin D."—*L. E. Weaver.*

—A. A.—

ENLARGED BONES

I have some cross-breed roosters five months old. When we kill them, we find their leg bones crooked and almost twice in size and spotted. Also their breastbones are crooked. Could you tell me the reason for this, and whether or not we should use them for meat? They have grown well, and weigh from six to seven pounds.

It is not unusual for a few individuals in a flock to have enlarged and misshapen leg bones. They are found frequently enough that Dr. Brunett of Cornell used to refer to their cause as the "Monday morning disease," because he often received the bones through the mail on Monday, apparently because they were discovered at the Sunday chicken dinner.

Where only a few cases occur in a flock, it is usually due to the presence of the bone-attacking form of leukosis. Other forms of the same disorder are: fowl paralysis, blindness, and emaciation. There is no known cure for the disease, but it may be kept to small numbers by the use of chicks from flocks where there is but little loss from leukosis, and by starting them far enough separated from other poultry that danger of the spread of infection is reduced to a minimum.

There is no reason to believe that the meat of these roosters with enlarged leg bones should not be eaten. As a matter of fact, the meat often has been eaten before the condition is discovered and apparently no harm has ever come to anyone because of this.

—*L. E. Weaver.*

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Before you decide about "chicks for '46" get the facts about Bray Chicks. They have delivered the goods for thousands of practical poultry raisers — why not for you?

With many years of selection for big eggs (and lots of them) . . . . many years of selection for fast growth, fast feathering, and real good meat conformation . . . . two completely clean pullorum tests in recent months . . . . we believe the Bray Chicks of '46 are worth anyone's careful consideration. They're reasonably priced, too.

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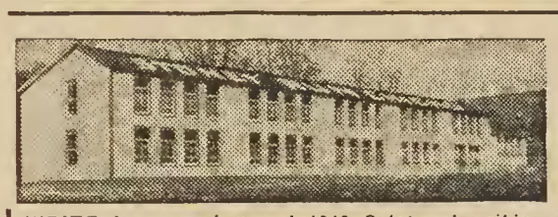
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Turkey poults, January 1st to August 30th.
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Baby Chicks year around, White Leghorns Barred Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses.
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Spring is Not Far

NEUTRAL tones, gray and beige and their kin, are featured in any spring garment. For suits, pastel gabardine is a favorite, while other pastel woolens appear in dress collections. Besides gray and beige, navies and the spice shades are tops; cinnamon and ginger are two of the well-known spice group.

Woolen jerseys are for dresses, as are the printed silks; some pure dye silks are back, some of them in rough textured weave. Prints are often brightly colored and well designed; sports fabrics are less bold in pattern than in former seasons.

Stripes, especially if "worked" to form a design are very effective; they may be used horizontally or to form panels, borders or bias trim.

When better dresses are designed, they always seem to be shirtwaists! **No. 3035** is a bright new version, with distinguishing back and front yokes, and in a gratifying range of sizes.

No. 3054, something new in a basque dress, with scallops on the blouse and a youthful dirndl skirt to flatter the slender figure, smacks of youth itself. The design shows best in plain colors.

Ever new, ever welcome is the bolero frock that is good style with or without the jacket. **No. 3024** is as practical as it is attractive, serving as it does so many purposes.

No. 2861 is a youthful surplice-front blouse with a perky peplum to bring it into line with Spring fashions. It is, oh-so-easy to make that Daughter can toss one off in practically nothing flat.

Pretty blouses or sweaters call for a sleek, well-fitting skirt; **No. 2837** is the answer.

A splendid tailored dress with a becoming yoke and inverted pleat in back of blouse for elbow room, good for most occasions and for most ages and sizes, is **No. 3011.** It has great possibilities in the new spring fabrics.

Soft, pretty lines suitable for the growing figure distinguish frock **No. 2843**, designed especially for the in-between age. Cottons are not too plentiful but there are many charming "mixtures" to be had.

Give Sister a thrill by making her this nicely cut junior princess dress with inset sash. **No. 3059** has an air all its own.

Here is a natural for the tiny girl's new outfit, a dear little coat and dress with heart-shaped pockets on the coat and matching heart-shaped appliques on the dress; all are included in **No. 3036.**

One look at the prices of ready-mades and you will feel repaid in making your own cheerful breakfast coat or snug bathrobe. **No. 3065** is a trim, fitted design.

Great style is exemplified in **No. 3044**, a two-piece dress with the popular deep armhole and designed to flatter the mature figure.

Flaring jumper **No. 2941** is delightful for the small miss; besides, it is very easy to make and to wear.

Jumpers are always good and **No. 3083's** shoulder closing is new and fresh.

Like frosting on a cake are these inviting blouses. Any woman would feel dressed up in one of these. **No. 3070** includes both versions, the round and the convertible necks.

PATTERN SIZES AND REQUIREMENTS

No. 3035—12 to 48. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 3054—10 to 20. Size 16, 2¾ yards 39-inch.

No. 3024—12 to 48. Size 36, 3¼ yards 39-inch for bolero and skirt; 1⅛ yards 39-inch waist; 2¾ yards 39-inch for separate dress.

No. 2861—10 to 40. Size 16, 1⅜ yards 39-inch.

No. 2837—Waist sizes 24 to 32. Size 28, 1 yard 54-inch.

No. 3011—12 to 46. Size 36, 3¾ yards 35-inch.

No. 2843—6 to 14. Size 8, 2¼ yards 35-inch.

No. 3059—2 to 8. Size 4, 1⅞ yards 35-inch, with 2⅝ yards braid.

No. 3036—1, 2, 3 and 4. Size 2, 1⅛ yards 54-inch for coat; 1¼ yards 35-inch for dress.

No. 3065—12 to 44. Size 36, 3⅞ yards 35-inch for breakfast coat; 3¼ yards 54-inch for bathrobe.

No. 3044—12 to 46. Size 36, 3⅞ yards 39-inch.

No. 2941—2 to 8. Size 4, 1 yard 54-inch for jumper, 1⅛ yards 35-inch for blouse.

No. 3083—10 to 20. Size 16, jumper, 2⅝ yards 39-inch; blouse, 2 yards 39-inch.

No. 3070—10 to 40. Size 16, with round neck, 1¾ yards 39-inch; convertible, with short sleeves, 1⅝ yards 39-inch; long sleeves, 2 yards 39-inch fabric.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coin for each pattern wanted. Add 12 cents for our attractive new Spring Fashion Book, full of good designs and ideas for the family's wardrobe; OR send 25 cents for the Book AND a pattern of your choosing.



MY FIREPLACE

By Lalia Mitchell Thornton

The fire thrusts out its tongue at me
(I stirred the back-log with my tongs)
The fire snaps angrily to see
Me thrust it back where it belongs;
And when I bend new wood to place,
It throws a smoke cloud in my face.

The fire croons softly in the grate;
I let it have its own sweet way.
The fire burns low, the night is late,
The cooling hearth is ashen grey,
But it can still its warmth impart
To wintry room and lonely heart.



Have a Healthy Baby

By Helen A. Bigelow

Consultant Health Nurse N. Y. State Dept. of Health.

No. 2—FRESH AIR AND SUNSHINE

WHAT is "fresh" air? Is this such a common phrase that one does not stop to think of the WHAT and WHY and HOW of fresh air in relation to health? Indoors, fresh air means good ventilation. Good ventilation is the circulation of fresh moist air which should be warm in winter. Stale, hot, dry air affects the heat-regulating and circulatory system of the body and lessens the appetite. For the baby whose activities are learning to adjust to life outside the shelter of his mother's body these disturbances from lack of fresh air mean much more than to the adult.

In ventilating the nursery the chief precaution is to prevent drafts around the baby's crib. There are several devices which can be used, such as a cloth screen in the window, a small board in the lower half of the window so that air comes in between the sashes or by opening the window a little at the top. A large open pan of water in the nursery helps to keep the air moist. Growing plants also add to the moisture of the air.

Out of doors, fresh air means air that is free from dust, dirt and gasoline exhaust. It is usually found in a sheltered corner of the family's own porch or backyard, and that is the best place for the baby to get his outdoor airing.

Babies also need sunshine, for it contains health-giving ultra-violet rays which manufacture vitamin D in the skin. In order to build strong bones and teeth the baby's body must have vitamin D. Sunbaths given regularly throughout the year help to supply this essential vitamin. They can be begun when the baby is three or four weeks old. In cold weather sunbaths can be given indoors before an open window, and in warm weather out of doors. General rules for giving sunbaths are:

Expose the baby gradually to the direct rays of the sun, a small area such as the hands and forearms first for 5 to 10 minutes, increasing the area and length of exposure every few days.

Be sure that the skin is not burned.

Place the baby with his feet pointing away from the sun so that his forehead shades his eyes.

In summer give the sunbath before 11 a. m. and after 3 p. m. when the sun is not too hot.

In the fall and winter give a longer exposure because the rays of the sun are weak.

Sunbaths, however, do not provide enough vitamin D to supply the baby's needs. For this reason it is necessary to feed him additional vitamin D, usually in the form of fish liver oil. Parents should ask their physician what kind and how much to give.

LET MAPLE HELP!

SUGAR-SAVING recipes are as welcome now as ever; these recipes from our recent sugar-saving contest use maple syrup. If you do not have that, other syrup may be substituted.

ONE-EGG CHOCOLATE CAKE

1 cup maple syrup
2 tablespoons shortening
2 squares chocolate
1 egg
½ cup milk
1½ cups flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
¾ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon vanilla

Melt shortening and chocolate together; put all other ingredients in large bowl and mix thoroughly; add melted shortening and chocolate, cooled slightly. Bake at 350° F. 25 to 30 minutes.—*Mrs. A. J. Teed, Unadilla, N. Y.*

FLUFFY FROSTING

¾ cup maple syrup
2 egg whites
⅛ teaspoon salt

Boil syrup two minutes; beat egg whites until foamy; add salt, beat until egg whites are stiff. Add hot syrup slowly, beating constantly; continue beating until frosting holds shape.—*Mrs. Allen Symonds, Holcomb, N. Y.*

MAPLE RICE PUDDING

2½ cups boiled rice
2½ cups milk
3 eggs
1 cup maple syrup
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon nutmeg
1 cup raisins

Combine rice and milk; beat eggs and maple syrup together. Add to rice and milk. Add all other ingredients. Pour mixture into buttered pudding dish. Set in pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) or cook in top of double boiler until firm. Serve warm or cold with plain cream. —*Mrs. Marguerite Wightman, Geneva, N. Y., Route 1.*

MAPLE PUDDING

Serves 4

1 pint milk
½ cup maple syrup
2 eggs
3 tablespoons corn starch
¼ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon butter
1 teaspoon vanilla

Heat in double boiler the milk and maple syrup; add the beaten egg yolks with corn starch and salt well blended in; cook until thick, stirring constantly. Cool slightly, add butter and vanilla. Put in dishes to chill. Top with a meringue made of the egg whites beaten stiff with one tablespoon sugar and a few drops of vanilla.—*Mrs. Sylvia Billings, R. 2, Wolcott, Vermont.*

BUSY DAY CAKE

2 cups all purpose flour
½ cup white sugar
½ cup syrup
⅓ cup shortening
⅔ cup top milk
¼ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 egg
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream sugar, syrup and shortening thoroughly; add well-beaten egg and mix well. Sift dry ingredients thoroughly and add alternately with milk; add flavoring. Bake in 8-inch square pan at 350° F. for 35 to 40 minutes. If layer cake tins are used, bake at 375° F. for 25 minutes.—*Mrs. Horace A. Jones, Kingston, N. Y.*

MAPLE ICE CREAM

1 quart milk
4 eggs beaten separately
2 cups maple syrup (or other syrup)
2 tablespoons flour
1 quart rich cream
1 teaspoon vanilla or other flavoring

Heat milk to boiling in double boiler. Beat egg yolks light and stir into syrup. Blend flour with a little cold milk and add to above mixture. Add beaten egg whites and blend well; add this mixture to hot milk, stirring constantly until as thick as boiled custard. When quite cool, stir in the cream, not whipped, and flavoring. Freeze in a regular freezer. — *Mrs. Horace A. Jones, Kingston, N. Y.*

MAPLE SYRUP FRIEDCAKES

½ cup maple syrup
½ cup white sugar
2 eggs
¾ cup thick sour cream
1¼ cups sour milk
5 cups bread flour
1 teaspoon soda
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon ginger

Beat syrup and sugar together with eggs; add sour cream and milk. Sift together the dry ingredients and add to liquid mixture. Mix well. Put in cool place ½ hour; roll, cut, fry quickly. Makes from 3 to 5 dozen fried cakes, according to size.—*Elizabeth L. Arthur, Lowville, N. Y.*

FIND YOUR NAME

In the December 1 issue we started a new version of our old Hidden Names Contest. For each issue we pick several names of subscribers at random, scramble the last name by changing the order of the letters, and print these scrambled names and addresses between advertisements in the paper.

Look for your scrambled Hidden Name! If you find it, you can win $1.00 by writing to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and claiming the dollar for finding your name. If you find your neighbor's name, call him up. You won't win anything, but he will if he writes to us and claims the dollar. *Remember, only the bearer of the hidden name can claim the dollar!*



By ARLENE NUTTALL

Let's Be Fair

THE other day a friend of mine told of an experience he had had with the local locker plant. He concluded by saying that he "would not bother with a locker at the plant as soon as he could get his own home unit."

His story was that last summer he and several friends bought one of the steers the plant obtained locally as a service to its patrons. The steer was slaughtered and this man's share was, he said, exactly 35 pounds." I gathered that the meat was equally divided among four families, and that each took poor cuts along with good ones. My friend said that he figured his beef cost him an average of 60c a pound.

I knew something must be wrong. It would be a pretty poor Hereford steer that would produce only 140 pounds of cut meat. I decided to find out what the trouble was. I knew the management of the plant was doing its best to give good service and would want to rectify an error if one had been made.

The Other Side of the Story

The next time I saw the locker-plant manager I got the other side of the story. He said that the dressed carcass in question weighed 406 pounds. It hung two weeks after slaughtering and during that time *no cutting instructions were received.* The plant then attempted to find out what was desired, and phoned one of the parties six or seven times. Cutting instructions were not received *until two weeks later,* and, as is so often the case, it was expected that the meat when cut would produce the same weight as the carcass!

The plant was asked to divide the meat among six parties (not four as I had understood). This the manager advised he could not do. He knew someone would be dissatisfied and felt that the plant should not be responsible. So it was agreed that after the meat was cut, wrapped and frozen, one of the men involved would sort and divide the cuts. This was done.

Naturally, there was quite a loss of weight because the meat had hung so long. A great deal of trimming was necessary. "Who got what," the manager did not know, but he did know that the six parties between them had all the meat that could be salvaged.

My friend's next complaint will be "poor meat." This will reflect not only on the locker plant but on freezing itself. Why wouldn't his meat be a little "off" after hanging a month due to neglect in making arrangements? It certainly isn't fair to place the blame on the locker plant. A responsible person should have been handling the details with the plant. Both sides can make mistakes. Let's acknowledge it, and let's try to be fair.

Try Making Cough Syrup at Home. Quick Relief

Saves Big Dollars. No Cooking.

No matter what you usually use for coughs due to colds, you'll be more than surprised when you make up this simple home mixture and give it a trial. You'll wonder why you never used it before. It certainly does the work in a hurry.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved No cooking is needed—it's no trouble at all. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, if desired.

Get from your druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle and fill up with your syrup. This makes a full pint—a family supply—and gives you about four times as much for your money. It tastes fine, and never spoils. Children love it.

And for quick action, you've never seen its superior. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, eases the soreness, makes breathing easier and lets you sleep.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, a famous reliable soothing agent for throat and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.



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Here's One Of The Best Home Ways To Build Up Red Blood!

You girls who suffer from simple anemia or who lose so much during monthly periods that you are pale, feel tired, weak, "dragged out"—this may be due to low blood-iron—

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Pinkham's Tablets help build up the RED QUALITY of the blood (very important) by reinforcing the haemoglobin of red blood cells.

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Relieved in 5 minutes or double your money back

When excess stomach acid causes painful, suffocating gas, sour stomach and heartburn, doctors usually prescribe the fastest-acting medicines known for symptomatic relief—medicines like those in Bell-ans Tablets. No laxative. Bell-ans brings comfort in a jiffy or double your money back on return of bottle to us, 25c at all druggists.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

THIS is the time of year when a lot of farm organizations hold their annual meetings. It is the time of year when many of the Land Grant colleges and experiment stations in *American Agriculturist* territory go to their respective state legislatures for funds.

What Objectives

During the last few weeks, I have been studying the announcements and programs of a lot of farm organizations and I have paid some attention to the research and educational plans of a number of experiment stations and Land Grant colleges.

Most of my reading has been done in the evening. At one time in the course of it I got pretty discouraged. Each year we are milking more cows at Sunnygables *but a rough check showed me that I now support a farm organization or some major research or educational project for about each cow I keep.*

Now this can be a pretty heavy load. Roughly we figure we have to milk at least 25 cows to support a hired man and it looks to be out of proportion to have to support a farm organization or a research or educational project per cow. Of course it is a bit of an exaggeration to say that we do so *but you get the idea.*

It is no exaggeration, however, to point out that a single poor little farm in the Northeast is now in a position where it requires a card index if all the institutions and groups and committees which claim to serve it are to be kept track of. *It is, furthermore, no exaggeration to point out that a lot of these activities appear to be getting nowhere and that some of them even seem to be in competition with each other.*

I submit that the time is certainly here when all farm-supported activities should focus on a few highly important longtime objectives. *They should correlate their efforts, cut out the duplications and the running around in circles and drive hard to attain these objectives.*

I have already, on this page and elsewhere, submitted my suggestion of one objective of fundamental importance to American agriculture in general and to Northeastern agriculture in particular. You know what it is. *The diet of the American people must constantly be improved.*

How to Proceed

I have before me figures covering the income of New York State farmers for the year 1944. Roughly 45 per cent of this income came from the dairy cow, 15 per cent from poultry and eggs, 15 per cent from vegetables, and 10 per cent from fruit.

The significant thing about these figures is that the optimum American diet is now generally agreed to be one which is based on milk and milk products, eggs and poultry, meat and fruits and vegetables. This means that here in New York State at least, and I am sure that it is equally true of the rest of the states in *American Agriculturist* territory, *farmers get 85 per cent of their income from the kind of meals the American people ought to eat and like best, and almost nothing at all from a bread and bean diet.*

If anything is crystal clear, it is that the future of Northeastern agriculture—and for that matter American agriculture—depends upon what the American people eat.

We know that to get them to eat the kind of food they should, we don't have to teach them to like it. They like it already.

What we don't realize is that they have got to be sold the importance of good nutrition in competition with the sales efforts of all other interests which are seeking a share of the American consumer's dollar. We have a simple concept to sell but we haven't put any concerted and intelligent drive behind it.

We also must recognize that we've got to get good food to the American people cheaply. This means that the cost of marketing and the efficiency of marketing must be constantly improved.

Finally as farmers we have to face squarely the responsibility of producing the best quality and most nutritious animal products and fruits and vegetables possible and processing them scientifically so as to preserve their nutritional qualities.

I want my sons to be farming profitably ten and twenty-five years from now. *But they won't be unless our farm organizations take hold of the problem of furnishing them a market and solve it.*

PEN STABLING AND MASTITIS

I have on my desk a report of a very thorough physical examination of 40 odd cows by a team of four veterinarians. Part of these cows are passing their second winter under our system of pen stabling.

One of the veterinarians who took part in this examination writes me: "The herd was in excellent condition. All in all the udders were in excellent condition and Dr. ———— was very emphatic that he thought the cows were very clean, even in better shape than those in the ———— herd where they are curried twice daily."

I am mentioning this report here because it touches on two points which I believe are important.

The first has to do with the udder health of cows which are pen stabled. Veterinarians with whom I am in contact seem to be more and more convinced that udder injuries, bruises, and the like are at the root of much mastitis trouble. To this observation by professional men, I add my own layman's judgment that cold, wet surfaces in contact with a cow's udder also cause mastitis to flare up.

In a pen stable where cows are properly bedded, the chances of udder injury are reduced to a minimum. There cows never lie with their udders in contact with cold, wet surfaces.

I may be going out pretty far on a limb but I am pretty sure that any herd of cows which is troubled with mastitis would show a drop in the incidence of the disease if merely pen stabled.

My second point has to do with the cleanliness of a cow in a pen stable. Even when the pens are well bedded, occasionally a cow will get pretty well plastered. Make no mistake about it. Last winter we used to put such cows in stanchions and clean them up by hand. This winter we decided not to do this except to wash off an udder if it got dirty. Strangely enough, unlike stanchioned cows, loose cows very seldom do get their udders dirty.

As a result of our decision, when the veterinarians examined our cows, they had not been brushed off for nearly four months, yet they were very clean.

Of course I am not overlooking the fact that to keep them clean has taken a lot of bedding. And please understand that I am not advocating pen stabling, though we intend to pen stable everything from now on. What I am trying to do is to pass on some experience, particularly with reference to mastitis, which may point the way to how better to deal with this scourge of the dairy industry.

SILO UNLOADER

This week we are installing for trial purposes a piece of equipment designed to unload a silo. Yes, I mean just that.

The machine will be set in a silo on top of the silage and a motor connected up. When a switch is thrown, it is supposed to start shaving the silage off the top and blowing it down the chute. You don't believe it will work? Well, we have our fingers crossed, too. Anyway we are going to find out.

Incidentally, there hasn't been anything talked about on the farm, except a power fork for handling manure, which has interested the boys quite as much as this device for getting silage out of a silo.

Now please don't write me about it. I'll report on it in due time. Meanwhile there isn't anything I can tell you about it that would be worth while because the machine isn't on the market.

Already we have thought about an adaptation of the gadget. If it will work on silage, why can't it also be used to pitch chopped hay out of a mow? I suppose some adjustments would have to be made.

FLUE DRYING INVESTIGATION

We still can't make up our minds at Sunnygables whether or not to install flue drying to handle this summer's hay crop.

One decision we have made. It is that if we do attempt flue drying, it will be of chopped hay blown over the flues. Two considerations lead to this idea. (1) We have bought a field chopper. (2) We have no stomach for hauling heavy moisture long hay and spreading it over flues, nor have we the equipment for the job.

For the present we have delayed making our decision until April. Meanwhile, son John, who has recently gotten back from Germany and is out of the army for good, has agreed to take on the responsibility of checking on a number of flue drying installations and visiting colleges and experiment stations to see if he can make up his mind about the kind of installation we ought to make, and learn how to put it in himself.

John hasn't seen his brother in New Mexico for several years. The two boys want to get together for a visit. John will start out in a few days in a car and work his way from Ithaca to Roswell, New Mexico, and back. En route he will pick up all the information he can about the harvesting and handling of chopped hay, both high-moisture and dry, and flue drying installations.

We hope that he will pick up some information which can be reported here and which will be of value to the readers of this page. If, as a result of his investigation, he does decide to install flues in our Sunnygables barn, we will try to report quite fully on the kind of installation we put in and the reasons why we make the decisions we do.

SELF-UNLOADING WAGONS

Despite a lot of conferences, we haven't been able to jell yet on the design for the vehicle we will use to transport chopped material from the field chopper to the blower at our silos and barns. We want to use at least a couple of self-unloading trailers or wagons.

For a time we played with the idea of dumping the loads onto a moving platform which would feed the blower. A good many advantages of this way of handling were brought out. Finally, however, we had to abandon the idea of using such a platform. We counted up and found that if we used the field chopper to the limit in making silage, hay, and bedding, there were 32 different places where we might want to set up the blower. Obviously therefore it is going to be important to be able to move the blower quickly and easily.

Then there is the question of whether to use 4-wheeled wagons or 2-wheeled trailers. I have been leaning toward the 4-wheeled wagons, having three of them and using our pair of mules to haul them from the field to the barn. The boys, being more mechanically minded, can't see the mules and lean toward the 2-wheeled trailer which they can manipulate quite handily but with which I often get in trouble.

Well, spring is on its way and we've got to make our decisions and moves soon. When we do you may expect that the designs of the vehicles will be pictured here. Whatever they are, I want you to know that they will be a product of compromises and that we're not going to be too sure or too proud of them.

You will be free to criticize them to your heart's content. Meanwhile we'll have to bet our money on them.

Illness Compels Dispersal of My

FOUNDATION JERSEY HERD

6 top cows selected for foundation purposes last year. 2 six-year-old daughters of Superior Sire, SYBIL FAIRY OXFORD VICTOR—one fresh, the other due in April—each with over 9,000 lbs. milk, 500 lbs. fat.

One 8-year-old brood cow, fresh November 9, with five good records up to 11,000 lbs. milk, 551 lbs. fat; together with her twin 3-year-old daughters in first lactation and her 2-year-old fresh granddaughter.

An excellent opportunity to build a solid foundation under your future herd.

All negative to blood test.

Call or write Leland W. Lamb, Wing Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

E. R. EASTMAN, Owner,
R.D. 3, FREEVILLE, N. Y.



RUST— One of the Gulf Farm Aids is "GULF NO-RUST No. 1". It is generally ocknowledged thot more farm machines rust out than wear out, but reol progress has been mode in the lost few years in the production of materiols to prevent rust. Ask your Gulf dealer for more information.

COWS— "The Importance of Vitamin D for the Entire Dairy Herd" is the title of a booklet published by **STANDARD BRANDS, INC.**, 595 Madison Ave., New York City 22. The company will be glad to send you a copy if you drop them a postcard requesting it.

FOR YOUNGSTERS— Boys ond girls, here's o swell coloring book for you. It's filled with funny farm animals — Cissy Calf, Biddy Hen, Junior Chick, ond many others. And there ore rhymes, too. If you'd like to hove it, just write to Deportment 128, SWIFT & COMPANY, Chicago 9, Ill.

REPAIRS— Welding is coming to be more and more important in repairing farm machinery. If you would like more information about welding, ask the **MARQUETTE MFG. CO.**, Minneapolis 14, Minn., for their 16-page booklet on this subject.

CALVES— E. R. SQUIBB & SONS, 745 Fifth Ave., New York 22, N. Y., will be glod to send you three booklets without cost. They ore "Soving Colves from White Scours", "Curing Mastitis", and "Treoting Local Infections in Livestock". You will find o handy coupon for ordering on poge 19 of this issue of *American Agriculturist*.

RETIREMENT— Years ago few farmers retired, but when they did, they usually moved to the nearest village. Now when farmers retire, they usually continue to live on the farm, with a little travelling mixed in for variety. If you are interested in a retirement plan, drop a postcard to **FARMERS' AND TRADERS' LIFE INSURANCE CO.**, Syracuse 1, N. Y.

TELEPHONES— The BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM is writing to o lorge number of formers, asking them whot can be done to improve telephone service. If you get such o letter, we hope thot you will onswer it. Going direct to the people who are most effective sounds like the logicol way to get informotion.



The INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER Formoll "Cub" shown here with o farm truck. This new "Cub" is designed for smoll forms. It weighs 1,050 pounds, and has 10 horsepower. Pulling a single 12-inch plow, it will plow 2½ to 3 ocres in 10 hours on most soils, ond will cultivate on ocre of corn and other row crops per hour. A full line of implements will be provided to go with this troctor.

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE.

MISLEADING

From Chicago we hear that several so-called broadcasting companies have been soliciting purebred livestock breeders, trying to persuade them to sign a contract, the cost varying from $240 to $360, to advertise livestock over the radio. The best information we can get indicates that men back of these companies do not own radio stations, but are buying and selling time on very small stations with a limited coverage. Naturally, the biggest audience for such small stations is in the cities in which they operate. They do not have an important coverage of rural areas, therefore, cannot be effective in selling purebred livestock to farmers.

If you are approached on a proposition of this sort, don't sign a contract until you have the complete facts.

* * *

NOT "INSURANCE"

"Can you give me any information about the type of group insurance called the 'Thrift Plan'?"

This question was submitted to the New York State Insurance Department who made the following reply:

"This Department receives a great many inquiries regarding so-called thrift plans, societies and foundations which opcrate in connection with insurance companies and banks or savings and loan associations.

"Such plans, societies and foundations do not come under the supervision of the Insurance Department. These plans are carried out through the operation of four or five entirely separate institutions. The bank or savings and loan association acts only as a depository for the members' money; the life insurance company only issues the life insurance policies; the casualty insurance company only issues the accident and sickness protection. Sometimes the plan includes a trust company, which acts only as trustee for the members' money.

"The thrift plan, society or foundation is entirely independent of the other institutions and merely acts as an intermediary in introducing the plan to prospective members. The functions of each of the institutions are separate and distinct, and under the laws of this state no one of the institutions may accept any responsibility for the obligations of any one of the others.

"The life and casualty insurance companies, cooperating with the thrift plans that havc come to our attention, are authorized to do business in this state and come under the supervision of the Insurance Department."

* * *

A MYSTERY

"I recently had a card stating that my son, who is in the armed services in Japan, had ordered 80 pictures of the Pacific area and asking whether we wanted them sent C.O.D. or whether we would send $8.00 to pay for them. We hear regularly from my son but he never mentioned that he ordered anything of this sort. What should I do?"

We certainly would not accept pictures C.O.D. or send moncy to pay for them until your son tells you he ordered them. It seems very odd, if he did order them, that he did not pay for them or at least notify you.

* * *

Some letters have been received recently in which the subscribers have neglected to givc us their names and addressccs. The Servicc Burcau is anxious to hclp subscribers in every way possiblc, so when you write, will you make sure that your name and address are somewhere on the letter.

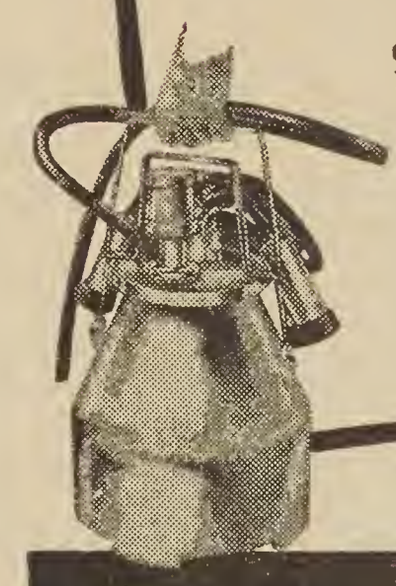
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Dairy Association Co., Inc., Lyndonville, Vermont

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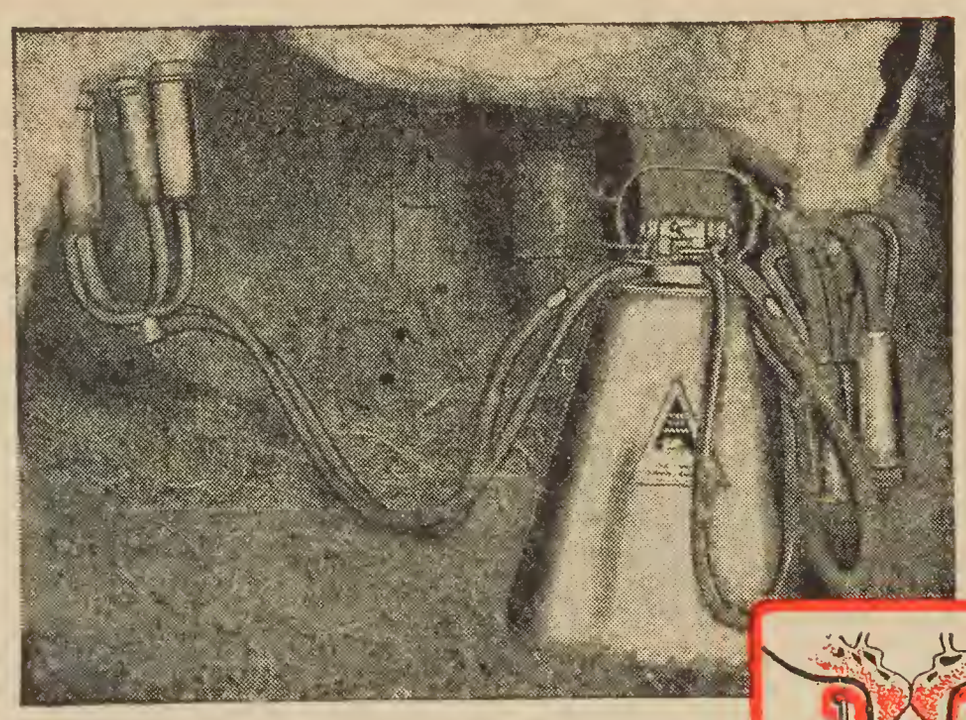
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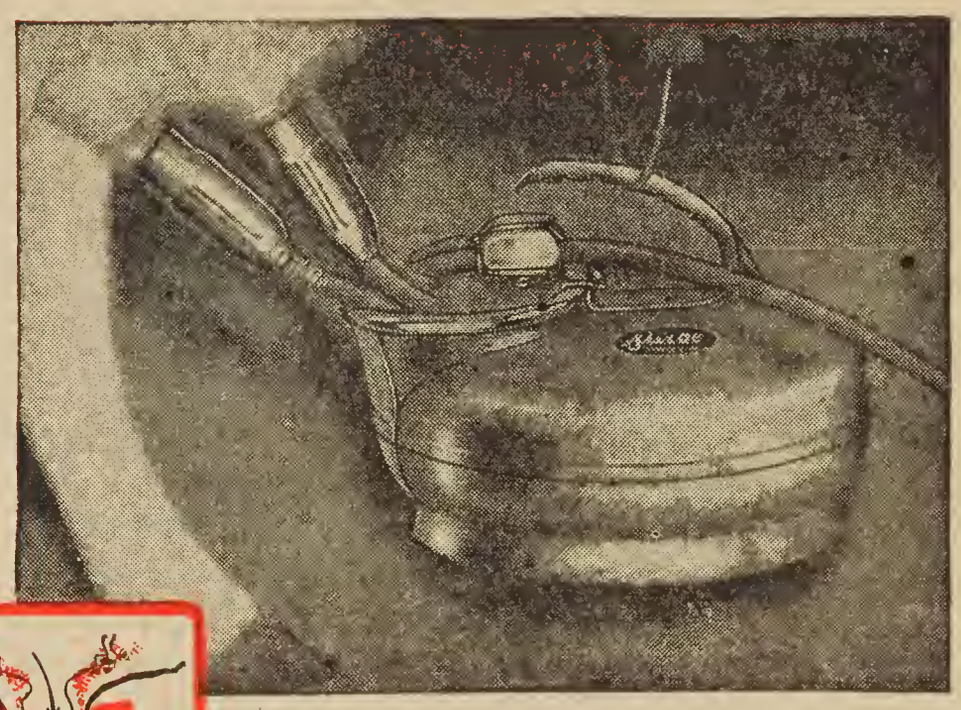
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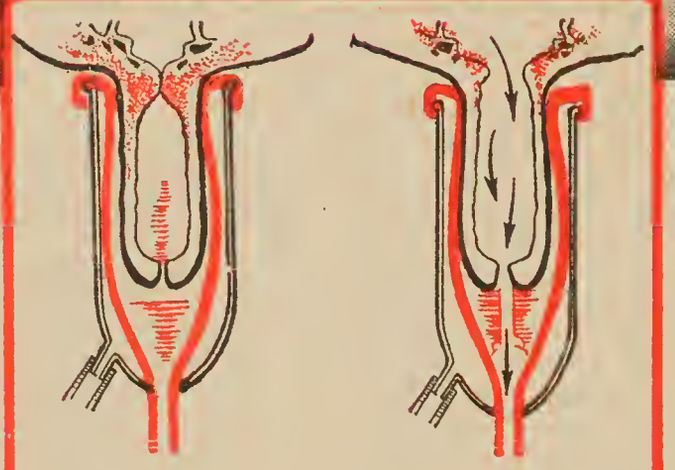




1 Will it be one such as this that needs some help from you to keep the teat cups from crawling and shutting off the flow?

2 Will it be one such as this that needs some help from you to get the cows milked dry?

3 Will it be one that has a claw and long milk tubes to be cleaned twice a day every day?



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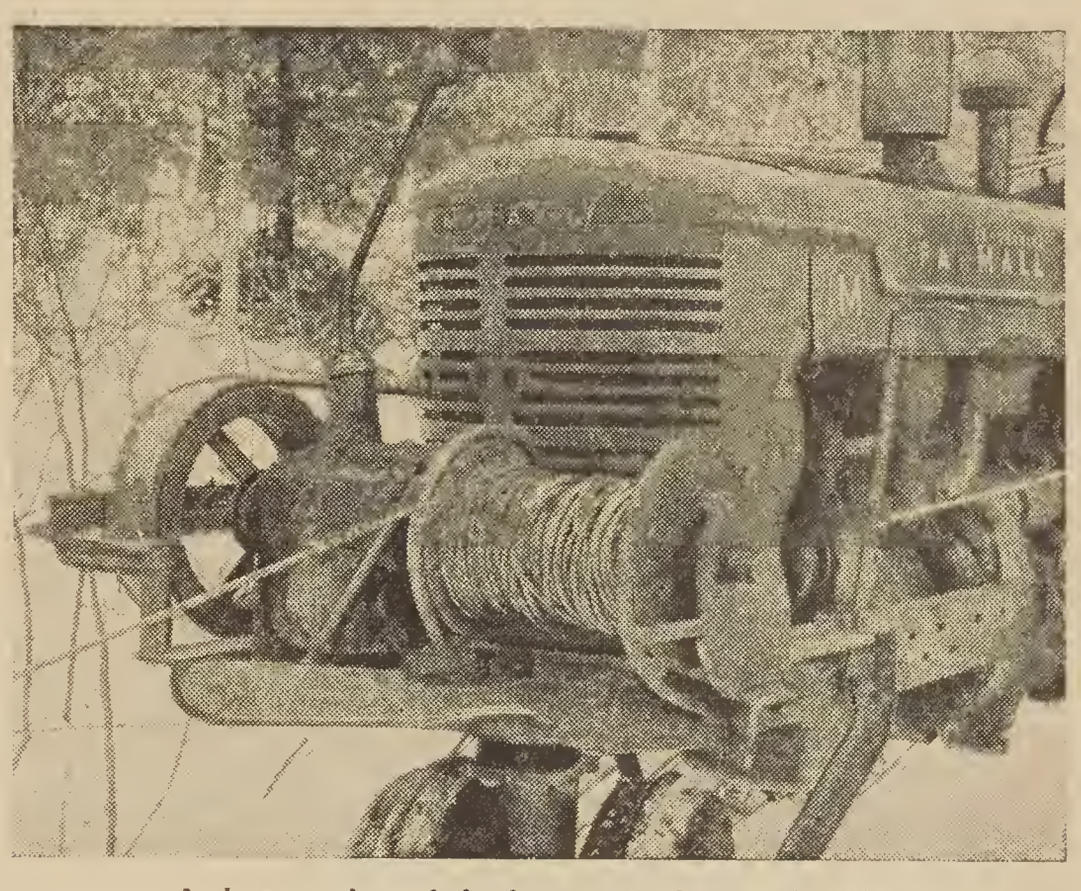
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Learning to FARM Without Horses

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.



A close-up view of the homemade drum and cable.

IN MY BOYHOOD and on up until around twenty-five years ago this farm maintained six horses. There were two teams which were supposed to be pretty good and then a third team that was lighter weight and less valuable, and we used them either single or double to do the very limited amount of riding for pleasure that the family indulged in. For many years we drove a sturdy, black western pony-built mare — Topsey. She was mated with a trotting-bred stallion with the whimsical name of "Sleeping Dutchman" and her colt quite naturally was christened "Dutch". We drove mother and daughter for a sort of a scrub third team for a good many years. Topsey was finally found in the stall one morning with a broken leg and had to be shot, and Dutch, standing before a wagon in which we were picking small stone from the field, dropped dead. So the third team passed from the farm.

I think it worth noting that fifty years ago in this region at least (and I assume this was true of the whole Northeast) there was in the farm country almost no such thing as a really heavy draft type horse. In that day no farmer was indifferent to the road ability of his team. There was a stallion in almost every community and almost invariably they had some sort of trotter-bred ancestry. As "Si" Kennedy, our local horse-sharp used to say, their colts were "threatened with speed."

It may be that my memory or my judgment deceives me, but I shall insist that pound for pound that type of horse was worth a good deal more than the sleepy corn-fed Belgians and Percherons that now come in from the West. I remember "Fan" (daughter of an earlier "Fan") —a splendid mare that would do a steady and dependable day's work before a plow or mowing machine. But if you wanted to ride out in the top buggy, it was necessary to be all set and have your reins gathered up before you said "Get up". I have seen her draw a buggy mile after mile by the bit instead of the traces. I suppose she weighed not much more than a thousand pounds but she had that wonderful spirit and endurance which leads me to believe that she could really do as much as some of these sixteen hundred pound drafters that now and then I see clop-clop-clopping slowly down the concrete. Nothing less than an earthquake would ever get any action out of that sort of horse.

In the old days there was always a couple of months in the year when we never had enough horses. Always before spring work was over we had horses with collar galls that were most distressful. We used to wash them with a decoction of white oak bark and try all sorts of collar pads, but we never escaped trouble. Our man, John P. Shaffer, who was with us more than fifty years, was a born horseman in whom I had the greatest confidence. He used to insist that a leather collar kept scrupulously clean was better than any kind of a soft pad. He also saw to it that when the team stopped to breathe at the end of the field, the collars should be shoved forward so that the air could dry out the sweaty hair.

The first tractor came to this farm in the spring of 1917. It had an amazing number of imperfections and inconveniences, and in particular it needed a skilled mechanic to take care of the lubricating system. But none-the-less it was the beginning of the end of horses. It was a long time before we found that a tractor could be used against steep side hills, but the coming of the modern type machine with a very broad wheel base together with rubber tires seems to make it possible for us to go almost anywhere that a man can get with a team of horses. We have come to use the tractor to pull every kind of implement or vehicle that was formerly drawn with horses. So it was that less than a year ago the last horse that ever wore harness passed from the farm. (*Continued on Page* 24)

It is easy to haul logs along a woods road with a tractor, but it is not always easy to get a tractor in where the logs are. The Van Wagenens have solved this problem by a homemade drum and cable [▾] on the front of the tractor.



G. L. F. BULLETIN BOARD

Stern Facts of the Looming Feed Crisis

The three months just ahead may be the most difficult feeding season Northeastern farmers have ever faced. The stern facts are these:

1. The national feed supply at the start of the winter season was *slightly smaller* than last year's.

2. The smaller supply of feed is being used up 10% faster than a year ago.

The feed shortage resulting from these two facts is now closing in. It will be felt in every farming community of the Northeast before grass.

Behind the Shortage

AMERICAN farmers have expanded their livestock and poultry operations during the war. National policy has urged them to do so. Favorable feeding ratios have encouraged it. We now have an enormous livestock population, being fed at the highest rates in history.

Very large grain crops, for several years in a row, have made it possible to keep up a high rate of livestock production. Last year's crop likewise was large, but not large enough to provide all the grain needed for export, for flour, for industry, and to feed our present livestock at present rates of feeding.

In the Northeast

Northeastern farmers entered the winter with the dairy herds at full strength and their poultry houses full. Demand for milk and eggs was good. Poor quality hay and silage on many farms called for heavier grain feeding than normal. Under these conditions they have used feed at an even faster rate than in the war years. The G.L.F. mills and practically all other plants serving the Northeast have been running at full capacity all fall and winter, and still have been barely able to keep up with the demand.

The Shortage Deepens

Protein has been tight for three years, really scarce since last summer. Not for months has enough protein been available to mix more than an 18% dairy feed. Corn, hard to buy all summer and fall, began to flow in small quantities late in November. But it never has moved to market in the great quantities needed. Under present ceiling prices, most of the corn is staying in the area where it was produced, or going into the black market.

In spite of these difficulties, up to the first part of January it was still possible to get enough ingredients to keep the mills running at full speed. Then the nation-wide shortage began to cut deep. On January 14, the U. S. Department of Agriculture issued an order restricting the use of protein meals (soybean, linseed, meat, fish, etc.) in making livestock and poultry feeds.

This order effectively limits the amount of feed any manufacturer can produce. It means that G.L.F. cannot produce as much poultry mash as last year.

Meanwhile the shortage of grain has deepened. So serious is the over-all shortage of grain for feed, food, and export that government action is a virtual certainty.

Regardless of that action, there is grave doubt whether enough grain can be received to make even the amount of feed permitted by the protein order.

Planning Needed

A cut in the amount of feed reaching Northeastern farmers during the next three months is certain. Just how deep a cut no one can say. G.L.F. will manufacture every ton of feed that government quotas and available grain stocks will permit. The feed that can be manufactured will be distributed on a fair and equitable basis to the communities served.

Distribution of the feed within the farming community is a job for local knowledge and local decisions. Every G.L.F. patron is urged to study his own operations carefully in the light of a reduced feed supply, and to discuss his plans with his local G.L.F. Service Agency.

GLF COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—*The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania*—
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Starting the Small Fruit Planting

By George L. Slate

CONSIDERABLE thought should be given to the selection of the site or place where the small fruits are to be grown. While one frequently has little choice, especially on a small place, a consideration of the available sites will at least indicate whether it is worthwhile to attempt the planting, and whether or not the site can be modified sufficiently to make it usable.



GEORGE SLATE

An open airy situation on a gentle slope is desirable since air circulation is better. On a slope there is less opportunity for the cold air to collect in pockets which are more subject to late spring and early fall frosts. The spring frosts can reduce a strawberry crop while early frosts greatly shorten the growing season for grapes and make it difficult to ripen any but the earliest sort. Fungus diseases, especially leaf spot of strawberries, mildew of grapes, and spur blight and anthracnose of raspberries, are less troublesome where air circulation is good.

Soils for Berries

The soil should be a medium loam if possible, but lighter and heavier soils, if not too extreme, will do very well if well-drained and in good physical condition. An abundance of organic matter from stable or green manure is desirable to promote good physical condition. Soils well supplied with organic matter are more retentive of moisture and more fertile than soils that have long been cultivated without returning anything in the way of plant or animal matter. None of the berries like "wet feet" and sometimes wet soils favor fungus diseases and winter injury.

Wild raspberries in the fence row, or a runout cultivated patch, especially of the Columbian purple raspberry, often harbor raspberry mosaic, a serious disease of raspberries, and should be eliminated before planting black raspberries or mosaic susceptible red varieties nearby. Black raspberries and purple should not be planted after tomatoes, peppers, eggplants and potatoes until 2 or 3 years have elapsed. Grass sods should be cultivated a year or two before planting strawberries, or white grubs which live on grass roots will be overjoyed at the opportunity to change their diet to strawberry roots.

Buying Plants

Berry plants should be purchased from the grower, if possible, and preferably nearby. The nursery inspectors are familiar with all inspected berry fields and can provide the names of growers who have good stock. These inspectors are scattered throughout the state and their names and addresses may be had from the Department of Agriculture and Markets in Albany.

The bundle of plants on arrival should be opened and the plants heeled in in a shallow trench with the roots covered with moist soil. Plants that are dry should be soaked in water for a few hours to freshen them.

A good planting job gets the plants into the ground with the least exposure to sun and drying wind and so

(*Continued on Page* 23)



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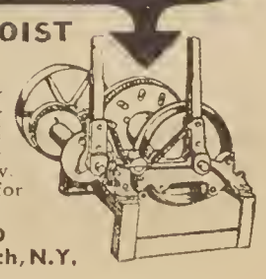
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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

WHAT DO FARMERS WANT?

IN GREAT BRITAIN, famed through the centuries for its democracy, it is now the policy of Britain's socialistic government to dispossess any farmer of his farm if he does not follow the rigid government orders telling him how to run his business. The English farmer has lost the last trace of his independence.

We are fast approaching that situation right here in America. Some of the drastic regulations were necessary during the war. Now the war is over. Farmers and their organizations will themselves more or less decide whether they want the government to run their business or whether they themselves and their own organizations will run it. Every time a farm group goes to Washington and asks for or demands this or that, that demand, if agreed to, carries with it government regulation and control.

Right now, for example, the poultry industry is up against it and the poultrymen and their organizations will decide, possibly in the next few months, the kind of industry that they will have in the years to come.

Fortunately for poultrymen, their industry is such that it is capable of being adjusted quickly. Will they make this adjustment themselves or will they now inaugurate a policy of more and more help from the government, which, of course, means more and more of the government's telling poultrymen what they can and can not do?

CAUTION!

LETTERS from and visits with returning servicemen and other young people, usually from the city, indicate that hundreds of them are dreaming and planning of "a little place in the country where we can make our living from poultry."

I hate to be a joy killer, but many of us familiar with the facts know that nothing but failure and disaster are in store for nearly all of those who, without experience, are planning on risking everything on a poultry enterprise. The very fact that so many are now in the poultry business and so many more planning to get in indicates trouble ahead for many, and success only for those with long experience and great skill — those who know how to keep costs down and to market their products to best advantage.

Thousands of marginal poultrymen are already in trouble, for in spite of the great demand for food, there is such a huge production of eggs and poultry that prices are fast getting where there is only a little margin of profit left. Feed is scarce and prices are up and likely to stay so. The United States Department of Agriculture indicates that a reduction of 20 million cases of eggs and 70 million hens are needed in order to balance the market. Even then egg consumption per individual must be maintained at about 340 per year as compared with 308 before the war.

While I am on this subject, let me remind you that if you are planning to buy a farm or adjoining land at a price way above what it was before the war, take note of the present poultry situation and remember that the same could happen with any other major farm enterprise. Farms must usually be paid for over a long period, and from farm products at prices much lower than they are now.

A FOOLISH BILL

I LOVE DOGS. I get a thrill when a dog saves a child from drowning or wakens a family in a burning house. But there is more than one way to save human lives. Every day they are saved by medical knowledge gained by scientific experiments on dogs, and more will be saved as knowledge increases.

Medical institutions do not go around stealing pets. They do not torture dogs or other animals. Why, then, should anyone approve Senate Bill 97,

By E. R. Eastman

a measure introduced into the New York Legislature by Senator DiConstanzo of New York City and which would prohibit the use of live dogs in scientific experiments. I do not know, but the measure does have support, and it might pass.

No voice was raised in objection to taking dogs into battle where many were wounded or killed, and where they made a substantial contribution toward winning the war. Let's defeat Senate Bill 97 so dogs can continue to serve humanity by contributing to scientific knowledge.

"FM" FOR FARMERS

BECAUSE it eliminates static and interference, frequency modulation, commonly called "FM", is the coming thing in radio. To date its chief shortcoming is that its effective range is relatively short.

Over a year ago someone suggested that the "FM" wave band be moved to a higher frequency, and in spite of considerable evidence against it, the Federal Communications Commission published a tentative schedule definitely moving the band. A hearing on the situation was held in Washington on January 18 and 19, but the FCC refused to reconsider.

Here is the situation from the farm point of view: Leaving "FM" at the old 50 mc band will allow reception from a rural "FM" station up to a distance of 80 to 100 miles. Moving it to the proposed 100 mc band will appreciably lower the number of farmers who can get reception from any particular station.

The FCC seems determined to maintain their stand. Farmers and their organizations will have to put up a vigorous fight if they want decent "FM" reception in the country.

CONGRATULATIONS

WHEN THE figures for the year 1945 were added up, they revealed that the farm loan associations of the Northeast had broken their 1944 record in the number of farms served and the volume of loans made. It has been ten years since so many new loans were put on the books in one year, and only three times in the last 18 years were more loans made. The year ended with 1,756 loans closed and $6,505,700 loaned.

The Enosburg, Vermont, Association, with Ben Wilder as secretary-treasurer, led the Northeast in loans closed; the Freehold, New Jersey, Association, Bill Patterson secretary-treasurer, led in volume of new loans; and the Worcester, Massachusetts, Association, John Dalrymple secretary-treasurer, led in number of applications.

I'LL TAKE "OPEN" WINTERS

AS I LOOK out of the windows of our farm home on these early days in February I can see the lawn and the fields of legume seeding looking almost as green as they did in the fall. Last year at this time they were buried under great drifts, which came early in December and lasted until late spring.

Bare winter meadows are not so good for grass and wheat, and there is an old saying that an open winter makes green graves. Nevertheless, I'll take a winter like this has been so far in preference to a bad one like last year. What say you? On Ground Hog or Candlemas Day on February 2 the sun shone for part of the time in this section, so if the ground hog came out he saw his shadow. But someone claimed that he didn't come out this year. Houses are so scarce that he was afraid somebody would swipe his living quarters!

Even if he saw his shadow, indicating, according to some prophets, that we will have six weeks more winter, the days are growing longer, February is a short month, so spring and another season will be here before we know it. It is high time, then, if you have not already done so, to study the seed catalogs, do a lot of planning, and get your order in early to ensure the quality and the quantity of seeds and fertilizers you need.

WHEN THE FARMER GETS SICK

IN SPITE of the tendency toward larger farms, there are still many thousands of one-man farms, where one operator has the responsibility of doing the milking and the other chores every day, no matter what happens. But sometimes something *does* happen. Due to overwork, long hours, and particularly to worry, the farmer gets sick. What then happens to the poultry, the stock, and the whole farm enterprise?

Sick and discouraged, the farmer's recovery is retarded by worry. His women folks try to take over, but it is too hard for them, and they often get sick themselves. Neighbors are always kind and try to help, but they have their own work and are unable to do the sick man's chores and work for very long. Help is impossible to hire. So the farmer often has only one alternative — that is to sell out, often at a big sacrifice, a lifetime's savings, and then try to start over if and when he gets well.

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

ONE OF the nation's great newspapers recently published an editorial entitled, "Town Meeting Of The World". The writer praised the whole concept underlying the UNO, and likened its basic idea to the Town Meeting.

Those of us who love town and country civilization know that the editor paid us a very high compliment. Nothing is more tremendously and fearfully important than that the UNO should be successful in its efforts to keep the peace. Yet the finest description the editor could think of was to call it the "Town Meeting Of The World".

Town Meeting should be a truly religious experience. It is fitting to have a minister open the meeting with prayer, thus reminding all present that it is God "who hath made us, and not we ourselves". Humbly, then, each qualified voter has a right to form his own opinion, speak his mind, and cast his vote upon the articles of the warrant. Thus it is that in the long run the people themselves choose the greatest good for the greatest number. Yes, mistakes are made, but non-the-less this democratic meeting is the best and finest way to achieve justice, peace, and prosperity ever devised from the experience of man.

Town Meeting is government "of the people, by the people, for the people". It is not merely common sense — it is also Divine Wisdom! That is why Town Meeting is serious and sacred business.

—A Country Parson.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, one-time President of the New York Central, was a great railroad man. But I'll guarantee he will be best remembered as a famous humorous after-dinner speaker. People love the laugh makers. One of Depew's favorite stories was about the Sunday morning when he was resting on a park bench in some city — I have forgotten the name of it now — famed for its beautiful church bells. Depew turned to an old fellow on the same bench and commented on the beauty of the bells.

"What say?" said the old man, putting his hand behind his ear.

"I said the bells were beautiful," said Depew, raising his voice.

"Speak up," said the old man. "I'm a leetle deef."

Then Depew shouted:

"I said the bells were beautiful."

"I give up," said the old fellow, taking his hand down. "Maybe I could hear ye if it wasn't for those goldurned bells!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 143, No. 4. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. Colby Bartlett, Associate Circulation Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

FEED: Jan. 1 report of U. S. stocks of grain on hand says:

	Wheat (bu.)	Corn (bu.)	Oats (bu.)	Barley (bu.)
Jan. 1, 1946	689,000	1,976,389	1,076,982	191,867
Jan. 1, 1945	834,699	2,179,640	792,372	213,297

Animals ate about 104 million tons of grain in '44-'45. This feeding season, only 99 million tons available. **Protein is short (see Poultry) but total grain shortage may be more serious.**

To help eat grain, U. S. has third largest fall pig crop in 20 years (12% above '44). Total animal population down a bit from '44, but higher than any other year since 1935..

POULTRY: Federal order restricting amount of protein in livestock feeds **definitely intended to force hen liquidation.** In poultry mashes, manufacturers are allowed same amount of protein as last year for January and February, 95% of last year in March, 90% in April, 85% thereafter. In other feeds, manufacturers can equal but not exceed amounts of protein used last year.

Unquestionably poultry population needs to be cut (so do hogs). Some believe supply and demand would do better job by lopping off marginal producers instead of forcing liquidation of high-producing flocks.

WHAT TO DO: If necessary, sell some laying hens; use available feed to grow pullets for next fall. If you don't have pullets then, you'll wish you did.

VEGETABLES: Acreage goals for 1946 as compared to '45 call for 4% less acreage of commercial fresh vegetables, 3% less acreage of vegetables for canning. Play safe by signing a contract before sowing canning crops.

POTATOES: Acreage goal for '46 is 5% below '45. Stocks of potatoes in storage on Jan. 1 totaled 119,080 bu., compared with 103,880 a year ago, 134,020 two years ago, and a 1932-1941 average of 105,686. **Northeast is in relatively good position.** Maine stocks are about the same as last year, New York and Pennsylvania considerably less. Increase in holdings over last year is in Western states.

OTHER CROPS: Jan. 1 holdings of **CABBAGE** in hands of U. S. growers and dealers, about 68,600 tons; last year 22,690. New York State storage holdings are about three times last year and the heaviest since 1939.

Holdings of **ONIONS** Jan. 1 are lowest since 1932. Holdings were 5,722,000 50-lb. sacks, compared with 11,519,000 sacks a year ago.

Stocks of **CARROTS** in New York State Jan. 1, 429,000 bu., last year 425,000. **BEETS,** this year 11,350 tons, last year 9,465.

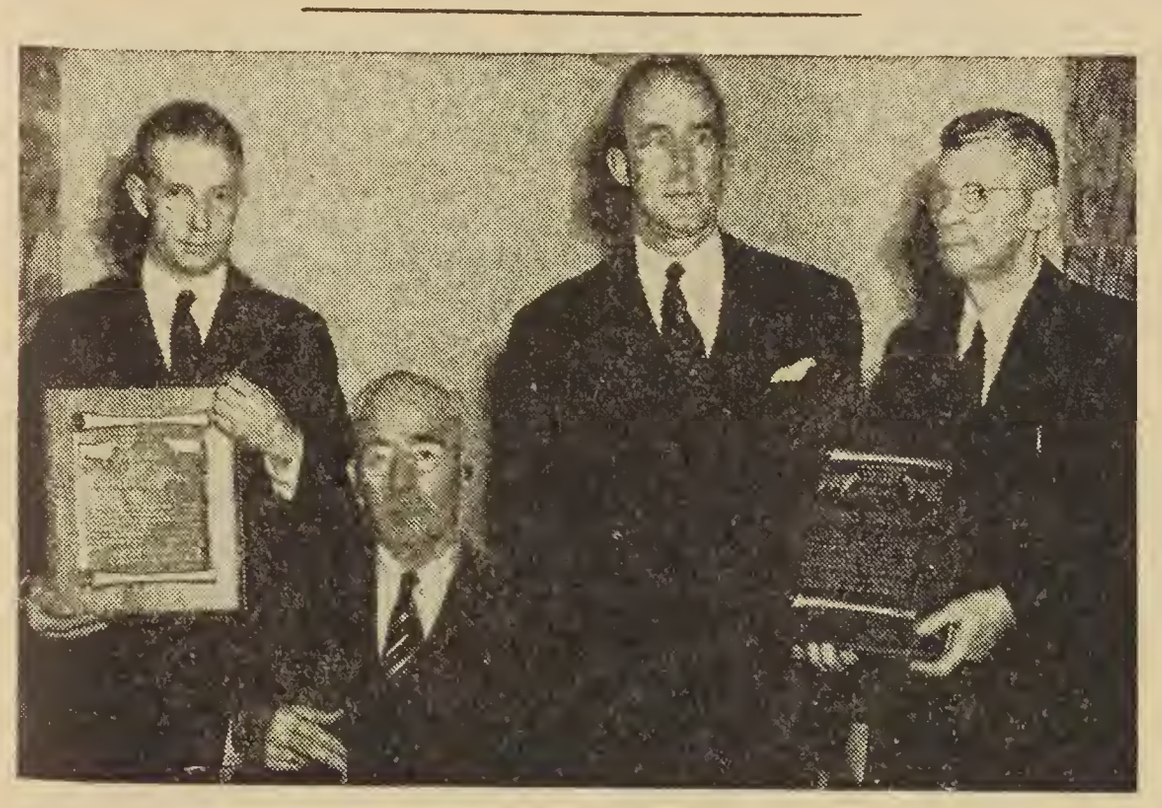
MILK: New York State milk production for November was 7% below the same month last year, December 8% below. **In metropolitan area 98% of December receipts were used as fluid milk or fluid cream.**

WHAT TO DO: Lay plans now to produce more milk next fall. (see page 5, *American Agriculturist,* Feb. 2 issue.) Some dairymen are asking when peak of **DAIRY CATTLE PRICES** will come. Here are some indications of the present situation:

New England crop-reporting service gives average price for fresh or near fresh grade cows delivered to farms as $229 for southern New England, $162 for northern New England, showing increases from a year-ago prices of $205 and $149, respectively.

Stewart Johnson of Storrs, Conn., reports December 15 price of milk cows as $190, 9% above previous year.

The American Guernsey Cattle Club says prices paid for purebred Guernseys at auction in '45 about 10% higher than in '44. Over (*Continued on Page* 19)

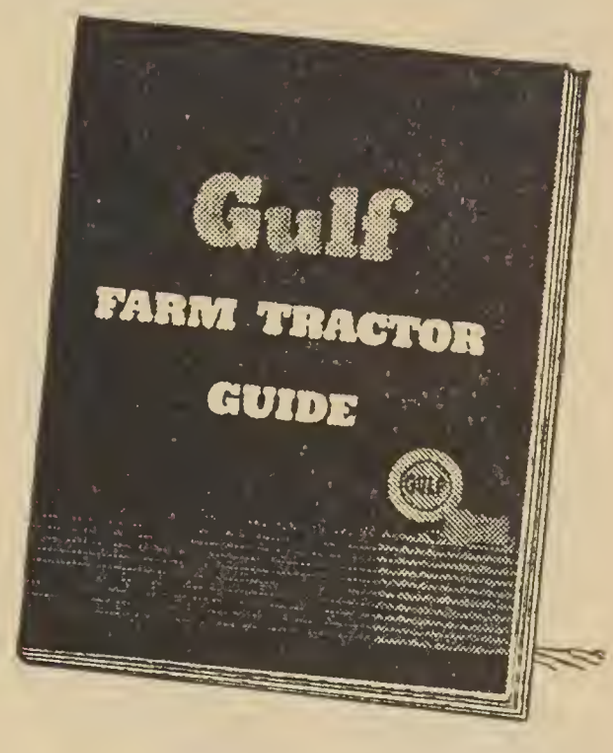


WINNERS OF PROGRESSIVE BREEDER'S REGISTRY bronze tablets at the annual meeting of the New Jersey Holstein-Friesian Co-operative Association in New Brunswick, recently, were the Essex County Hospital and Thomas H. Benton. Holding the hospital's award is Arthur Curren, assistant herdsman (left); seated, Mark H. Keeney, herdsman; At right are Mr. Benton and his farm superintendent Joseph Shenholm. The Benton farm is near Blairstown. Tablets were presented by Allen N. Crissey, Eastern fieldman for the Holstein Association.

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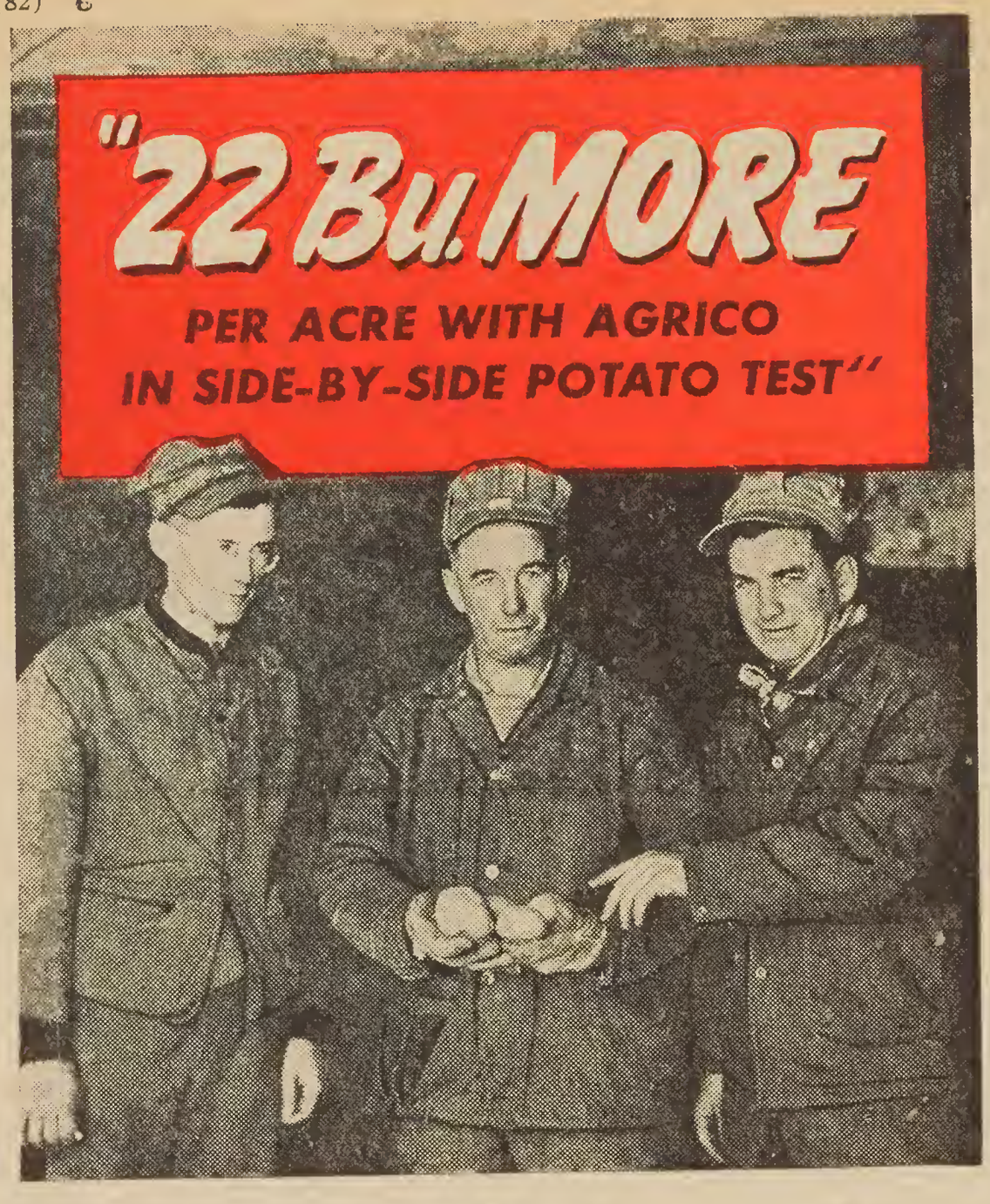
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"AGRICO POTATOES WERE MUCH MORE UNIFORM, TOO!"
say Hawker Brothers, well-known Potato Growers, of LeRoy, N.Y.
(Left to right, above: Clifford, Ralph and Joe Hawker)

"IN side-by-side check plots last season," write Hawker Brothers, "AGRICO gave us 30 bu. MORE Katahdins to the acre and 14 bu. MORE Sebagos per acre than another well-known fertilizer of the same analysis. Potatoes on the Agrico plots were much more uniform in size and truer to type. *The Agrico application cost us $2.31 LESS per acre, but Agrico produced an average of 22 bushels MORE potatoes per acre!"*

Remember, there's an Agrico especially made for each crop, and here is a typical report of Agrico results on marrow beans. Herbert H. Shafer, of Arkport, Steuben Co., N. Y., writes:



HERBERT H. SHAFER
Arkport, N. Y.

"$19.74 MORE Marrow Beans Per Acre In This Side-by-Side Test"

"Last Spring, when I planted my marrow beans, I used another fertilizer of the same analysis, in a check with AGRICO FOR BEANS, side by side in the same field. Both fertilizers were applied 250 lbs. per acre.

"I checked the yields on the two fertilizers from the same part of the field, only four 28 inch rows between. Agrico gave me 20 bu. 3 lbs. hand-picked beans per acre, against 14 bu. 34 lbs. per acre with the other fertilizer — *or an average 5 bu. 29 lbs. MORE hand-picked beans per acre with Agrico.* At $6 per cwt. for beans, Agrico paid me $19.74 EXTRA cash per acre. So naturally I'll keep on using Agrico."



Act on the friendly tip of these and many other growers — use Agrico this Spring and be money ahead next Fall. See your nearby A. A. C. Dealer and get Agrico now... "It'll pay you well!"

Agrico is manufactured only by

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There's an **AGRICO** *for Each Crop*

Some New Wrinkles for Potato Growers

By Ora Smith

Department of Vegetable Crops, Cornell University

IN ORDER that potato production methods be improved, it is necessary that the potato grower occasionally change his practices to take advantage of the most recent results of experimentation.

As an instance, it was considered a few years ago that the ideal way to apply fertilizer to potatoes was to put it in equal depth bands through the planter at time of planting. Where small quantities are applied to potatoes or where potatoes are grown in long rotations with little fertilizer applied to other crops in the rotation, perhaps this method of application still is the best. But on soils in a high state of fertility or where heavy fertilizer applications are made and where rotations are short with potatoes appearing often, there is a better way.

Plowing Under Fertilizer

Results of experiments during the past four years on several soil types in New York State show that yields of potatoes are increased from 30 to 70 bushels to the acre by applying a portion of the fertilizer to the soil before planting. The best method has been to drill or broadcast one half of the fertilizer on the land shortly before plowing, the remainder being applied through the planter in equal depth bands. Not only were yields increased but chemical analyses of the plants showed that the nitrogen in the fertilizer was much more readily available to the plant when a portion of the fertilizer was plowed under.

Although much is said about the merits of applying a portion of the fertilizer on the plow sole or bottom of the furrow at time of plowing, in no instance did this method result in as high yields as application on the surface before plowing. Application of a portion of the fertilizer on the plow sole however, consistently resulted in higher yields than where all was placed in bands through the planter.

Many potato growers plow some or all of their land for potatoes in the fall preceding planting the following spring. These growers want to know what method of application would be best under those conditions. Results of one year's work show that there was an increase of about 25 bushels to the acre where one half of a complete fertilizer such as 5-10-10 was broadcast on top and plowed under in the fall and the remainder applied in equal depth bands at planting time, compared with all in equal depth bands through the planter.

Broadcast application of one half of the fertilizer in the spring on fall plowed land and the remainder in bands at planting time resulted in only slight increases in yields over the treatment where all was applied in bands at planting time.

Magnesium Needed

In many areas of New York State and particularly on the acid soils of approximately pH 5.0 it has been found in recent years that potatoes require more magnesium for maximum yields than is available in these soils. In such areas very substantial increases in yields have resulted from applications of magnesium in readily available form. On Lordstown silt loam soil, applications of 50 pounds per acre of magnesium oxide in the form of sulphate of potash-magnesia (Sulpomag) increased the yields per acre of U. S. No. 1 size potatoes from 20 to 80 bushels over the same fertilizer treatment but without the magnesium.

The cost of the magnesium is slight and would be paid for many times over by the additional yields of potatoes. Similar increases have been obtained on Bath gravelly silt loam soil. These two soils are considered to be among the best potato soils in the state and represent a large acreage.

Chemical analysis showed that plants growing in soils where some form of soluble magnesium was applied contained much higher quantities of magnesium in their leaves than when no magnesium was added.

Handling Seed Potatoes

Large potatoes are not as desirable for seed purposes as the smaller U. S. 1 size or the U. S. 1 size B. Seed growers of such varieties as Sebago, Sequoia and other varieties that produce many large tubers would like to produce a higher per cent of smaller potatoes because of their adaptability to cutting and planting or using whole. Growers of Katahdin seed potatoes, a variety which sets sparsely, would like to obtain a heavier set of tubers from that variety. It now appears possible to accomplish both of these objectives economically and with little additional labor by an instantaneous dip of the cut seed potatoes in a solution of thi-

(*Continued on Page* 18)



This year, at the annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society at Albany on January 23, "Century Farms" citations were presented by Lt. Governor Joe Hanley, pinch-hitting for Governor Dewey. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Jayne, left, received the citation as owners of Jayne Farm near Kelloggsville, Cayuga County, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cook, at the right, received the citation on behalf of their cousin, Miss Ruth Stafford, owner of Stafford Manor, Whallonsburg, Essex County. The Society awards these citations to farm families where the farm has been continuously owned by the same family for at least 100 years.

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THE PENALTY FOR KEEPING a nervous, fly-pestered herd can add up to as much as 15% loss in milk production. That doesn't make sense, when a good spray can insure a full yield.



WHEN LAND CAN PRODUCE 150 BUSHELS to the acre, it's sheer waste to let it go on producing 60 or 70 bushels. Just like it's sheer waste to accept less than 150-hour service from your tractor oil.

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SAVES TRACTORS—assures long, economical service

"Hope they grow faster than her last litter,"

SAID HENRY LENT

"They will if they eat right,"

SAID THE COUNTY AGENT



● Henry Lent had always raised a few hogs so his family could have all the home-killed meat they needed.

But he didn't go into hog raising on a big scale until two years ago.

Last Spring the County Agricultural Agent dropped by Henry Lent's place when the sows were farrowing, and they talked hogs while they looked over the new litters.

Henry told the County Agent that he wasn't too pleased with the showing he'd made with hogs the year before.

"It took me a long time to get them heavy enough for market," Henry said. "And it wasn't because I didn't shove the feed into them, either. They just didn't fill out." And then he told the County Agent all about his feeding program the year before.

"That sounds about right to me," the County Agent said, "except I don't believe your hogs are getting the salt they need to really put on weight. They've got to have minerals as well as fats and proteins to get up and grow."

So the only change Henry Lent made in feeding his hogs last year was putting salt in the hog lot, so his shoats could get all they wanted.

And the few cents he invested in salt, at the County Agent's suggestion, paid off plenty! Last fall, when he sold his hogs, they averaged 76 pounds heavier per head than they had the year before.

"It's a good thing to have plenty of salt in the lot if you want your pigs to hurry to market," the County Agent said when Henry Lent dropped by to show him his hog check.

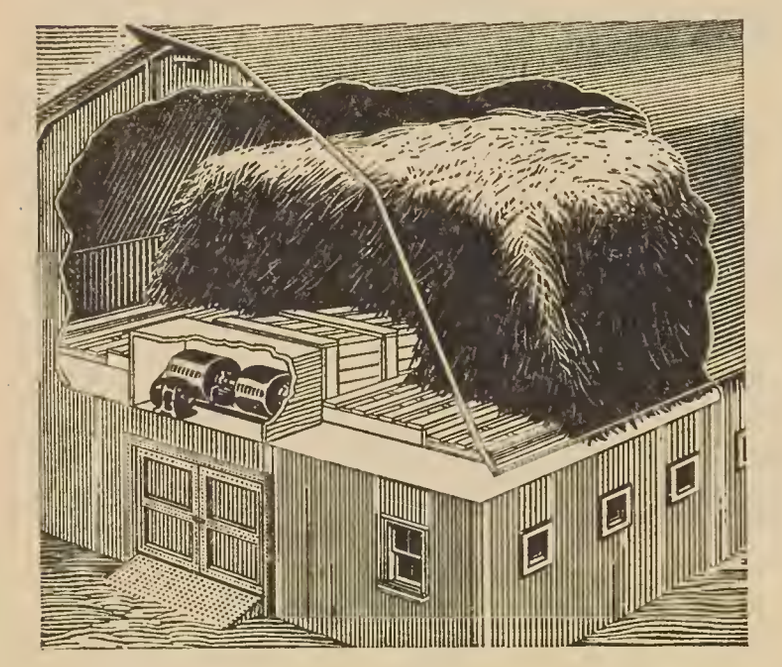
"And the County Agent's a handy man to have around when you want well-seasoned advice about farming," said Henry Lent.

All over the country, farmers are getting help from their County Agents that makes farming *better* and *easier*.

Another thing that good farmers are doing to farm better and easier is to make full use of electricity.

WORK WITH YOUR COUNTY AGENT

- Attend the meetings and demonstrations he holds in your neighborhood.
- Take advantage of the free literature that he has or can get for you on farm problems.
- Help save his time these busy days by talking with him by telephone, instead of asking him to make a special trip.



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4. There is less of a fire hazard in storing barn-cured hay. The hay is cooled, as it is cured, by the air circulating through it.

Now's the time to plan your barn hay-curing system, to have it ready for next haying season.

G-E's new FREE booklet on barn hay-curing will help you. It tells you about hay-curing systems and the equipment you'll need.

This booklet tells also about the new motor-and-control system that G-E has developed to help you barn-cure your hay with a minimum power cost. With this system, you can set the control to start and stop the hay-curing blower automatically, at any time of the day or night.

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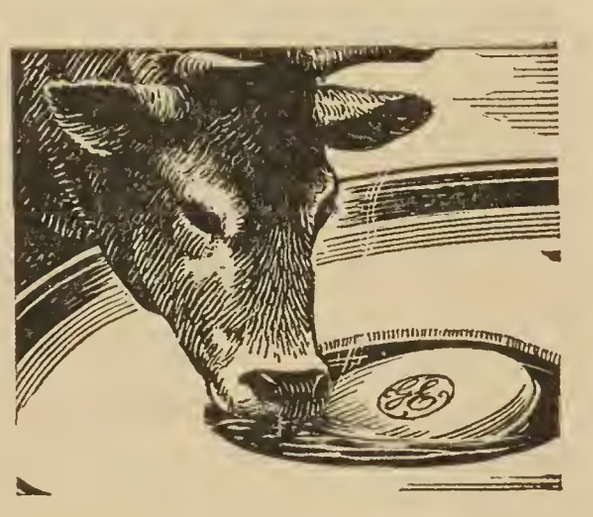
To help build up modern farms electrically continues to be the full-time job of a staff of farm specialists in the G-E Farm Industry Division.

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Selling Cauliflower at Auction

Long Island Growers Began Cooperating in 1901

THE Long Island Cauliflower Association, one of the oldest marketing cooperatives in the United States, had its inception in 1901. It grew out of a situation which had been generally uncertain and unsatisfactory to cauliflower growers. According to one grower's records of that period, two out of five years just previous to forming the organization had proved unprofitable. Records of later years on that same farm, showed only 4 out of 40 to be unprofitable.

In addition to the hazards of growing the cauliflower, which is one of the most exacting of crops, shipping conditions added to the grower's uncertainties. So, when a neighboring grower, A. H. DeFriest, advanced the idea of a group being formed which could have better control of shipping and marketing, H. R. Talmage saw the possibilities and did much to interest other growers in carrying it out.

How it was Organized

The Riverhead Town Agricultural Society at Northville became interested enough to appoint necessary committees, who went ahead with organizing a cauliflower growers' association. Representatives were elected from each of the 10 shipping stations, Southold, Peconic, Cutchogue, Jamesport, Mattituck, Laurel, Aquebogue, Riverhead, Calverton and Manorville. These were the directors, and at the annual meeting officers were elected. The same general plan is still followed. The present officers are: President, E. E. Boisseau, Southold; Vice-President, J. G. Downs, Cutchogue; Secretary, John Raynor, Manorville; Treasurer, John McNulty, Laurel. Dwight T. Corwin, Riverhead, has been General Manager since 1922. He had been an experienced operator in the cauliflower market.

Shares were sold in the new organization and after operating a year it was decided to incorporate. Individual farmers had been paying 20 cents freight on each barrel of cauliflower shipped to New York; the new group was able to get carlot rates at 14 cents a barrel. The farmer continued to pay the 20 cents and the difference gave a margin for operating expenses.

The Association started business with its own receiving agents at the railroad station to receive the cauliflower, give an association receipt, guarantee the grower against losses by shortages, and to load the vegetable into solid cars. It also bought barrels and covers for its members. In 1917, it changed to crates which are packed so that every head is visible. Now it buys other supplies, seeds and other types of packages for other vegetables which also are marketed through the Association—lima beans, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, snap beans, etc. These services are no longer limited to members, but are available to any grower.

A Steady Growth

As volume of business has increased, quarters have been changed to accommodate. First there was an office, later an office and a loading platform where samples of cauliflower could be unpacked to show the quality while the load was being auctioned. Then the fair ground was used for a time, after trucks came into general use. Now the Association is housed in a long low building beside the railroad track. Here there are large storage facilities, offices, and a greenhouse for making seed tests. A shed was erected with a platform for buyers, a desk and "mike" for the auctioneer, driveways for trucks on either side of the platform, and accommodations for extra clerks, telephone, telegraph, a platform for visitors, and a refreshment pavilion.

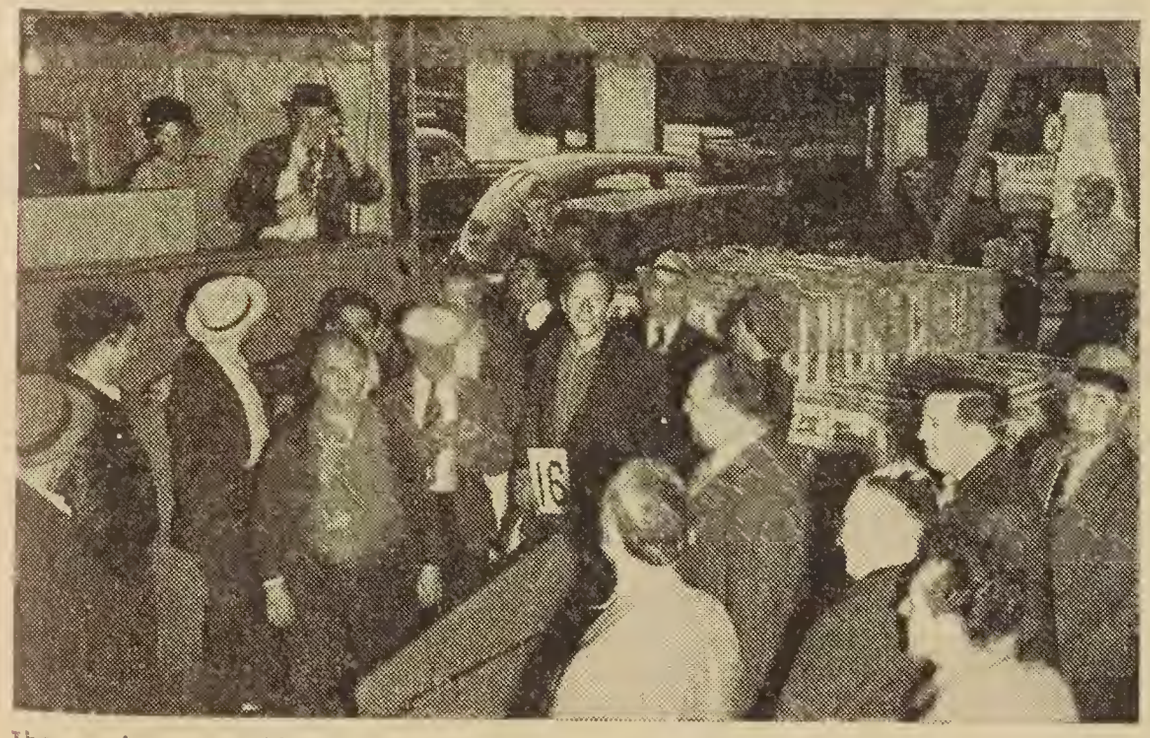
The trucks form a double line as they arrive back of the shed and move up in turn, stopping at the platform just long enough for the sale to be made; three loads a minute is said to be the average when the season is at its height. Each driver has been given a "manifest" and his truck a number; on the side of the load is marked the number of packages, the grade of goods and the grower's number. If he is not satisfied with the price offered at the auction he does not have to sell; he can just drive on. A government inspector is always at the block to adjust any point of dispute as to quality.

Outlets Expanded

Then the trucks move on to unload directly into transport trucks or into refrigerated railroad cars. In earlier years much of the cauliflower was marketed in New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore. Now buyers representing national distribution come, and the crop is shipped all over the eastern half of the United States, mostly in trucks. However, refrigerated railroad cars go to 53 different cities.

Manager Corwin says there never has been an over-production of cauliflower—just lack of distribution. In order to take care of a glut or of less desirable heads, the Association built a pickle house with vats for brining heads after the leaves are removed. Later the brined vegetable is packed in barrels and taken to pickle factories. Much of the best cauliflower goes for quick-freezing, for which purpose the Long Island crop, grown in cool fall

(*Continued on Page 24*)



The auctioneer at his "mike" in the booth at the Long Island Cauliflower auction knocks down the load of "flowers" in the background to the highest bidder.



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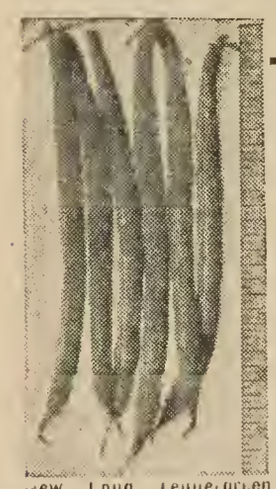


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Seeding Practices

By George Serviss

THERE are many who feel that the most important step in getting a good seeding of hay or pasture mixture is the rate of seeding. If this were true, seeding failures would be very rare, since the prevailing rates, even those generally recommended by Agricultural Colleges, are considerably in excess of what should be needed to produce a stand. In the case of many mixtures being used, a 10% stand means an excellent seeding. After the minimum number of germinable seeds, with provision for normal seeding hazards is provided for, rate is one of the least important factors in insuring a successful seeding.

Depth of coverage, physical condition of the soil, fertility, competition from nurse crops, and moisture, are factors that have an important influence on the percentage of seeds producing plants.

Depth

It has been well demonstrated by many experiments that small grass and legume seeds covered by an inch or more of soil produce very few plants. No coverage at all is preferable to as much as an inch. A coverage of about one-fourth inch is ideal on most soils. A uniform coverage at this depth is hardly practical under field conditions with existing machinery.

It is entirely practical, though, to get the great bulk of the seed mixed in the top half inch of soil. To do this, a firm, well-prepared seed bed is necessary. The seed, too, should be dropped behind deep running hoes and discs, rather than in front. The coverage given by a roller or a shallow running weeder is enough.

It is probably better to make no attempt to cover the seed than to cover deeper. Since it is not practical nor desirable to completely pulverize and smooth a soil, considerable coverage takes place naturally.

Soil Tilth

The physical condition of a soil quite often is hard to improve, but always easy to damage. So far as seedings go, the chief problem is with heavy soils that crust over in hot, dry weather following a rain. It does not take very much of a crust to break the neck of a clover seedling.

Light mulches of manure or straw are very helpful in obtaining seedings on such soils. In fact, they are very important when seedings are made on heavy soils in the summer. The best time to seed such soils, though, is in the early spring. Moisture conditions are best then, and the alternate freezing and thawing during the winter has developed a "crumb" structure that prevents serious "crusting" for as long as it lasts.

As a rule, seedings put out on winter wheat on these soils are more successful than those made later with oats.

Lime and Plant Food

Many a seeding failure, blamed on the weather or the seed, was really due to soil acidity or plant starvation. It is surprising how much drought well-nourished plants can stand. Soils more acid than pH 6 should always be limed before seeding. It is satisfactory to apply this lime a year or two ahead; in fact, often better.

Legume plants also need phosphoric acid and potash. Practically all of our northeastern soils are lacking in available phosphoric acid and many of them are deficient in available potash. If a soil has been manured within a year, 500 pounds of superphosphate, or a mixed fertilizer, such as 6-18-6, 4-12-8, or 4-12-4, is probably ample fertilization at seeding time; but where manure has not been applied, the use of fertilizers containing more potash, such as 0-20-20, 0-14-14, or 8-16-16, are generally desirable.

Nurse Crop Competition

Many seeding failures are blamed on nurse crop competition, and rightfully so. Where there is only enough food and water for one, two cannot exist.

(*Continued on Page* 13)

How to Build a Cold Frame

EVERY GARDEN can use a cold frame throughout the year, to do things for which nothing else will serve as well. If you lack one, the time to build it is in the winter, so it will be ready to install as soon as the ground thaws out in the spring.

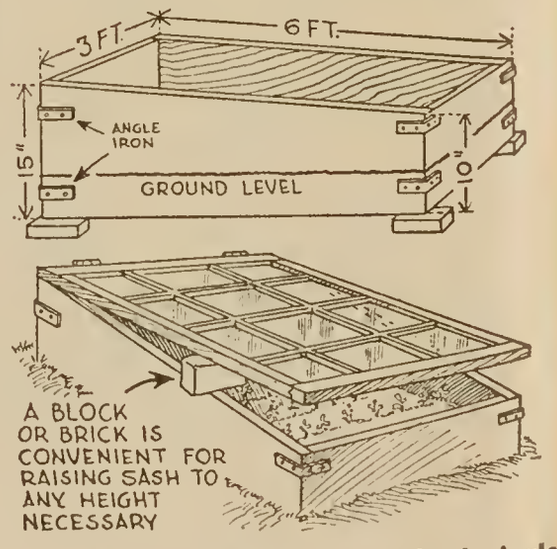
The illustration shows in detail how to make a small cold frame of the standard size, 3 by 6 feet. To double it, make the end boards six feet, instead of three, and use two sash, separated by a bar.

Boards at least one-inch thick, of cypress, redwood, or some other moisture resistant wood, should be used, and the construction should be solid. If you have a sash of a different size, it is all right to build the frame to fit the sash. Instead of glass, a glass substitute can be used. Those commonly used are composed of wire screens covered with transparent plastic, or fabrics treated with wax to make them waterproof, and let light through. They are lighter than glass, and do not break, which is important in windy locations.

The frame can be built in the basement and installed in the spring, or the boards may be cut and all other material prepared for a quick assembly job as soon as weather outside permits.

First dig a hole in the ground slightly larger than the size of the frame. It should be at least a foot deep. Into this hole put the frame you have built so that 6 inches of it is beneath the surface and the remainder above. This will insure that no drafts enter from beneath. Place the frame so that the front is 4 inches above the surface, and the rear, 9 inches. It must slant toward the south, where the winter sun shines. It is well to hinge the sash at the top of the frame, so it can be easily opened for transplanting purposes and airing.

A sunny spot in the garden, protected as much as possible from the full force of winds and driving rain, is the best situation for the cold frame.



Working drawing for a standard single sash cold frame.



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VICTORIOUS LIVING

WHERE are we going this year? As we enter the first year of a world at peace we hear many searching questions for each one of us to answer. Have we arrived at our destination, or are we still merely on our way?

Early in a New Year it's a pretty good idea to stop and take a good look at the crossroad signs. Do we choose to go up, down, or just stay where we are?

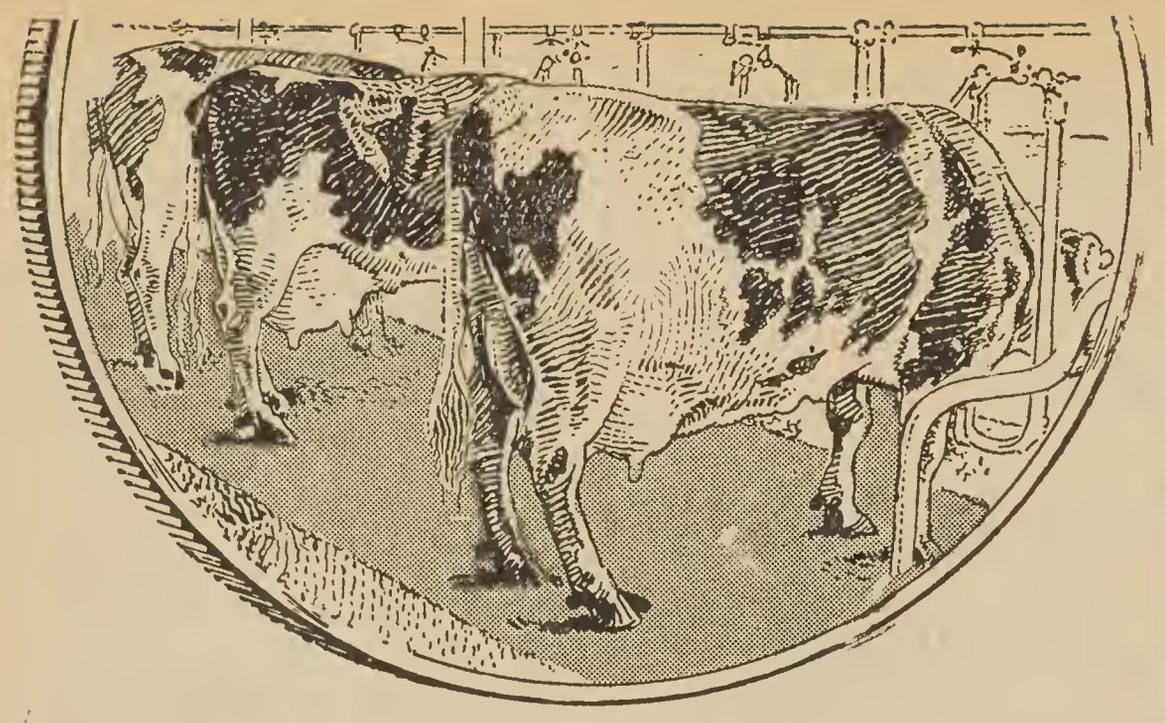
If anyone today is looking for a path of primroses he should have chosen some other period in history to live. One of my devoted friends, Dr. Alfred Grant Walton of Brooklyn, has allowed me to share with you his message on Victorious Living. It has given me such an uplift that I feel it will be a pretty good guide to help all of us toward a victorious 1946.

TO CARRY ON FROM DAY TO DAY IN PEACE AND CALM SERENITY • TO FACE THE WORLD WITH COURAGE AND CERTAIN HOPE • ACCEPTING JOY WITH GLADNESS AND PAIN WITHOUT COMPLAINT • TO BE TOLERANT IN SPIRIT • CHARITABLE IN JUDGMENT • BROAD IN UNDERSTANDING • TO THINK LITTLE OF SELF AND MUCH OF OTHERS • TO TRUST IN GOD AT NOONDAY • OR IN MIDNIGHT'S DARKENED HOUR • TO SEE LIFE AS A DARING ADVENTURE IN WHICH THE SOUL MUST NEVER YIELD DEFEAT • AND FINALLY TO APPROACH THE END WITH UPLIFTED GLANCE AND FACE TURNED TOWARD THE STARS; SURELY THIS IS *VICTORIOUS LIVING.*

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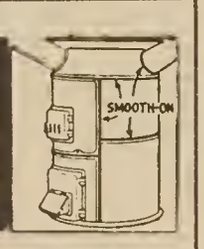


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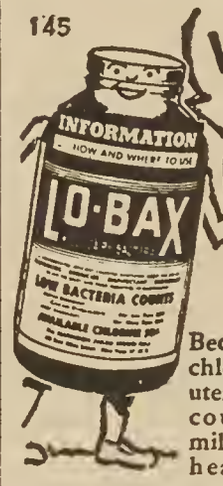
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Good Jerseys, Good Market

GUS VANWOLFFRANDT, of Athens, Pa., has two chief sources of income, an excellent herd of 30 Jerseys and a sizable flock of 1500 hens. He has D.H.I.A. records on the herd which go back 15 years. The outstanding Jersey cow bred on this farm was "Hillside Chief Bobbette", with a lifetime record of 109,460 lbs. of milk and 5,251 lbs. of fat, made in 11 years, 184 days. Mr. VanWolffrandt joined the Northeastern Pennsylvania Artificial Breeders' Cooperative last February, and leased his herd sire to the Association.

The milk on the farm goes to a local dealer; consequently, it is necessary to plan on relatively uniform production each day of the year. This tends to cut down somewhat on the average milk production because frequently cows are dry longer than they would be normally, in order to have them freshen at a time when the milk will be needed.

Pastures on this farm are being improved. In the fall of the year poultry manure is spread on pastures, and it certainly gets results. Some of the hillier pasture has been treated with a ton and a half of lime and 400 lbs. of superphosphate per acre.

LIKES ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

"We have a small dairy of 8 milking cows—grade Guernseys — and always raise a couple of our best calves. We have been using the artificial breeding program in Albany County for the past three or four years. We are very much pleased with it, especially as we have a small dairy and cannot afford to own as good a sire as we can have in the Association. Also, we can plan just when we want our cows bred, and do not have to be on the lookout for what might, all at once, be an ugly bull.

"Last but not least, every generation of heifers are better than their mothers. So, all in all, we are quite satisfied with our breeding results.

"I forgot to mention that we have had our calves vaccinated by the county for some years back. Also, several years ago, we had an outbreak of abortion and had the cows vaccinated and so far have escaped further trouble with this disease.

"A cow has three services for the fee of $5.00, in case the cow does not breed the first time. We try and have the call in for the inseminator by 9 o'clock A. M. Quite often we can catch him in this locality and save him some travel." — *George D. Shultes, West Berne, N. Y.*

—A. A.—

PROGRESSIVE BREEDER'S AWARD

A Progressive Breeder's Certificate has been awarded to Edith L. Dilworth of Lakeville, Conn., by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Only 77 Holstein breeding establishments in the nation have received this honor. Miss Dilworth is the first Connecticut breeder to qualify. This is the highest award made to members of the Association and is given in recognition of a well-balanced herd improvement campaign, developed over a period of years.

Miss Dilworth's herd has been tested for production in the Herd Improvement Registry program of the Association for three consecutive years. The 1944 test year, completed Dec. 31 with 17 cows, averaged 490 pounds of butterfat and 11,295 pounds of milk per cow in 312 days on two milkings daily. The award is based on a herd of 22 animals of which 21 have freshened; 16 of these were bred and developed on the Dilworth farm. The herd has also been classified for type, scoring 82.4.—*F. N. Hollingsworth.*

—A. A.—

MUSK OXEN FOR GREEN MOUNTAIN PASTURES

Creating considerable interest which may or may not develop into enthusiasm is Arctic explorer Stefansson's suggestion of stocking some of Vermont's poorer farm lands with musk oxen. Suggestion comes directly through magazine article and also some correspondence with state officials. Mr. Stefansson knows the Arctic and he knows Vermont for he has a farm in the vicinity of Bethel. His argument is that musk oxen need no housing, simply fencing, that their meat is of good beef quality, that their hides and wool are valuable and they are next to cows in milk production.

From accounts which this writer read, however, one difficulty would seem to be in securing ample supply of the animals to start with. Scattering herds in Greenland appear now to be only source of supply except a small colony on an Alaskan island which was established there a few years ago by the U. S. Government. A state paper reports rumor that several residents of Windham County, presumably Mr. Stefansson's neighbors, are ready to try project if foundation stock can be obtained from Alaskan herd.

—*Harold L. Bailey.*

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SCAB TEATS..

... bruised teats or teat obstructions?

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COWLES HEADS N. Y. HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION

AT THE 26th annual meeting of the New York Holstein-Friesian Association at Poughkeepsie recently, G. Harold Cowles of Ashville, Chautauqua County, was re-elected president for a third term. Newly elected directors include: William Pike, North Norwich; Hallock Gerow, Washingtonville; Grover Guernsey, Schoharie; and Favor Smith, Lake Placid. Adrian Personius, Ithaca was elected first vice-president; Favor Smith, second vice-president; W. D. Brown, Ithaca, secretary; Frank Wavle of Cortland, treasurer; and R. M. Thompson, Heuvelton, member of executive committee.

Membership for 1945 was reported as 2,515, a gain of 572 over 1944. An important decision reached at the meeting was to establish a sales service for New York Holsteins, with $3,000 in the budget for underwriting the cost. Secretary Brown reported that he already had inquiries for 100 head of Holsteins to be shipped abroad. Plans for the project were worked out by a committee made up of Carl Wooster, chairman; M. S. Prescott, and W. D. Van Valkenburg. Secretary Brown reported that the 1945 Extension Contest was won by eastern New York.

Leo Blanding, National Association, presented certificates to owners of 100,000-pounds lifetime producers as follows: Seward Babcock, Solsville; Arling Cobb, Whitesville; G. S. Cowles & Son, Ashville; Harold Hubbs, Kirkville; L. W. Irish, Valatie; A. T. Personius, Ithaca; Ceylon Snider, Fillmore, and R. W. Wright, Pleasant Valley.

At the banquet, the state 4-H Club Holstein championship medal was presented to Forrest Robson of Rome. Marion Neff, the champion 4-H Club girl winner, was unable to be present.

—A. A.—

SEEDING PRACTICES

(*Continued from Page* 10)

The nurse crop is the stronger, and in time of stress, robs the seeding of sunlight, as well as plant food and water.

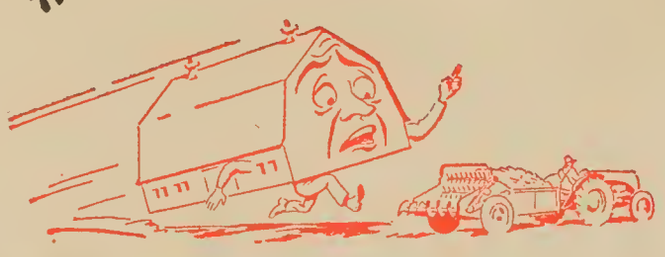
Farmers are going to continue to use nurse crops, because they have found it practical to take the risk of a seeding failure in order to grow a crop in the seeding year.

The hazards of a seeding failure can be greatly reduced if the sowing rate of the nurse crop is kept to the minimum, consistent with good yields. This means not over two bushels of oats to the acre, and preferably one to one and a half bushels. Many are now seeding after wheat or oats, rather than with them. This means extra labor, but seems a very satisfactory method, except in short season areas.

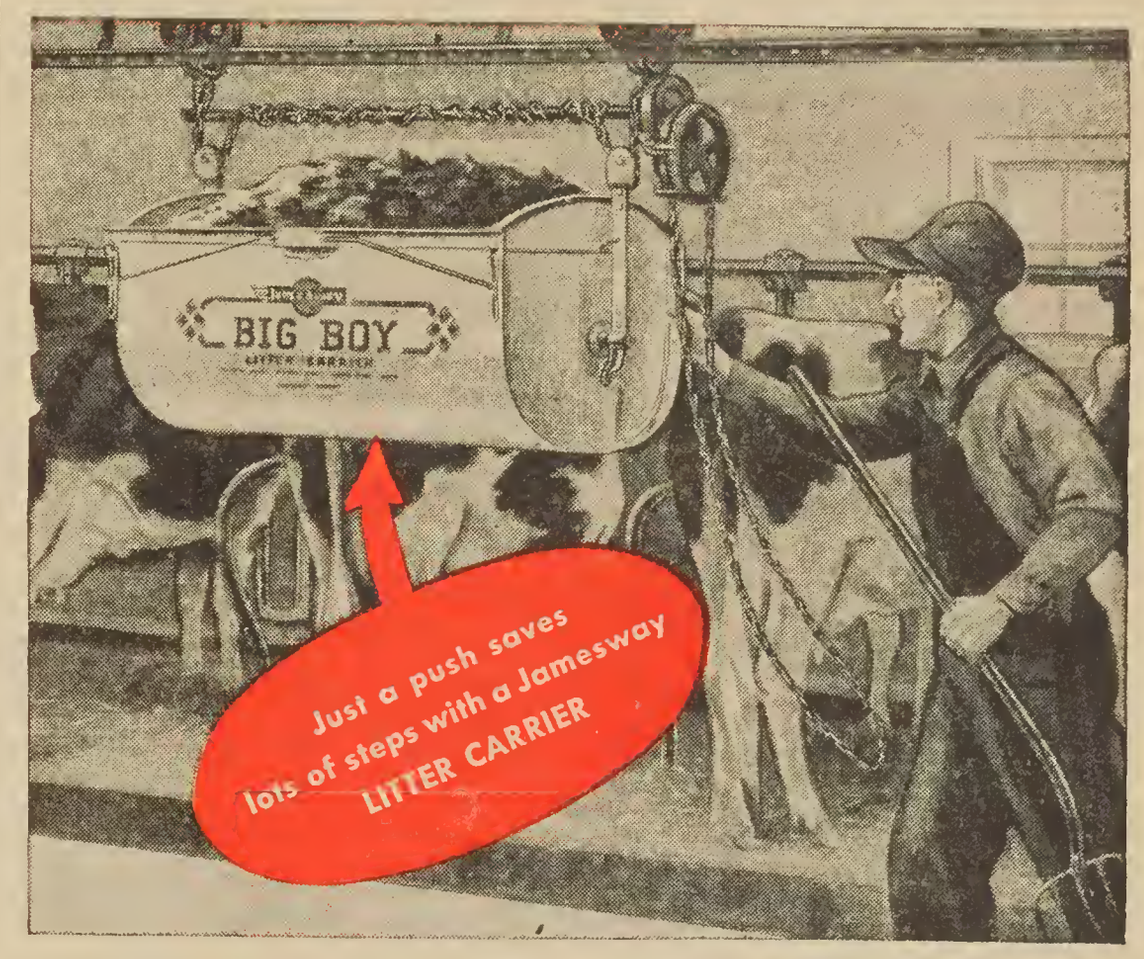
We have to take the rain when it comes, but we have some control over the use made of what falls. In the early spring, the soil is usually carrying about all of the water it will hold. The days are cool and evaporation is low. All things being equal, early spring is the best time to seed. Fall plowed land that is to be seeded usually contains more moisture than spring plowed. Fall plowed land, too, can usually be seeded earlier than spring plowed. Where a seeding is being made with oats, the sooner the oats can be sown, the better. If a seeding is to be made on wheat or other winter grain, it should be made very early, even at the risk of cold injury, since the seed cannot be covered and is dependent on surface moisture. If a seeding cannot be made on winter grain early, it usually is better to wait until after the grain is harvested and then prepare a seedbed and seed in early August.

Good seed, shallow coverage, ample fertility, reduction of nurse crop competition, and seeding when moisture is most apt to be plentiful, usually insure a good seeding.

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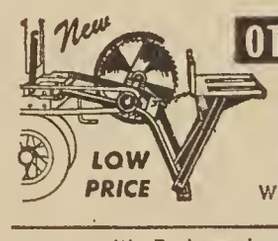
Take the Jamesway Litter Carrier, for example. Think of the back-work it saves . . . the steps . . . the time and the money. And think of what the other "Chore Savers" can do — the stalls, water cups, feed carts, ventilators, windows, and feeders.

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Offers for sale both Carnation and Pathfinder bred bull calves from high record Carnation daughters. Sires, Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, Pioneer Pathfinder Fobes.
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TWO REG. HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES
at "Farmers' prices" sired by our high record son of Mt. Vic Rag Apple Chief. Dams have D.H.I.A. records of 9,287 lbs. milk, 432 lbs. fat, 4.66%—10,520 lbs. milk, 369 lbs. fat in heifer form. HARRY UNDERWOOD & SONS, LITTLE YORK, CORTLAND COUNTY, N. Y.

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HERE IS A FOUNDATION FOR YOUR HERD
Bull calf born November 16, 1945. His dam and sire's dam have 9 records averaging 11,209 lbs. milk, 542 lbs. fat. Three maternal sisters milking 40 lbs. on 2x daily. A grandson of McDonald Farms Dauntless—first 9 unselected daughters average 11,305 lbs. milk, 506 lbs. fat. Herd Approved, accredited and mastitis free. Complete information on request. Wychmere Farm, Ontario, N.Y.

BULL CALVES — Born April 1945
from dams with high production records on 10 months twice a day machine milking, sired by Antietam Bright Lad, son of Langwater Vagabond—Bright Lad's Frances Rose, 738 fat AA and from cow families with consistently good production for generations.
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SIRE: Jane's Royal of Vernon.
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9 months old, weigh 700 lbs., sired by a son of Bethel Black Mar, Jr., senior herd sire at Great Oaks. Dams are straight Glencarnock-Briarcliff breeding. If you are going to need a bull for use next summer, now is the time to buy. Price $200.00.
ALSO A FEW HEIFERS, SEVEN MONTHS OLD.
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9 months old. Certified LENROC SEED OATS, a high yielding variety adapted to N. Y. conditions.
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FOR SALE: 6 Reg. bred Heifers
AND ONE TWO-YEAR-OLD BULL.
Heifers are Miss Burgess and other quality lines all sired by son of Bethel Blackmar Jr. Bull is a Cornell Blackcapper. Bred to calve this spring. A real opportunity for individuals or for your foundation herd.
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DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. "DOC" ROBERTS

WELL, here it is again ! ! !

I have just heard the Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton Anderson, make a very strong radio appeal, almost begging farmers to sell their meat animals—cattle, hogs, sheep and chickens—in order that the certain feed shortage we are facing might at least be softened, so milk products could be available to our people this spring and summer. Soon after that, another radio broadcast told us that meat would most likely be rationed again because of the meat shortage that is developing.

Imagine, if you can, two more contradictory procedures to handle the mess they have gotten us into. Truly our troubles are not agriculture or industrial, but political.

OPA Activity

Perhaps I am over-bitter this week, but the men that I have to do business with, namely our Buffalo packers, have each had two OPA inspectors (gestapo) placed in their plants to spy on their every move. They come into a plant, take an inventory as to the grade, etc., on everything. Then they check every sale that goes out and every carcass as it comes in, even to the money involved.

I wonder how you farmers would like to have two of them (paid by your taxes) stationed on your farm all of every day.

Perhaps you are saying, "that is all right with me if it will reduce the cost of my meat". But it won't; it will increase the cost of your meat, because no man in business can buy cattle, calves, etc., at OPA live ceilings and sell at OPA dress ceilings, and no one knows this better than OPA themselves. Therefore, this packer has no choice but to go out of business. Then the black market man takes his place, and from there on Heaven only knows what you are getting as meat or what you will pay. This very thing is happening.

Perhaps, also, you are wondering why all this activity and publicity by OPA right now. All you have to do is remember that Congress will vote soon on whether OPA and these men will keep their jobs or get thrown out on their ear after June 30th. If you haven't already done so, write your Senator and Congressman to throw them out. In another year you could very well be having a couple of them stationed at YOUR farm and following YOU around all day.

Production Needed

Increased production is the answer to inflation, not curbs to production. All price regulations, ceilings, rationing, subsidies, and other political controls have got to go eventually, because they are all curbs! Why NOT NOW? To be sure, we would have some price upsets for a few months, but a year from now we would not have the sad picture of our Secretary of Agriculture pleading with us to do the right thing, while at the same time the OPA tries to curtail the production and the outlet, and to ruin the price of the very thing that ought to be moved out soon. A truly sorry picture. Let's erase it!

—A. A.—

"Feeding the Dairy Cow Efficiently", Cornell bulletin E-363, is now in its seventh printing. Single copies are available free to New York dairymen who send a postcard request to the Mailing Room, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

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A calf, when dropped, usually weighs under 100 pounds. Two years later, as a heifer, she may weigh 750 to 1,000 pounds or more. These growing calves need plenty of calcium, phosphorus and Vitamin D to help them build the large, strong bodies that will stand up under heavy milking.

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WALKER FIELD MATADOR WINK—Reg. No. 840627

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Both bulls excellent for artificial breeding.

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Problems of Poultrymen

ANSWERED BY
L. E. WEAVER

HATCHING MUSCOVY DUCKS

Can you give me some information on the hatching of Muscovy duck eggs with an electric incubator?
—Mrs. C. Y., New York.

About five years ago I had the following experience when I was at the University of Hawaii. An ex-army captain was producing large numbers of Muscovy ducks for sale to the army camp nearby. He was hatching the ducklings under mother ducks and of course this rendered a large number of no use for egg-laying. He told me that he had never been able to get them to hatch in an incubator, and that as far as he could determine no one else had been able to do it.

He gave us ten dozen eggs for experimental use at the University. We put half of them under hens and divided the rest between two small electric incubators. One machine was operated at 102° F, the other at 100° F. We tried to supply an equal amount of moisture in both machines. Results were as follows: 100 per cent hatch under hens; 50 per cent hatch at 100° F.; no hatch at 102° F.

In a second test both machines were run at 100° F., and humidity was increased in one machine. Then, at the suggestion of the Japanese-American student who was running the test, half of the eggs under the hens were moved to the incubators at the end of the first week and an equal number moved from incubators to hens. Of course, the eggs were marked. Results: Eggs under hens all the way—100 per cent hatch; eggs one week under hens and completed in incubators—90 per cent hatch; eggs one week in incubator and finished under hens—50 per cent hatch; eggs all the way in incubators—40 per cent hatch. The figures are from memory and approximate.

Our conclusions were that the best hatches are obtained from *natural* incubation; that eggs set under hens or ducks for one week and transferred to a reliable incubator operated at 100° F. in a moderately warm room hatch almost as well as by natural methods; that satisfactory hatches of Muscovy duck eggs cannot be expected under present methods of operating incubators; that the first week of incubation is the most critical period.

—*L. E. Weaver.*

* * *

ENLARGED LIVERS

Can you please tell me what I can do? Our chickens all die from enlarged livers. They are starved; the liver is so large that sometimes there are no insides in the chickens; they just drop over and die. We lose about ten every week.
—W. C. P., New York.

Unfortunately this is not an unusual situation—hundreds of poultry flocks have had the same trouble during the past few years. Nothing can be done about it since there is no cure and the exposure to the disease occurred many months ago when these pullets were young chicks.

The trouble is known as "Big Livers", but it is a part of a group of diseases which we call the "avian leukosis complex". You mentioned that the birds are starved. That is literally true because the enlarged livers have prevented the birds from making use of the food which they ate. If your

(*Continued on Page* 18)



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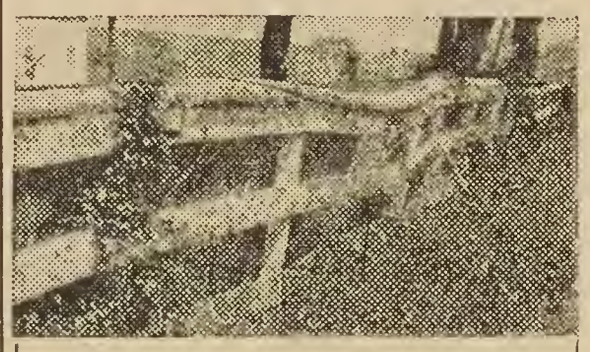
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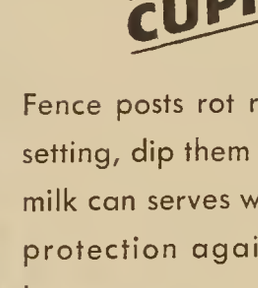
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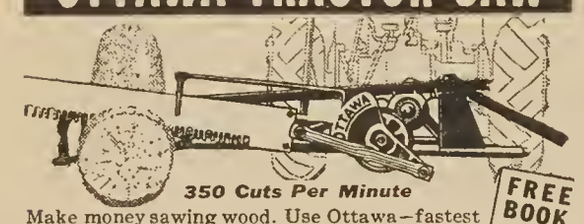


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IN YOUR HOME

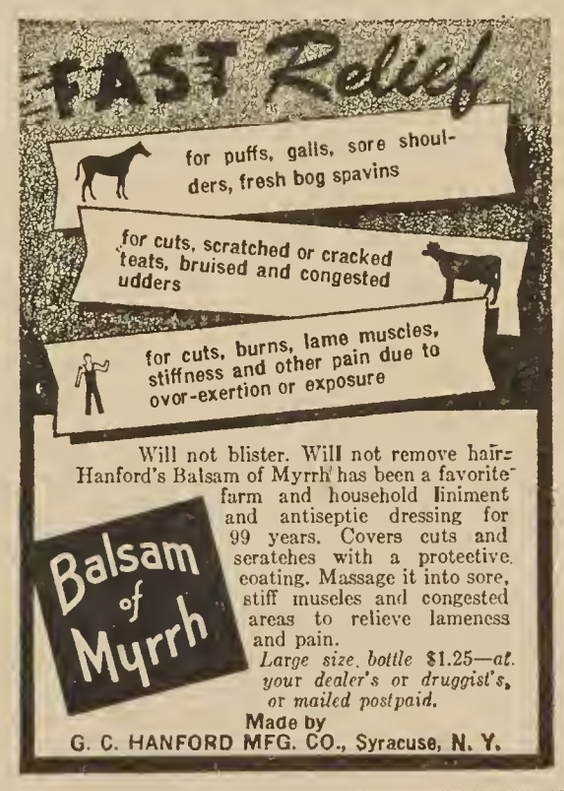
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New Duck and Goose Feathers Wanted.
HIGHEST PRICES PAID. WE PAY FREIGHT.
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4615



Apply Black Leaf 40 to roosts according to directions. Heat from perching chickens causes fumes to rise, which kill the lice. Easy to apply with Cap-Brush found in each small bottle package.

No Handling of Chickens—Save Time—Save Labor

Black Leaf 40 is sold at drug, seed and hardware stores and many other places. Quick, easy, economical. Buy only in factory-sealed containers to insure full strength.

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Walko TABLETS FOR ALL POULTRY

The reliable drinking water antiseptic. At all druggists and poultry supply dealers. 50c, $1.00, $2.50 and $4.00.
MONEY BACK GUARANTEE
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Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist.*



DISINFECT WITH FIRE!
AEROIL Kerosene TORCH

Great for garden spraying, whitewash, cold water paints, disinfectants. Save labor with this tool of 99 uses. Thaw water pipes, split giant rocks. Destroy parasites, green weeds, seeds and all, instantly. Endorsed by leading Agriculturists the world over.

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Complete with 4 gal. corrugated Tank, Burner and Hose $22, express collect. 5 gal. $27.25. Spray attachment $3.50. Immediate shipment. Descriptive literature FREE.

SINE EQUIPMENT AAA, QUAKERTOWN, PA.

AUCTION SCHOOL
Learn Auctioneering. Term soon. Free catalog.
REISCH AUCTION SCHOOL, Mason City, Iowa.

FEATHERS AND DOWNS WANTED
Duck and Goose, new or old; large or small quantity; highest cash prices paid.
NATIONAL FEATHER, 160 7th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

THE 1946 SEED SUPPLY

UNFAVORABLE weather last fall caused certain shortages in our supply of farm seeds for 1946. Heading the list are alfalfa and corn. The 1945 alfalfa seed crop was not unusually small, but there was little carryover, and imports from Canada are expected to be about half last year. As a result there is a distinct shortage of alfalfa seed of varieties hardy enough to stand our northeastern climate.

This fact indicates the importance of knowing the quality of the alfalfa seed you buy and of buying it as soon as you can.

The seed corn situation is somewhat similar. There is a real shortage of suitable late, open-pollinated varieties, and in many cases the germination is likely to be low. Some untried hybrids may be used as substitutes.

Here is the situation on some other seeds:

The timothy seed crop is about 5% below normal, but there should be enough to go around.

The alsike seed supply is about 8% above average, but the demand is expected to be high and there may be a slight shortage.

Red clover seed is estimated at between 20 and 30 per cent below last year, and the sweet clover seed crop is about 14% below normal. The Ladino seed supply is around 30% bigger than last year, but even so, because the demand for it is higher each year, no surplus is expected. There will be some substitution of Ladino for red clover and alfalfa.

No matter what seed you buy, read the information on the tag. The law requires that facts about quality of the seed be put on the tag.

—A. A.—

THE WAGE AND PRICE WAR

How many of us have had time to think of the effects on us, personally, of the increase in industrial wages? Do we think that the O.P.A. will automatically grant a 20 to 30 per cent raise in the prices of our commodities? Since we have no such powerful representation as have the unions and the industrialists, the answer is NO.

What can we do? Are we paid $1.50 per hour plus a return on our investment? The average farmer receives a return in "cents per hour". We are going to be asked to pay from 20 to 30 per cent more for what we buy and will be forced to sell at the present ceiling prices, which are now far below what they should be in many instances.

Prices must again be controlled by the laws of supply and demand. We cannot tolerate further price restrictions. We owe it to your families to give this serious thought and to voice our sentiments. We are optimists by nature but the present conditions are planned, and if we allow all of the planning to be done by others, we can be certain that we will hold the bag.

Write to your senator and demand that the O.P.A. be abolished.

—*P. T. Rochelle, Chester, N. J.*

—A. A.—

A REAL CHAMPION

The championship for lifetime production of milk for all dairy breeds belongs, so far as can be determined, to a 16-year-old registered Holstein, "Essex Suzone April Belle", 1408871. This cow died recently in the county herd at Cedar Grove, Essex County, New Jersey.

Since "April Belle" first started on Advanced Registry Test as a junior two-year-old back in July 1931 and continuing in Herd Test since January 1933 to the conclusion of her latest lactation in October 1945 she has produced 248,183 pounds of milk and 8,358 pounds of butterfat. During these 14 years she has freshened 12 times, dropping 15 living calves (including three pair of twins).

Six of her offspring, three daughters and three sons, are still living. Among the daughters is a pair of nine-year-old twins still in the Essex County herd. Both of them have lifetime production records to date which exceed 100,000 pounds of milk, both are classified "excellent" in body conformation and both have lactation records exceeding 800 pounds of fat.

—A. A.—

LIKES "DOLLAR GUIDE"

I'm writing to you to express my appreciation to you for the grand work you are doing as Editor of *American Agriculturist*. This **greatest** of all farm magazines has more pulling power with New York farmers now than ever.

The A. A.'s Farmers' Dollar Guide is, I think, the most widely read and most useful part of the paper. I always liked the **"You, Your Farm, & the War"** feature we had some time ago, and missed it when it was discontinued, but this feature is just right. I congratulate you for its very valuable content and hope it will be kept as a permanent part of the paper.

—*B. F. M., N. Y.*

HIDDEN NAMES GAME

Hidden IN BETWEEN advertisements in this issue are names and addresses of several subscribers, picked at random from our circulation lists. In each case we have "scrambled" (that is, rearranged) the letters in the last name, but the initials and address are unchanged. See if you can unscramble the last names and identify the persons.

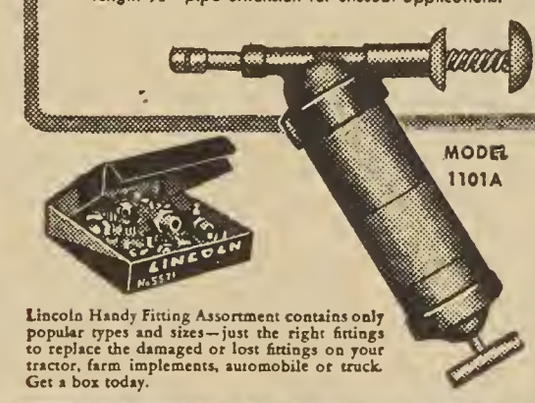
If you find your own name, you can win $1.00 by writing to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and claiming the dollar for finding your name. If you find your neighbor's name, call him up. You won't win anything, but he will if he writes to us and claims the dollar. *Remember that only the bearer of the hidden name can claim the dollar!*

This LINCOLN Grease Gun makes lubrication easy and sure saves time!



Check These FEATURES:

1 SHORT PUMP HEAD—Easy to contact fittings located in close quarters.
2 BALANCED DESIGN—Does not tire wrist. Can be operated like an oil can for lubricating chains, sprockets and gears.
3 EASY-TO-COMPRESS PLUNGER SPRING—Gun can be pumped by straight push on finger grip.
4 NO BY-PASSING—Steel plunger accurately ground for precision fit.
5 YOU CAN *FEEL* THE GREASE BEING PUMPED—You know when bearing is getting grease.
6 CONTACTS Lincoln Kleenseal and other hydraulic type fittings.
7 GUN OUTLET—⅛" pipe thread permits attaching any length ⅛" pipe extension for unusual applications.



Lincoln Handy Fitting Assortment contains only popular types and sizes—just the right fittings to replace the damaged or lost fittings on your tractor, farm implements, automobile or truck. Get a box today.

Here is a grease gun that has real quality all-the-way-through. Sturdily built to give long dependable service, it's the ideal grease gun for all farm lubrication jobs.

Ask your dealer to show you this outstanding Lincoln Grease Gun—See for yourself how nicely it handles...How easily it works...How tirelessly it operates.

These "Eleven-Hundred" Series Grease Guns are available in 9 or 15-ounce capacity—either suction fill or with a Filler Nipple for quick, clean filling with a Lincoln Filler Pump. Get your Lincoln Grease Gun from your dealer today. If he can't supply you, write us direct.

LINCOLN ENGINEERING CO., ST. LOUIS 20, MISSOURI

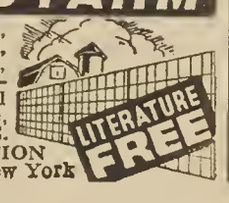
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INSIST ON LINCOLN—It's the Finest That Money Can Buy!

FENCING FOR YOUR FARM

Poultry Fencing, Poultry Netting, Welded Turkey Wire, Cello-Glass, Steel Fence Posts, Field Fencing, Barbed Wire, Electric Fence Controllers, Chestnut Post and Rail Fencing, Cedar Hurdle Fence, Cedar Posts. Literature FREE.



ARNOLD-DAIN CORPORATION
Dept. A. Mahopac, New York

Coming to PHILADELPHIA?
Rooms with Bath for $3.00
HOTEL Radios in Every Room.
PHILADELPHIAN
39th AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MICO TAKES THE GUESSWORK OUT OF FEEDING MINERALS



PROTECTS *against deficiencies of Cobalt and other important minerals*

Gradually evidence has accumulated to indicate that cobalt deficiency is more widespread than formerly was believed.

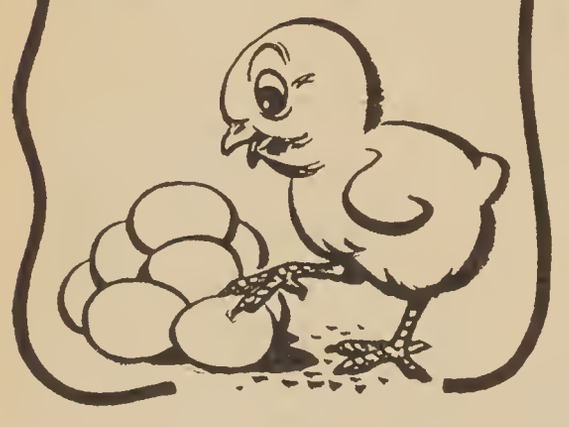
Many nutritionists and feed manufacturers, aware of this new evidence, are protecting dairy herds against a deficiency of cobalt by including this mineral element in their dairy feeds.

Many of them use Mico to provide this protection, because Mico supplies not only cobalt, but calcium, manganese, iodine, iron, and copper as well.

Ask your feed dealer if the feeds you buy contain Mico. If you would like more information on the importance of minerals in your feeds, just drop us a postal card.

LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CORPORATION OF AMERICA • Box M 141, Newton, New Jersey

EXTRA EGGS
EXTRA LARGE



• Quality eggs bring top market prices. Kerr's Lively Chicks are BRED to lay generous-size eggs—early and often. They pay their way with a greater lay.

This "egg-ability" is the result of a 38-year-old breeding program. 240-acre breeding farm. 120,000 breeders blood-tested every year for B.W.D. (pullorum) by slow tube agglutination method. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Advance orders receive special discount.

Free Poultry Raisers' Guide and list of prices will be sent upon request . . . or call at your local branch office.

KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

N.Y.: East Syracuse, Kingston, Binghamton, Middletown, Schenectady; CONN.: Danbury; N. J.: Paterson, Jamesburg, Woodbury; PENNA.: Lancaster, Dunmore. (Dept. 21.)

21 RAILROAD AVE., FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

Kerr Chickeries

SCHWEGLER'S World's Record Winning Chicks AVAILABLE the Year Around!

20 World's Records

FOR SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BREDS" THEY PAY BETTER FOR BROILERS, HEAVIES OR EGGS—You can own chicks directly descended from stock that has made us 20 World's Records. Breeding like this makes you more money. They grow faster for broilers, have greater livability as layers, and produce lots of large eggs. All flocks headed by males directly related to 200 to 324 egg record pedigreed females. Many of these females are 2 to 3 years old which means stronger chicks.

ATTENTION DISCHARGED VETERANS—Special discounts for you on chicks, supplies and equipment. Ask us about this special offer.

Write Today for PRICES and FREE CATALOG—Breeding like this sells fast so write at once for latest price list and fully illustrated catalog. We have the breeding that makes World's Records and pays better profits—catalog explains fully. Get it today and then act—you will see how good breeding pays better profits.

HOME OF "THOR-O-BRED" CHICKS.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY,
208 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO 8, N. Y.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK BABY CHICKS.... $16. PER 100

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS.

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

JOSEPH TOLMAN Dept. B, ROCKLAND, MASS.

THE BUSINESS BREED AT ITS BEST

MOUL'S NEW HAMPSHIRES



Product of 22 years progressive breeding. Outstanding in growth, livability and high average production. Can't be beat for egg or broiler profits or for flock improvement.

Write Today for descriptive catalog.

MOUL'S POULTRY FARM, Box A, EXETER, N. H.

TOM BARRON CHICKS

We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Hens mated with males from R.O.P. hens. Low Prices on Str. Run Chicks and Pullets. Ckls. $3.-100.

NORTH SIDE POULTRY FARM, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

Hampton's Black Leghorn Chicks Great layers.

Big white eggs. Healthiest breed. No cannibalism. Cir. free. A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, Pittstown, New Jersey.

FOX-TRAPPING CONTEST

Last fall we announced a fox-trapping contest, with prizes provided by the New York State Farm Bureau Federation and *American Agriculturist*. The contest, which is for 4-H Club members, is now in full swing. Cash prizes are $15, $10 and $5 to the 4-H Club members who trap the most foxes before February 28. A $5 prize will also be given for the best pelt submitted, and there will be four medals for first, second and third winners, and for the best pelt.

The original plan was to bring winners in to Farm and Home Week at Cornell to award the prizes. Now Farm and Home Week has been cancelled. However, the winners will be brought in to see the campus, receive the prizes and perhaps to attend a ball game sometime this spring.

PROBLEMS OF POULTRYMEN

(*Continued from Page* 16)

flock runs true to the average, you will continue to lose birds all the year, but the losses will be fewer after another month or so. You may lose a total of 25 or 30 per cent of your entire flock. The birds that are left will continue to lay as well as ever, and since there is probably no transfer of the disease from a sick bird to the healthy ones, there would be no particular point in trying to isolate the diseased ones.

I am sorry we cannot give you a brighter picture of this situation. I can tell you this, however, that we have some preventive measures which if followed out will reduce the amount of loss from your next year's flock. These recommendations are as follows:

1. Sell off all of the present flock before you put out any baby chicks. The object in this recommendation is to prevent the infection being carried from this flock to your baby chicks.

2. In case the present flock must be kept, be sure to start your baby chicks as far away from the laying house as possible. The distance should be at least 200 or 300 yards.

3. If possible, have one person take care of the chicks and another person of the laying hens so that no contamination is carried from the laying house to the brooder house.

4. Get your baby chicks from someone who is reasonably sure that most of his chicks will be resistant to this infection.

There are several ways to judge as to whether or not a given farm will be likely to produce resistant chicks. One way is to find out how well pullets are living that were raised from chicks purchased at the same place last spring. Another way is to know that the flock from which your baby chicks come still has a few cases of paralysis—but only a few. The logic behind that last statement is that if there is a small amount of actual loss from the avian leukosis complex on a given farm, but still is *some*, we can be reasonably sure that the chicks are receiving the infection. The fact that only a few actually die indicates that only a few are susceptible enough to take the disease.—*L. E. Weaver.*

* * *

A SPRING BROODING TROUBLE-SAVER

On the poultry farm at the N. Y. S. College of Agriculture at Cornell, all brooder houses are moved late in the fall to a central location close to the highway. They are lined up in neat rows, and coal is piled where it can be conveniently reached from all houses.

When brooding starts in February, the ground is usually deep with snow, but the brooder houses can be reached



with truck or car. Later in the spring, the heavy, poorly-drained soil on which the rearing range is located will not be safe for a truck until many weeks after the snow has gone. A temporary yard will be made in front of each house so that chicks may be allowed outside as soon as weather permits. These yards are easily and quickly taken down when the ground is solid,

(*Continued on opposite page*)

SOME NEW WRINKLES FOR POTATO GROWERS

(*Continued from Page* 6)

ourea. This treatment is followed by an increase in the number of stems from each seed piece. After planting, this causes a greater number of tubers to set and hence in the production of greater quantities of desirable smaller size tubers for seed purposes.

RETARDING SPROUT GROWTH IN STORAGE

Several millions of bushels of potatoes are lost every year as a direct result of sprout growth of potatoes during storage. Shrinkage by water loss through the sprouts with resultant shrivelling is very common. If storage house temperatures can be maintained under 40° F. very little, if any, sprout growth will occur. However, in many cases, it is impossible to attain and hold such temperatures.

Recent experiments show conclusively that sprout growth in potatoes can be prevented or greatly retarded by application of certain chemicals to the potatoes in the storage house. The most widely used of these chemicals is the methyl ester of alpha napthalene acetic acid. This chemical may be applied in any one of several forms such as (1) shredded or confettied paper which has been soaked in or sprayed with the chemical, (2) inert dusts such as talc in which the chemical has been thoroughly mixed, (3) a fine spray through a paint spray gun and (4) Aerosol bombs. For best results a small amount of the treated paper or dust should be applied with every few bushels placed in the bin so that the chemical is distributed throughout the bin. When any of these methods is used at the proper strength, potatoes may be kept dormant or with only very short sprouts for four or five months at temperatures of 50 to 55° F. or at higher temperatures for shorter periods.

The following varieties have been stored successfully by this method: Red Warba, Triumph, Cobbler, Chippewa, Russet Burbank, Russet Rural, Katahdin, Earlaine No. 2, Sebago and Sequoia. No undesirable effects on table stock potatoes have been noticeable as a result of these treatments.

We would recommend that potatoes that are to be used for seed purposes *not be treated* with this chemical until more experimental evidence can be obtained as to the rate and type of growth that will occur in the field the following season.

SUNNYBROOK CHICKS

PROFIT BRED 25 YEARS

All Breeders U. S. Approved—Officially Pullorum Controlled

STARTED CHICKS
Three weeks and up. Thousands available—reared under ideal open range and housing conditions. 5 popular breeds, also crosses.

SEXED PULLETS
20,000 various ages, day old and up. All from stock bred for egg production, full of health and vitality. Good future profits for you.

BABY CHICKS
from one of the finest poultry plants in East—365 acres of fine shaded ranges and buildings with every facility for quality stock. Hatches weekly all year. Be sure to place your

ORDER WELL IN ADVANCE

NEW HAMPSHIRES • R.I. REDS
WHITE LEGHORNS • WHITE ROCKS
BARRED ROCKS • CROSSES

Write for free folder and prices today



SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
A. HOWARD FINGAR, Owner.
Box A, Phone 504, Hudson, N. Y.

WOOLTOP FARM REDS

These chicks are really an achievement in breeding—the successful combination of finest meat qualities of our New Hampshires with the EGG LAYING qualities of Rhode Island Reds. And all other profit factors have been retained.

It has taken years of rigid selection, ruthless elimination, development of family perfection. Until now, no chicks have been sold. No production schedules had to be met. We had utmost selection for constant improvement. Now, we offer chicks and hatching eggs from

THE CREAM OF 18,000 BREEDERS

Our catalog tells about the breeding program that produced these marvelous chicks — one breed, one farm, one supervision. EVERY breeder Mass.-U. S. Pullorum Clean. Wooltop Farm Reds will make your chick investment profitable.

ALL CHICKS ARE HATCHED FROM EGGS PRODUCED RIGHT HERE.

Write for descriptive catalog. It's FREE.

WOOLTOP FARM
Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Murriner,
EAST PEPPERELL 5, MASS.

WAYSIDE FARM

BUSINESS BRED **R. I. REDS** *and* **Barred Crossbreds**

N. Y.-U. S. PULLORUM CLEAN.

This is our 20th year devoted to the breeding and production of Profitable Rhode Island Reds. Satisfied customers throughout the length and breadth of our shipping territory. In Official Egg-Laying contests our birds have made records up to and well beyond the 300 egg mark. 4,000 breeding birds all on our own farm. Sexing service available in both Reds and Crossbreds. Illustrated circular and price list on request.

WAYSIDE FARM R.D. 2, Box Z,
J. C. SMITH, Prop. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

GRAYBILL'S HI-GRADE CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D., Post Paid Large Type	Non-Sex Per 100	Pits. 100	Ckls. 100
White Leghorns	$10.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
AAA Hanson Mating Wh. Leg.	12.00	22.00	3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox. Wh. Wyand.	14.00	18.00	14.00
Red-Rocks & Rock-Red Cross	14.00	18.00	14.00
AAA N. H. Reds (Specials)	16.00	24.00	14.00

100% live arrival guar. Sex guar. 95%. Hatched in modern elec. incubators from free range tested breeders. Order direct or write for Free Photo Catalog.

C. S. GRAYBILL HATCHERY, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

BIG, RUGGED WHITE LEGHORNS

Steady, heavy producers of large white eggs. Straight Run chicks, Pullets or Cockerels. Now booking orders for Feb., March & April. Hatches Mon. and Wed. of each week. Send for your Free Catalog at once.

C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM, Box 37. Richfield, Pennsylvania

BEST ANCONA CHICKS.

"The breed with the atomic laying power." Catalog free.

SHRAWDER'S ANCONA FARM, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

R.O.P. U. S. SIRED TESTED CHICKS

Started Pullets, BARRON and HOLLYWOOD strain. Write for Free circular and prices.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. I, Richfield, Pa.



FREE CATALOG
Tells how to keep poultry profits up with
PINE TOP CHICKS

Find out how Pine Top's R.O.P., Trapnest, Pedigree breeding enables you to get more eggs and meat at less feed cost. This book has shown thousands of poultry-raisers how to increase poultry income. Get your free copy today.

R.O.P. Sired U. S. Approved New Hampshires, White & Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Leghorns.

DON'T DELAY — Send postcard now for catalog and price list on Pine Top Chicks. Also Sexed Chicks and Cross-Breds. No obligation. Write

PINE TOP POULTRY FARMS
Box F-11 Manchester, N. H.
New England's Great R.O.P. Farm

CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS CHICKS "Maine-Bred to Stand the Gaff"

4 FARMS Cooperating FOR YOUR BENEFIT

RESERVE YOURS NOW!

The Sensational Clem-Cross sex-linked pullets are proving themselves real profit makers. Clements Reds, Barred Rocks and Barred Cross are also "way ahead" in the money-making characteristics. Maine-U. S. Pullorum Clean. Write today for free catalog. Be sure of the best — at a reasonable price.

Buy from Clements.

CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS
Box 24, Winterport, Maine.

Buck Up Your Profits with
BUCK'S CHICKS
The "CREAM OF THE CROP"

High production and Livability are the profit makers. BUCK'S chicks are sired by males from R.O.P. Dams with records of from 200 to 300 eggs. Breeders Officially bloodtested. Chicks guaranteed Pullorum free

White Leghorns — New Hampshires
Barred Rocks
Rock Red Crosses

BUCK VAN DUZER POULTRY FARM
BOX A SUGAR LOAF, N. Y.

OUR AIM

To maintain a high egg production level while working for improvement of other important qualities. Through selective flock mating, we endeavor to produce excellent all round chicks with fast feathering, uniform growth, high livability, early maturity, large egg size, steady production and hatchability.

U. S. Pullorum Clean and N. H.-U. S. Approved. Also broiler cross and sex-linked cross. Catalog.

KEN-LA FARMS
R2-L, CLAREMONT, N. H.

QUALITY DAY OLD CHICKS

Large Type S. C. White Leghorns, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks and New Hampshire Reds. All breeds Straight Run or Sexed. Breeders Bloodtested and culled. Carefully selected for heavy weight and high production flock average. Shipments Mondays and Thursdays of each week. WRITE TODAY for our FREE illustrated catalog and prices describing our stock and Hatchery.

McALISTERVILLE HATCHERY
Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

ROSELAWN CHICKS

100% Live del. Guar.	100	100	100
Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid.	Unsexed	Plts.	Ckls.
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$10.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
Buff Minorcas	11.00	22.00	5.00
Bar. & W. Rox, S. C. Reds	13.00	16.00	13.00
N. H. Reds and Buff Orps.	14.00	18.00	14.00

H. Mix $9.-100. Breeders Bloodtested. Order from ad or write for Free Catalog. Pullets 95% Guaranteed.
ROSELAWN CHICK FARM, Dept. A. McAlisterville, Pa.

the Ladino pasture is flourishing, and the houses are skidded to their summer location.

Time was when all the houses in each row faced south with the rows running east and west. The rows still must be run east and west because that is the direction of the highway, but the houses now are faced to the east, with the yards in front so that they are between the buildings. This arrangement saves many steps for the man who takes care of the chicks. He can go from door to door down the line without dodging around corners of the buildings or walking around yards.

—*L. E. Weaver.*

—A. A.—

MASH HOPPERS

What is the best way to feed a mash? Should large mash hoppers be used, holding enough for a week or more, or should small hoppers be used which are filled every day? The chief advantage of a big hopper is in saving time, but in spite of this advantage, many poultrymen favor the small hopper which needs to be filled every day. Fresh mash seems to be more palatable to the birds, and it is much easier to keep a check on the amount they are eating.

It is important, of course, to give the birds plenty of hopper space, and a good rule is to have one foot of space for each four hens.

—A. A.—

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

(*Continued from Page* 5)

61,000 head sold at auction at average price of $404.

New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets reports a 1945 cow price index of 296. Cows are selling for nearly three times as much as they did in 1910-1914 but milk in 1945 brought only a little over twice as much as it did in 1910-1914, the index being 213.

A dealer in cows, who wishes to remain anonymous, believes that prices will not decline much in the near future, but thinks the peak of dairy cow prices has been passed.



Meet Dorothy McLaughlin, newly appointed Home Economist of the New England Poultry and Egg Institute naw operating as the New England branch af the Poultry and Egg Natianal Baard.

Darathy is a New England girl — a native of Massachusetts — educated in New Hampshire (Univ. of N. H., 1936)— dietitian at Lynn Haspital and Maine General Hospital, Portland—Home Ecanamist of the New Hampshire Gas and Electric Ca., Portsmauth—and for the past year an the staff af the University of New Hampshire Extensian Servicee. Her work will be to explain the nutritianal values and uses of poultry praducts ta New England home ecanomists.

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Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
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Black Minorcas	11.00	20.00	3.00
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Heavy Mix $13.-100; ASSORTED BROILER CHIX $11.-100. Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. 100% live delivery. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy.
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MEALTIME *at the* McMILLANS'

by Arlene Nuttall



On Sunday, summer and winter, the McMillan dining table is extended to its full, hospitable length. This time there were ten extra for dinner—chiefly Cornell students in the veterinary college and college of agriculture, who had come out to help with the weekend farm work. The five McMillans in the picture are: Mr. McMillan, at further end of table; 15-year-old Tom and "Gramp" McMillan (holding tea cup), at near end of table (right); 11-year-old Elsie, lower left corner; and Mrs. McMillan (barely visible), lower right corner.

—Photos by Curt Foerster.

THE William D. McMillan family of the Inlet Valley Road, Ithaca, N. Y., is no "pint size" family when it comes to eating farm foods and freezing them.

There are only five of the family at home now—Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, Granddad McMillan, Tom who is 15, and Elsie, 11. Don, 18, is in the Army. But like most farm families, it isn't a case of "just family" at meal time. Each night two Junior High boys come home with Tom to help with the chores. Then comes the weekend with an influx of college students to help out with the farm work. Mrs. McMillan says on the weekend she can expect anywhere from 8 to 12 for meals.

At this time of the year the boys and girls come out to exercise and train colts (one of the chief enterprises of the McMillan farm), clean stalls, help get in the wood, and do other chores. They also lend a hand with dinner and dishwashing afterwards. On the Sunday our photographer called there were fifteen around the dinner table, enjoying a bounteous dinner of mashed potatoes, roast beef, brown gravy, peas, corn, olives, homemade rolls, lettuce and tomato salad, jelly, strawberry chiffon pie, milk and coffee. The meat, vegetables, rolls, and strawberries for the pie all came from the freezer.

In the case of the rolls, the dough was made a week ahead, shaped into biscuits and frozen; then taken out 2 hours before dinner in time to thaw and rise. They were baked while the gravy was being made, and served hot.

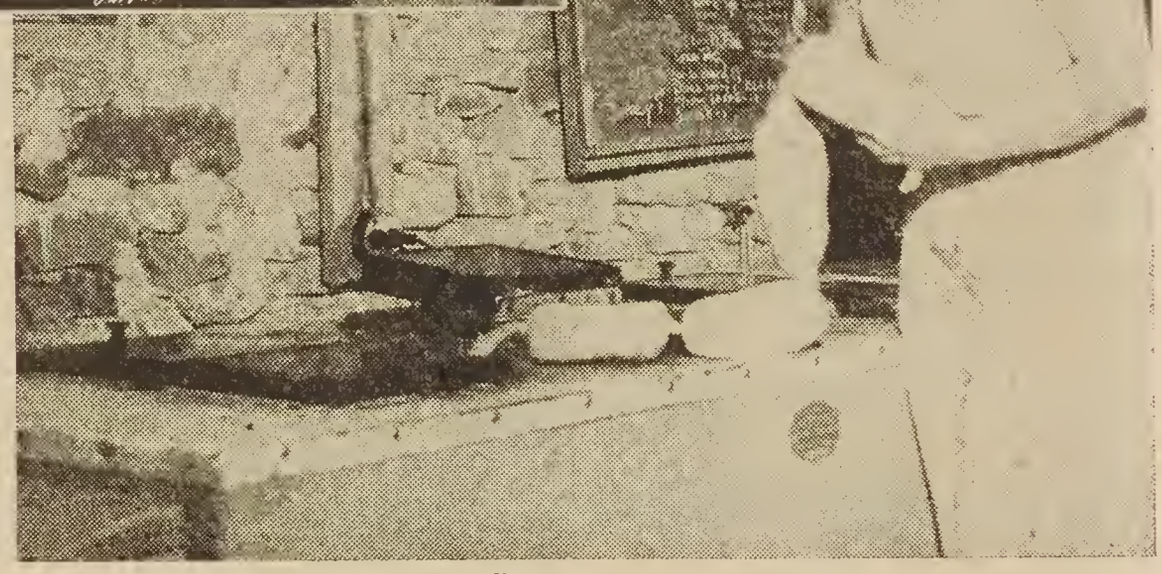
"Old Hands" at Freezing

The McMillans have an 18 cubic foot home freezer of the chest type, with three compartments. It is in their cellar and they have been using it now for nearly eight years. They are "old hands" at freezing and have learned many things from experience, as well as from the research carried on in the various colleges. They have been wise and taken advantage of the work being done constantly at the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell and at the State Experiment Station at Geneva.

Like most farm freezers, the McMillan freezer is used primarily for meat. Fruits place second, vegetables third, and then come miscellaneous items such as fish, pastry, leftovers, etc. The McMillans have additional zero storage space in the local "Mother Zero" locker plant. When help is available, they do their own butchering, cutting up, packaging, and freezing of meat, but on occasion all of it is done by the locker plant, and the wrapped packages stored there until there is room for them in the home freezer. The meat packages I saw in their freezer had all been cut to fit their family needs and looked large to me in comparison with those we have at home for our smaller family. Most of them are wrapped in cellophane and covered with stockinette. Mrs. McMillan said they had found that using the so-called "locker paper" alone for wrapping tended to encourage what is known as "freezer burn", even on short storage.

"McMillan Wrap"

The McMillans have devised some trick meat wrapping of their own. After their packages of hamburg are wrapped in cellophane, they take a piece of stockinette approximately 2 yards long, tie a knot in one end, then roll down the other end and slide in a package of hamburg, tie a knot without letting go of the rolled end, slip in some more hamburg, tie another knot, and so on until they have a regular string of hamburg which looks much like a string of over-developed hot dogs. "Any one who remembers rolling down long stockings to put them on over long underwear can do it," says Mrs. McMillan.



When ground beef is wanted for dinner, Mrs. McMillan [↑] finds it convenient to be able to snip off a meal-size package of it from a stockinette chain of similar packages. Note the convenient blackboard with daily inventory of freezer's contents.

They use this same wrap for homemade sausage, chunks of liver, and other small items, like pieces of suet. It certainly is a time-saver when it comes to finding a package. When you want hamburg, you merely cut off one "link". Around Ithaca this wrap is being quite widely used and is known as the "McMillan wrap".

Fruits and vegetables are put up by the McMillans in packages no smaller than a quart. Peaches and applesauce often go into gallon cartons, and peas and baby limas in 1½ and 2 pound bags. For vegetables they use cellophane-lined bags, which they heat-seal.

Their fruit cartons are usually of the cube variety. They find these take up less room, and while they do come unsealed occasionally, they find it no serious matter. Mrs. McMillan explained this was because they do not like their fruit very sweet and consequently have no trouble with unfrozen, sticky syrups leaking out. They freeze cherries, raspberries and sliced strawberries without a syrup. Dry sugar is sprinkled on the fruit at the rate of ½ cup to 1 quart fruit.

Of the miscellaneous items found in the McMillan freezer, the two most important were fish and bread. When Friday rolls around, the family usually wants fish for a change. It once meant that Bill made a special trip to the market, but one night when he was unable to find any fish there except a 10-pound frozen block, he hit upon a happy idea. He had the large block sawed into five 2-pound blocks, brought the fish home, wrapped four of the blocks and put them in the freezer. That has become a custom and now they always have fish on hand.

As for bread, there are usually from 2 to 6 loaves in the freezer to take care of the varying size of the family. Baker's bread is not rewrapped before freezing, as they find it keeps well for a few weeks and they do not store it for longer periods.

Mrs. McMillan keeps other miscellaneous items in her freezer. She often bakes a ham, cuts it in four pieces and freezes it. This comes in handy for an emergency. She also has cooked chicken for salads, left-over soups, ice cream by the gallon, and occasionally pastry.

When it comes to freezing pie, Mrs. McMillan thinks that those frozen unbaked are best. Incidentally, she has an ingenious way of storing pastry in the freezer. She says she found it too much trouble to wrap individual pies, and also had found they were apt to get banged around in the freezer, so now she puts them unwrapped into a large cellophane-lined bag. She says it is easy to slide one or more pies or pans of rolls into it, or to remove them from it. Each pie is protected by a paper plate cover, and the bag is closed by folding over the opening and securing it with clothespins. The bag

(Continued on opposite page)

FARM MORNING

By Evantha Caldwell.

A far-off rooster crows for day,
A dog barks, faintly miles away;
Dawn at the window is soft and gray.

Horizons of crowing circle all,
The barnyard answers call for call;
The clock peers down from the dusky wall.

The hills make dark and stubborn stand
Against a growing silver band;
The clock speaks a sudden brisk command.

Feet respond on the noisy floors,
The kitchen chatters, and out-of-doors
Rings with the lusty sound of chores.



Have a Healthy Baby

By Helen A. Bigelow

Consultant Health Nurse N. Y. State Dept. of Health.

No. 3—GOOD ELIMINATION

GOOD ELIMINATION for the baby means getting rid of his body wastes when necessary. The voluntary control of these body functions is part of the baby's learning to grow up and cannot be hurried by the parents.

The early rigid training for bowel control formerly in vogue has been found to be not only of no avail but harmful to the child's personality in many cases. Such procedures made the baby rebellious at the mother's insistence that he move his bowels regularly. Some babies however have a bowel movement at about the same time every day and the mother has an easy time to teach him to use the toilet. For other babies it may be normal to move the bowels only every other day. This should cause the mother no concern. She should not resort to enemas and soap sticks because she thinks it will help to train him to a regular daily habit.

When the baby is able to sit up by himself and pays attention to what is said to him the mother should notice the usual time that he moves his bowels and the signs such as facial expression and restlessness that might indicate an evacuation. When these signs are observed the training is started by placing him on the toilet chair at this time. This is usually at about 10 to 12 months. Control will probably not be completely learned until after 12 months when his nervous system is sufficiently developed to learn to associate the act of eliminating with his need.

Learning bladder control is a longer process but goes along with the training for bowel control. The child should be placed on the toilet at fairly regular times as when he wakes in the morning, after each meal, before and after naps, before going to bed and at intervals in between these activities.

No two children accomplish the control of elimination at the same age and parents should not expect that Johnnie will do just as his sister Mary did. However, all children learn sometime and parents can help, if they keep in mind a few simple rules: (1) Too early and too rigid training is not effective or advisable; (2) The child can be helped to learn if the parents carefully observe his needs at each stage of development and provide aids in learning such as a toilet seat fitted to his size and training pants instead of diapers when he is able to walk; (3) Praise for accomplishment helps more than scolding for lapses; (4) Patience and understanding in this training process are necessary.

MEALTIME AT THE McMILLANS'

(*Continued from opposite page*)

has the advantage of being adjustable, as the opening can be folded over to fit the contents. Its place in the freezer is on top of the gallon cartons.

Throughout our talk, Mrs. McMillan stressed the fact that the first truth in freezing is that it "takes quality to make quality". She said, "Freezing doesn't produce miracles," and that this applies equally to meat, fruit and vegetables.

Blackboard Inventory

The McMillan freezer is used every day, and Mrs. McMillan is its "keeper". She tries to keep her bulky cartons, gallons for instance, in the bottom of the freezer, making a floor for the smaller packages which go on top. She uses small bags made of landing net material for small items and for packages of food that friends from time to time wish to leave in her freezer for a few weeks. This saves hunting.

A blackboard inventory of the food in the freezer is kept right by it, and Mrs. McMillan finds this a great help. Besides facilitating the selection of food, it prevents any one product from being stored for too long a period. Mrs. McMillan is a firm believer in keeping the contents of the freezer moving to the dinner table. She said emphatically, "Frozen foods are to be eaten, not kept as museum pieces!"

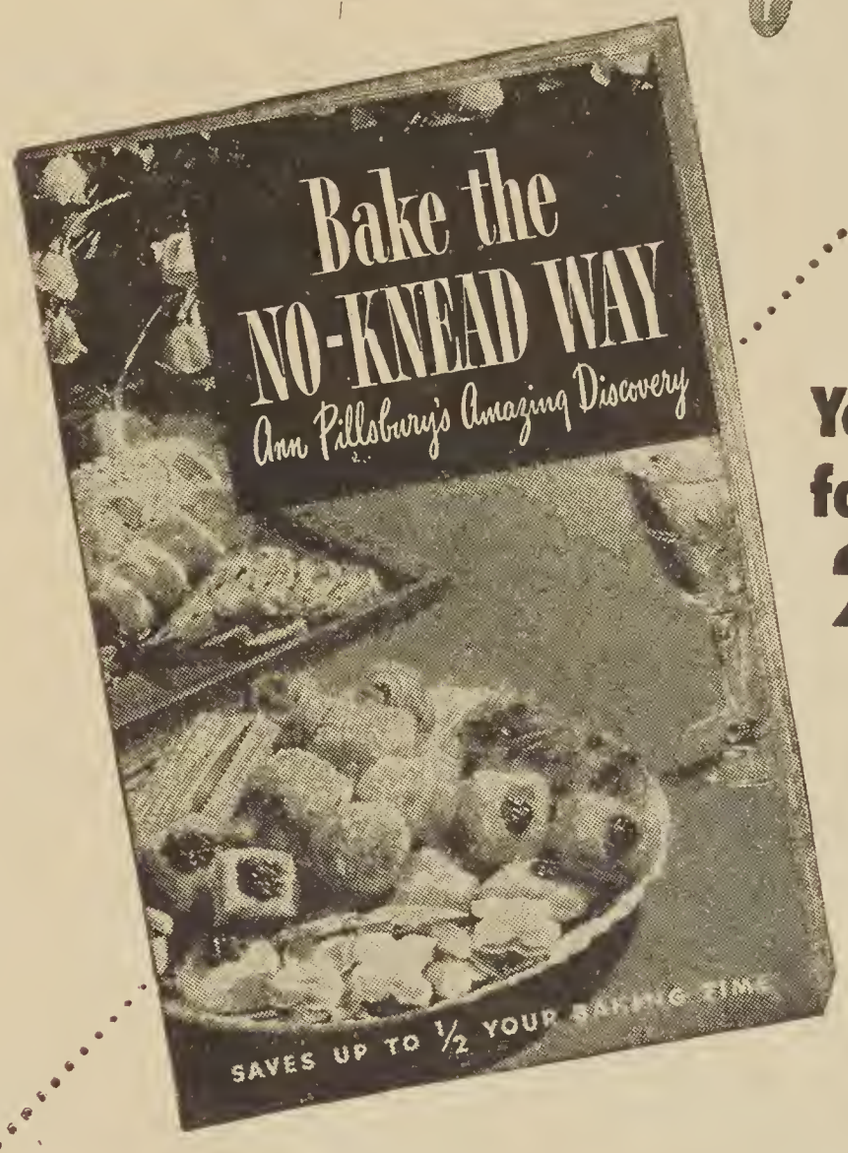
I asked Mrs. McMillan what they liked best about a freezer, and she said it was the freshness and quality of their frozen foods, as well as the convenience of having them on hand, and she added enthusiastically, "With adequate frozen food storage space and a variety of foods preserved carefully and in sufficient quantity, there is no reason why farm families should not be the best fed people in the world."





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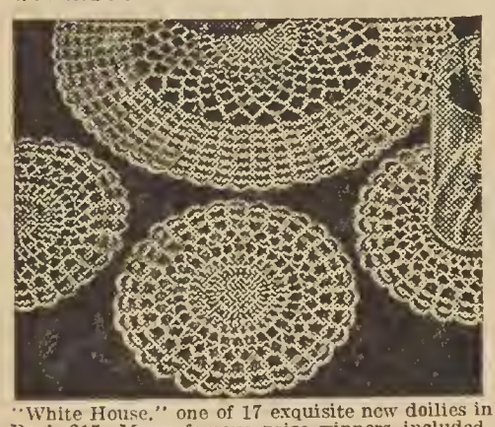
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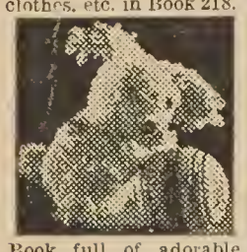
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FLOWERS FOR YOUR GARDEN

GARDEN PLANNING is best done in the winter when the gardener has most time for it. Here is a list of flowers, classified according to type, color and habits, which may be a valuable aid in planning a garden on paper.

FOR EDGES AND BORDERS

Sweet alyssum, dwarf nasturtiums, lobelia, dwarf marigold, ageratum, Virginia stocks, forget-me-nots.

LONG STEMS FOR CUTTING

Asters, calliopsis, mourning bride or scabiosa, cosmos, giant zinnias, and double gaillardias.

SHORT STEMS FOR CUTTING

Marigolds, snapdragons, calendulas, sweet peas, annual chrysanthemums, bachelor buttons, carnations, lilliput zinnias, annual pinks, sweet sultans, salpiglossis.

FOR COLOR MASSES

Petunia, zinnia, marigolds, calendulas, annual phlox, verbena, stock, aster, salvia and poppies.

FOR LIGHT OR POOR SOIL

Nasturtiums, Clarkia, godetia, poppy, portulaca and zinnias.

FOR FRAGRANCE

Mignonette, heliotrope, nasturtiums, alyssum, ten weeks' stock and sweet peas.

FOR SHADY PLACES

Pansies, torenias or wishbone plant, godetia, forget-me-not, nemophila and varieties of mimulus.

FOR HOT SITUATIONS

Sunflowers, heliotrope, portulaca, ice plant, petunias, balsam and annual gaillardia.

VINES

Morning glories, moon-flowers, Japanese hop, climbing nasturtium, cardinal climbers, cobaea, cypress vine, balloon vine, scarlet runner and hyacinth beans.



For a fragrant, all-season border, with material for cutting, you may include most of the following: Ten weeks' stocks, petunias, French and African marigolds, calendulas, annual larkspurs, cosmos, zinnias, sweet peas, portulaca, kochia, flowering tobaccos, calliopsis, annual phlox, ageratum, sweet alyssum, poppies, asters, balsams, bachelor's buttons, sweet sultan, coxcomb and annual pinks.



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Now put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a pint bottle, and fill up with your syrup. This makes a full pint of truly splendid cough medicine, and gives you about four times as much for your money. It keeps perfectly, tastes fine, and lasts a long time

You can feel this simple home mixture take right hold of a cough. It loosens the phlegm, soothes irritation, and helps clear the air passages. Eases the soreness, makes breathing easier, and lets you get restful sleep.

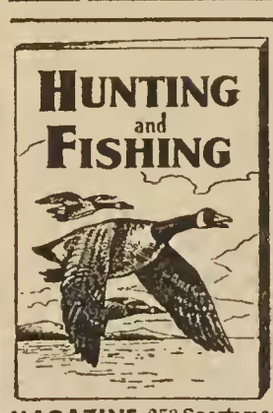
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By ARLENE NUTTALL

"BROWN BOMBER" COMES HOME IN PIECES

OCCASIONALLY I have given you reports on our Hereford steer, "Brown Bomber". He is now reposing peacefully in the freezer, and you might be interested to know just what there is of him.

On December 31 he was slaughtered. We knew we did not have storage space for all of him, nor could we use that much beef in one year. We decided to keep the two hind quarters, feeling that we could easily use all of the steaks, and from time to time we could buy cuts like short ribs, stew beef, etc., that we like and that come from the front quarters. The carcass weight of the two hind quarters was 271 pounds. On January 8, the meat was cut, wrapped, and frozen. (We had intended to have it hang at least 10 days, but since the meat seems perfectly satisfactory, we will not worry about the three days it did not age.)

Because I enjoy watching, I was on hand for the cutting. This is what the two quarters produced: (Don't all rush over for dinner, please!)

	Lbs.
26 Porterhouse Steaks, ranging from 1 to 1¾ lbs.	33
16 Sirloin Steaks, ranging from 1 to 2 pounds	21
16 Top Round Steaks, ranging from 1 to 1¾ pounds	20½
9 Bottom Round Steaks, ranging from ¾ to 1 pound	7¾
2 Flank Steaks, weighing 1¼ lbs.	2½
7 Round Roasts, ranging from 3 to 5½ pounds	26¾
4 Sirloin Top Roasts weighing 4¼, 4¼, 6 and 5 pounds	19½
2 Rolled Rump Roasts, 5½ and 5 pounds	10½
Hamburg:	
8 2-pound packages	16
6 1½-pound packages	9
7 1-pound packages	7
8 ½-pound packages	4
Kidneys.	
Total	177½

The sirloin and porterhouse steaks average about 1 inch in thickness, and the round steaks about ¾ inch. The meat was all well trimmed and much, but of course not all, of the bone in the steaks was removed. Additional suet was included with any cuts where it was thought it might be beneficial in cooking.

We now have our freezer crammed full with fruits, vegetables, "Brown Bomber", and a lamb we recently bought and had processed. As soon as we can make room, and it won't take long, we will buy and add to our collection those additional cuts of beef we like, and, we hope, some pork. We also will kill the nine chickens we saved from our flock. In the meantime, they are paying for their room and board by keeping us in eggs, so we won't hurry on their account.

It certainly is most satisfying again to have an assortment of meat on hand. I am sure our home-raised meat tastes just a little bit better, too. And I am all for repeating the process, even though it really may be nothing more than a psychological reaction!

—A. A.—

TIMELY RECIPES

PARSNIP CAKES

1 cup grated parsnip
1 cup bread or cracker crumbs
2 eggs beaten
1 tablespoon melted butter
½ teaspoon salt
Pepper
Milk (⅓ cup)

Mix ingredients, adding milk last, just enough to moisten the mixture sufficiently to shape into flat cakes. Place in a pan containing meat drippings; bake in a moderate oven, basting frequently until well browned and richly crusted.

PARSNIP OYSTERS

4 parsnips grated
3 eggs beaten
1 cup cream or milk
2 tablespoons melted butter
3 tablespoons flour
½ teaspoon salt
Pepper

Mix and drop by spoonfuls on a hot greased griddle. Bake brown on both sides.

PARSNIP CHOWDER

¼ pound salt pork
2 onions cut fine
4 potatoes diced
3 parsnips diced
1 cup milk

Cut salt pork in fine pieces and brown in kettle with the finely cut onions. Add the vegetables and water to cover and cook until vegetables are tender. Add enough water to keep the mixture of soup consistency; add milk just before serving.—*Mrs. U. deL.*

—A. A.—

APPLE RAISIN PIE

Serves 6-8

1 recipe standard pastry
5-6 medium apples (Jonathan, Winesap, Stayman or Golden Delicious)
½ cup puffed seeded muscats
¼ cup granulated sugar
½ cup light corn syrup
2 tablespoons flour
1 tablespoon butter
½ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ cup brown sugar

Line a 9" pie pan with pastry. Fill shell with alternate layers of apples, muscats, granulated sugar, corn syrup and flour. Dot with butter. Sprinkle cinnamon over top. Cover with small strips (lattice style) of rolled dough. Bake in a hot oven (425° F.) 15 minutes. Remove from oven. Sprinkle brown sugar on top. Continue baking 30-40 minutes longer or until apples are tender.—*Jean Merritt.*

—A. A.—

STARTING THE SMALL FRUIT PLANTING

(*Continued from Page* 3)

tightly that it will resist a strong tug. All small fruits should be set as early in the spring as the soil can be fitted.

The spacing for garden plantings is as follows:

Strawberries 3½ feet x 1½ feet.

Red raspberries and blackberries 6-7 feet x 2 feet.

Black and purple raspberries 6-7 ft. x 3-4 ft.

Currants 5 feet x 5 feet.

Gooseberries 6 feet x 6 feet.

Blueberries 8 feet x 4-5 feet.

Grapes 8 feet x 8 feet.

The above spacing is for horse or garden tractor cultivation. More room may be needed in commercial plantings, but this will depend on the tillage tools.

No fertilizer should be used at planting time.



Miss Janet Holmes, young Grange member of Westminster, Mass. As winner of the National Grange Highway Essay Contest, Janet attended National Grange last fall, and while there became a Seventh Degree member.



A Million Children

The school taxes paid by railroads enable more than a million children to go to school. In many rural areas they constitute half of all the school funds.

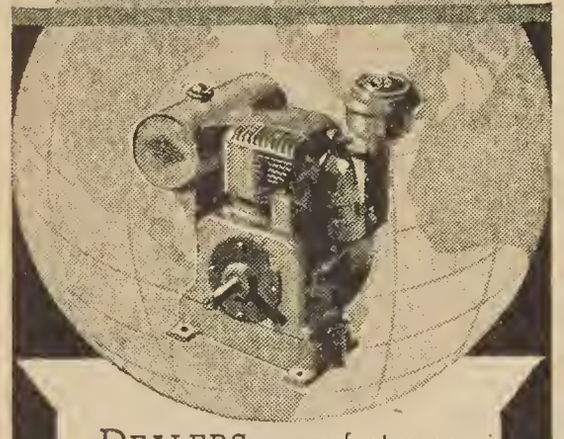
And this aid to education is only one of many ways in which the public benefits by railroad taxes. For these are *real* taxes—general taxes on railroad-owned property which go toward the support of public health, public safety, national defense, maintenance of the courts, and all other government activities and services.

No part of railroad taxes goes for building and upkeep of railroad tracks. The railroads do that themselves and, in addition, pay taxes on their tracks and other property, thus helping to build and maintain the highways, airways, and waterways used by other forms of commercial transportation which compete with the railroads for traffic.

It is a matter of pride with the railroads that they not only pay their own way as transportation companies but also are able to help in the education of American boys and girls each year.

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Learning to Farm Without Horses

(*Continued from Page* 1)

There remained one place however where we felt that a team was almost indispensable, and that was in getting out the farm wood supply and lumber. Inasmuch as we must get out fuel for three farm families besides our own kitchen stove, this is no small chore. As a matter of fact it seems to be a sort of all-winter job, consuming all time not occupied with giving service to a fairly extensive assortment of farm animals. The difficulty is increased by the fact that nearly all of our woodland would be called steep hillside, with some gullies too deep to be easily crossed by either team or tractor. There is the further handicap that because these woods have never been pastures, there is (fortunately from the forester's standpoint) a fairly dense growth of young stuff and underbrush. Getting fuel or lumber off a side hill under such conditions is not an easy or attractive job.

For some years we have had a saw frame mounted in front of the tractor so that it can be driven up to a wood pile and made ready for business in just a moment or two. I believe such a mounted saw may now be deemed standard equipment and surely is no longer a novelty. However, my mechanically-minded son has devised a winch composed largely of second-hand and discarded parts which promises to do away with almost the last excuse for keeping horses. This home-devised and home-made winch is bolted to the front end of the tractor and is operated off the regular belt pulley. The essential features of it embrace 250 feet of 5/16 inch wire cable winding on a spool and controlled by a discarded automobile gear shift. The spool is made of an axis of four inch iron pipe with ends of iron plate welded to it to keep the cable from winding off the ends. Most home-devised apparatus is apt in the beginning to develop some very serious weaknesses which must be corrected by trial and error. Strange to say, almost from the very beginning this proved almost everything that my son had hoped. The modifications have been very minor.

THE WOODLAND of which I write consists of some 35 acres. All of it is hillside and parts of it are so very, very steep that it was practically impossible to get a team against it, although often a tree when cut would slide down far enough so that it could be pulled out. With this winch, it is quite easy to drive the tractor up one of the wood roads and then carry the end of the cable back a couple of hundred feet up the hill or across a gulley or back into the underbrush and make fast to the grabs driven into the log. With one hand on a little chain controlling the tractor clutch and the other hand operating the gear shift lever it is possible to bring in the log at various speeds and with great delicacy of control. No trouble whatever to pull it a foot at a time and stop. A short chain carrying a pulley can be hooked to a tree to change the direction of the draft if there is any danger of getting fast. With this device one can keep his tractor in the wood-roads and clean up all the sizable trees that need cutting, for say two hundred feet on each side. We have not chained or loaded a log this winter but have depended entirely on grabs driven in the timber. A rather heavy type of tractor has demonstrated that given a well broken snow track, it is no particular trick to bring in four pretty good sized drafts at a time.

Now unfortunately this winch does not solve the problem of getting out the top wood. What we have done here is in no way remarkable. It is a sleigh (not bobs) built about six feet wide with a stub tongue on one end. The runners are sloped off on each end so that it may be pulled in either direction. It is turning around in the woods that makes trouble and smashes down the young growth. Unfortunately it is impossible to do any sort of work in the woods without doing some damage to the future possibilities. This sleigh which we have built, being adapted to go in either direction, may be pulled out by the same path it went in and that helps some. All in all, I think I may say that we have never felt before, that so far as getting out the wood is concerned the team has lost its job permanently.

SO THEN, there remains only one small place where I wish we still had a single horse—and that for only a few hours in the year. We do need a horse to draw the cultivator in the garden. Of course I suppose a garden tractor would take care of that, but we do not have one. We are waiting for some sort of midget tractor that may be ridden by the operator. These seem to be in the blue print stage but not yet in production.

Perhaps I should add (I don't know if this is a boast or a confession) that we still have two saddle horses for the grandchildren. One is a man-sized horse that loves to run like the wind, but I can hardly imagine that Pal would ever demean himself to such servile labor as pulling a cultivator. The other is an eight hundred pound blocky pony for the nine-year-old grandson. We put a harness on him the other day and he showed not the slightest idea of what such a rig meant. Still, he is rather sleepy and good natured and I suppose that a good man —one much better than I—might soon teach him what it meant to pull some sort of a load. In any case I think it is a rather noteworthy development that in 1945 we—so far as farm work is concerned—definitely and finally did away with hay and oat burning motive power and have come to trust exclusively in gasoline. This is an unforeseen development which a very few years ago I felt very sure could never, never come to pass.

—A. A.—

SELLING CAULIFLOWER AT AUCTION

(*Continued from Page* 9)

weather, is well suited.

The past season brought a bumper crop — growing conditions were right this time! 1,037,190 crates of cauliflower went through the auction, with an average price of $2.04 per crate. Other packages going through brought the total up to 1,242,463, with a total value of over $3,000,000, including crates, seed and supplies. 17,604 loads were brought in. The largest volume during any season was in 1940 when 1,569,355 packages went through the block.

The organization is proud of the fact that it has increased its resources enough to pay cash for all goods purchased, has been able to increase its facilities for handling its business, and has never been out of crate material even during difficult war years.—*Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett.*

—A. A.—

FARM AND HOME WEEK AT CORNELL CANCELLED

Due to the extremely tight situation as to rooms and meals, Farm and Home Week at the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., which was to have been held March 25-29, has been cancelled.

THERMOMETER FOR HOT SYRUP

Greater production, a better product, more profit. That's what the new techniques in producing maple syrup mean to wide-awake producers who follow the recommendations of the New York State College of Agriculture, the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Vermont Department of Agriculture.

To establish the finishing point for hot syrup, rely on a thermometer rather than a hydrometer. The hydrometer is made primarily for use in cool syrup. Here is the procedure. Find out at exactly what temperature water (or sap) boils at your evaporator. Do this every day because, although the altitude remains constant, air pressure may vary from day to day; thus affecting the boiling point. One day sap may start to boil at 210° F., the next 214° F., either of which would affect the density of the syrup. Now you are ready to evaporate. Keep the sap boiling until the concentration of sugar in the syrup has raised the boiling point 7° F. If the sap started to boil at 212° F., then you will have syrup weighing 11 pounds to the gallon when the thermometer reads 219° F.

A thermometer which makes use of an ingenious movable scale does away with scratching the boiling point of sap on an already well-scratched thermometer. With a micrometer adjustment you set the line marked "Water Boils" at the top of the mercury column at the moment the sap starts to boil AROUND THE THERMOMETER. When the scale is thus set to compensate for existing barometric pressure and altitude, the thermometer will automatically indicate the correct processing temperature for "syrup", "cream sugar", "tub sugar", "cake sugar."

A NATICK, MASS., LANDMARK



On February 16th there will be observed the 133rd Anniversary of the birth of Henry Wilson, famed "Natick Cobbler", 20th Vice-President of the United States — 1873-1875. The Wilson career is a story of a New Hampshire farm boy who was "Bound Out" in Farmington, N, H., as a youth. At 21 he received "In quittance" six sheep and a yoke of oxen, which he sold for $85, the first money which he could call his own. He walked more than 100 miles to Natick, Massachusetts, and there learned the cobbler trade in the little shop pictured here. After an active political career he reached the Vice-Presidency under President Ulysses S. Grant. He died in office on November 22, 1875, and lies buried in Old Dell Park Cemetery in Natick.





No Second Chance

"I remember how we pulled up in front of this porch with nearly everything we owned stowed away in the back of the old wagon. Just about twenty-five years ago tonight it was. Gosh we were both excited — Alice with her plans for the house and me with big dreams for the farm. A lot of water's sure gone over the dam since then.

"If we could go back, I suppose there are a lot of things we'd do differently. But in this life there's no second chance to do it over again. There's one thing I've never regretted though — I've always been glad we bought this farm with the help of a Land Bank loan. I've never had to think about renewing the mortgage — never had to worry about making a large payment as long as I met the installments. The low interest rate and small payments have left us enough margin so we've enjoyed a good living and kept our land and buildings and equipment in top shape. And the farm loan association that got me the Land Bank loan is a good outfit to do business with. In good years or bad they've been right there when I needed any help — and that's been a mighty comfortable feeling.

"The years have slipped by and a lot of those big dreams I had never did come true. But even so, we've made out pretty well. We've raised our family, the place is nearly paid for, and we have our share of security and contentment. Maybe that's all anyone has a right to expect out of life."

We'll be glad to send you a new booklet that gives the whole story on Land Bank loans—interest rates, terms, etc. The coupon will bring you a copy at no cost or obligation together with the name and address of the association nearest you.



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The Cooperative National Farm Loan Associations Of The Northeast

SERVING FARMERS FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER CENTURY

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

SOME DAY, and the time may not be so far in the future, the American public must be taught to eat all over again.

Butter on Bread

For example, it must again learn the taste of bread and butter, and countless children who have eaten only bread and jam or bread and oleo must learn what good butter looks and tastes and smells like. *Here's hoping the taste and smell will be attractive.*

Families who haven't used cream for years must learn to use it in their coffee, on fruit and on cereals. Children must learn to appreciate ice cream which has enough butter fat in it to give it real food value.

Meat Gravy on Potatoes

Meat and milk gravies and sauces must come back onto the tables of countless homes which haven't seen these aids to palatability and digestion for a long time. A lot of children who don't know what it is to sink their teeth into steak have got to be led into that experience.

Not a Hard Job

The task of putting the American people back on an animal products diet should not be a difficult one, but it can't be allowed to go by default.

People naturally want milk and butter and cream, cheese and eggs and meat in their diet. But food habits are stubborn things. Particularly are children persistent in following the eating patterns in which they are trained in their early years.

It is just too much to hope that the American people will automatically shift to using the kinds of foods which are grown on northeastern farms, after being unfamiliar with these foods for a long time.

The Competition

For one thing the foods which make the best diet — animal products and fresh fruits and vegetables — tend to be expensive.

Competing for the consumer's dollar which will be spent for them will be new amusements, new gadgets, and a host of cheap inferior food substitutes like whipped cream made from soybeans.

The prospects for northeastern agriculture are not bleak. Nor are they anything to take for granted. We grow the food consumers generally like and certainly ought to have.

To get them to buy and use it in large quantities, however, we've got to produce quality, market efficiently, and sell, sell, SELL.

FROZEN MEALS

I have recently returned from a trip which took me into several good sized cities. I found the going pretty hard. It was hard to get a room in a hotel. The meals I had to eat were very expensive and not very good. One eating experience, however, stands out. The meal on this occasion was both reasonable in cost and very good.

I called on a man who is experimenting with the production of complete meals for which the food is first prepared and then cooked and frozen.

This man took my companion and me to a zero chest. He opened it and there, in moisture-proof envelopes, were several fiber plates of frozen, complete meals. My friend selected a meal based on a beef steak. I selected one based on a pot roast, and our host, as I recall it, selected one based on chops. After we had made our selections, the envelopes containing the meals were taken out of the freezer. They were opened and the plates on which the frozen meat, potato, and vegetables were arranged were withdrawn and stuck in a special oven. In twenty minutes the food was thawed and piping hot. Since it had been cooked before it was frozen, this was all that was necessary to prepare the meals for us to eat.

We were told by our host that he already has contracts for the sale of hundreds of thousands of precooked meals.

What this man is doing commercially was of some interest to me. Of even greater interest, however, is the fact that when we farm people get our farm freezers, we can do the same thing right at home.

SPRING-FRESHENING COWS

As we have been working back into the dairy business, we have been repeatedly warned by dairymen to keep away from spring-freshening cows. Their warning checked with our recollection of what used to happen to our spring cows. They milked like the dickens in May and June and then in July they went down hill fast. By stabling time they went into the barn as strippers.

A Test

Pondering our past experience and the warnings we received, we wondered if improved pastures might not improve the performance of spring-freshening cows, particularly if such cows had available all the Sudan grass they wanted from mid-July until cool weather, and rains brought on abundant growth of Ladino clover and pasture grasses.

While we were thinking about the problem, we got a chance to buy a nice looking aged Holstein cow that had lost one quarter, and six second and third heifers which looked like milkers except that they were a bit undersized and on the thin side. These cows were offered at very reasonable prices because, as the seller admitted, they were due to freshen during the flush of milk production.

I talked the matter over with the boys and we decided to buy these cows and set up a goal of having them average 40 lbs. apiece when they were stabled November 1.

Some Interesting Figures

I just finished figuring the performance of these animals. I have checked their daily production on November 1st when they went into the barn, after having freshened in May and June, and on February 1st, after they have been in the pen stable three months.

I will give you the record, cow by cow. *I think it supports the thought that possibly what has handicapped the spring-freshening cow in the past is not the time at which she freshened but the pasture she had to live off of after the first of July.*

In giving the cows' names, I might explain that we follow two systems at Sunnygables of identifying our animals. We give them a name which characterizes them, like Stubhorn, or we call them after the womenfolk in the family of the man from whom we buy them. This latter practice occasionally leads to some embarrassment but we will not go into that at this time.

The List

Carrie, aged grade Holstein cow, three-quartered, fresh June 1. Production to Nov. 1, 9,635. Daily production, Nov. 1, 46.5. Production to Feb. 1, 13,695. Daily production Feb. 1, 40.5. Due May 27.

Blackie Jr., second calf grade Holstein, small. Fresh May 16. Production to Nov. 1, 6,599. Daily production Nov. 1, 32 lbs. Production to Feb. 1, 9,265. Daily production Feb. 1, 29 lbs. Due Aug. 2.

Blackie's Mate, second calf grade Holstein, small. Fresh May 26. Production to Nov. 1, 7,650. Daily production Nov. 1, 44 lbs. Production to Feb. 1, 11,508. Daily production Feb. 1, 41 lbs. Due Sept. 4.

Midget, second calf grade Holstein, very small. Fresh June 9. Production to Nov. 1, 6,813. Daily production Nov. 1, 40 lbs. Production to Feb. 1, 10,201. Daily production Feb. 1, 32 lbs. Hasn't bred.

Grayback, third calf grade Holstein, average size. Fresh June 18. Production to Nov. 1, 6,914. Daily production Nov. 1, 48 lbs. Production to Feb. 1, 10,896. Daily production Feb. 1, 39 lbs. Due Aug. 2.

Stubhorn, third calf grade Holstein, large. Fresh June 28. Production to Nov. 1, 6,311. Daily production Nov. 1, 50 lbs. Production to Feb. 1, 9,488. Daily production Feb. 1, 31 lbs. Due Sept. 13.

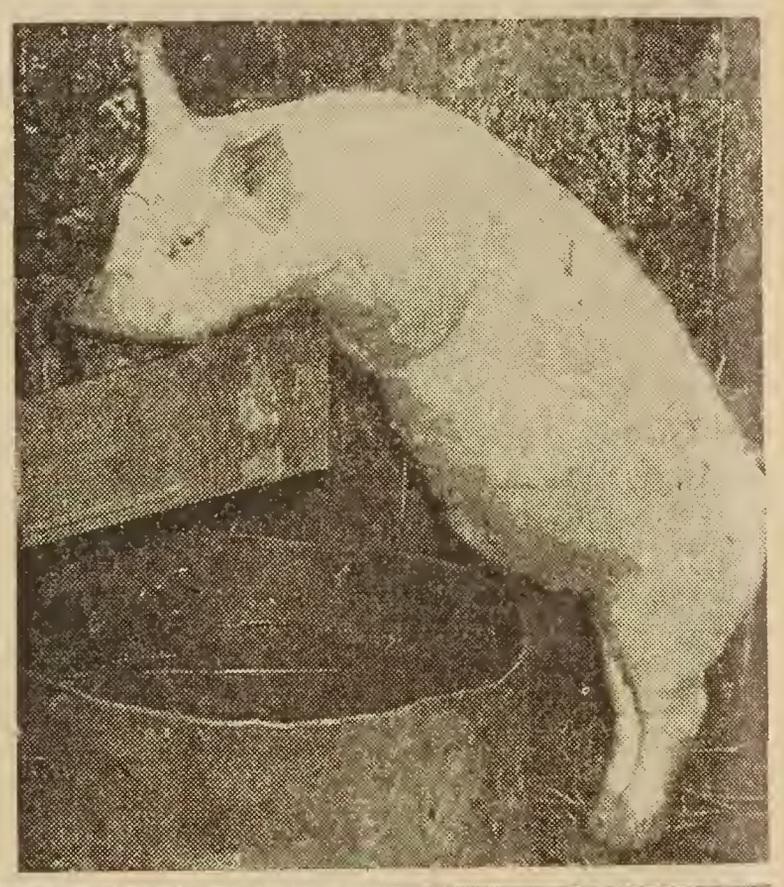
Spider, third calf grade Holstein, large. Fresh June 25. Production to Nov. 1, 6,382. Daily production Nov. 1, 38 lbs. Production to Feb. 1, 10,262. Daily production Feb. 1, 38 lbs. Due May 23.

You will note that one of these cows hasn't bred and that four of seven will not freshen until fall. Undoubtedly these cows have produced better than they would if they all were to freshen again in the spring. On the other hand, I don't believe this factor had any effect on the way they were milking when they went into the barn.

The fact they did not breed was due to our using an infertile bull for a couple of months. He is a Brown Swiss from which we planned to get some cross-breds.

He didn't hurt us too much because our spring cows, like the ones we have just reported on, will now be August, September, and October cows. We will milk them through May and June and they should freshen fat and ready to do business next fall off our improved pastures.

The net of this report is that we are more inclined than ever to believe that the spring-freshening cow, given the right sort of pasturage, has a big place in New York State dairy herds.



We are raising three litters of Yorkshire pigs in pens with our dry cows and yearling heifers. The pigs eat out of a self-feeder in one corner of the pen which the cattle can't reach. For water, the pigs depend on the same automatic waterer the cattle drink from. To work it they stand on their hind feet and rest their fore-feet on a frame built around the bucket. Since they are pigs, they like to run the bucket over so we keep under it a half-barrel from which they also drink when it fills up. They have their fun, and we keep the floor dry and save the water.





CORN— A. H. HOFFMAN, INC., Box 41-S, Landisville, Pa., will be glad to send you their booklet, "Depend on the Corn With the Reserves." While writing for a copy of this, ask also for their new seed catalog and Farm Facts book.

PRIZES— Contests are entertaining and they often pay out in dollars, too. A contest with $400 in cash prizes is announced on Page 8 of the February 2 issue of *American Agriculturist*. All you need to do is to write a letter of not more than 500 words on The Methods Employed by Meat Packers in Marketing Meats, Poultry, Eggs, Butter and Cheese. You can get some information to use in writing the letter by writing to Dept. 128, SWIFT & COMPANY, Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Illinois.

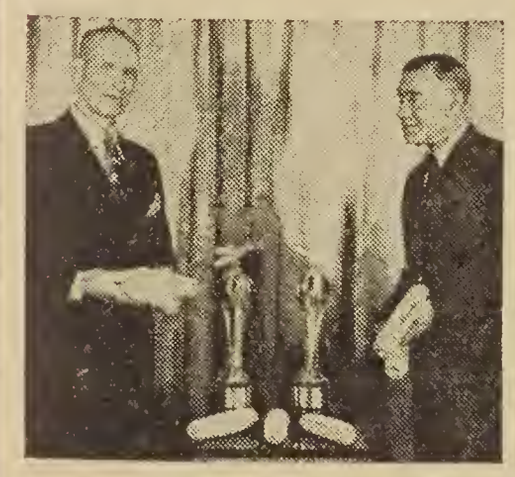
"CHORE SAVERS"— You will find a complete line of chore savers illustrated and described in the new JAMESWAY "Farm Building Book." You will find this book very handy whether you are remodeling or building a barn or any other farm building. Just drop a postcard to Jamesway, Dept., AG-146, Elmira, N. Y.

SAVE DOLLARS— A little repair work done at the right time may save several dollars. The SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO., Dept. 48, 570 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City, N. J., will be glad to send you without cost their "Repair Handbook".

SEED FACTS— EDWARD F. DIBBLE of Honeoye Falls, N. Y., will be glad to send his "Farm Seed Facts" to any *American Agriculturist* reader. In addition to descriptions of seeds available, the booklet contains many farm facts plus a summary of the 1946 farm seed situation.

BUYING A FARM— If you are planning to buy a farm, get "Down to Earth", a pamphlet that gives the whole story on LAND BANK loans. You will find a handy coupon on Page 19 of the January 19 issue of *American Agriculturist*, or you can just drop a postcard to Dept. A-1, P. O. Box 411, Springfield, Mass.

RECIPES— On Page 21 of this issue you will find a handy coupon offering a copy of ANN PILLSBURY'S "New Recipe Book" for a quarter. Fill it out and send it today. The offer is good only until May 1.



Erwin Everman, left, of Livingston County, N. Y., winner of the New York State championship in the 1945 DeKALB corn-growing contest. His yield was 95.31 bushels per acre. Mount Airy Farm, Shenandoah County, Va., W. W. Middleton, manager, at right, won the national championship, with 142.61 bushels per acre.

Nearly 6,000 DeKalb growers from 19 states and Canada entered the contest, and averaged 82.34 bushels per acre, which is about 2½ times the national average for 1945.

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE.

A BIT SLOW

"In October of 1944 my wife ordered some stainless steel utensils at a dinner given by an agent at one of our neighbor's homes. We paid about one-half down and agreed to pay the balance C. O. D. The utensils have never been delivered. We have written the company in Chicago and get no answer.

"Now they have started taking orders in the county again. Some of the people who ordered in 1944 have since died. The salesman said that when the order was taken the orders would be filled by Christmas of 1944."

A report from the Milwaukee Better Business Bureau states that they have had a number of similar complaints against this company. When the complaints were called to the company's attention, courteous replies were received, but no refunds were forthcoming. As a result, the facts were referred to the District Attorney and the Federal Trade Commission.

* * *

"HE READ IT"

Recently a farm family riding in their car became involved in an automobile accident through the careless driving of the operator of a truck which collided with them on the highway. Three of the four occupants of the car were injured quite seriously. A representative of the insurance company that held the truck insurance called on all of the occupants of the car for statements, and endeavored to get signatures to the statements he wrote in answer to his inquiries.

At the request of the insurance agent the young ex-soldier, who was the driver of the farm car, called at his office one day. The agent asked many questions and pretended to write down the replies given him by the young man. At the end of the interview, the agent looked at his watch, jumped up hurriedly saying he was late for dinner and said "just sign here".

The young man was brought up in a family that has read *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau for many years. That training had taught him to read before signing, and he read. To his amazement he found that the statement exonerated the truck driver from all blame, placed the farm car on the wrong side of the road and also stated that the young veteran was not injured, whereas as a matter of fact, he was knocked unconscious, had a severe head injury and was in the hospital several days.

As far as our experience goes, it is very rare for a representative of a licensed insurance company to try to take advantage of anyone in making an adjustment, but the experience which our subscriber relates indicates again the importance of reading papers before you sign them.

* * *

WHY BE ANGRY?

"Thanks very much for getting the pay for the canary birds I sold. The company was terribly angry and wrote a saucy letter, but they included a check for $85.00."

We certainly are glad you got the money. The fact that this buyer was "terribly angry" convinces us it would be well to hunt up another buyer. The letter we wrote calling attention to this debt was courteous, and any company that was reliable or any individual that intended to pay his debts would have found nothing in the letter to make him "terribly angry."

* * *

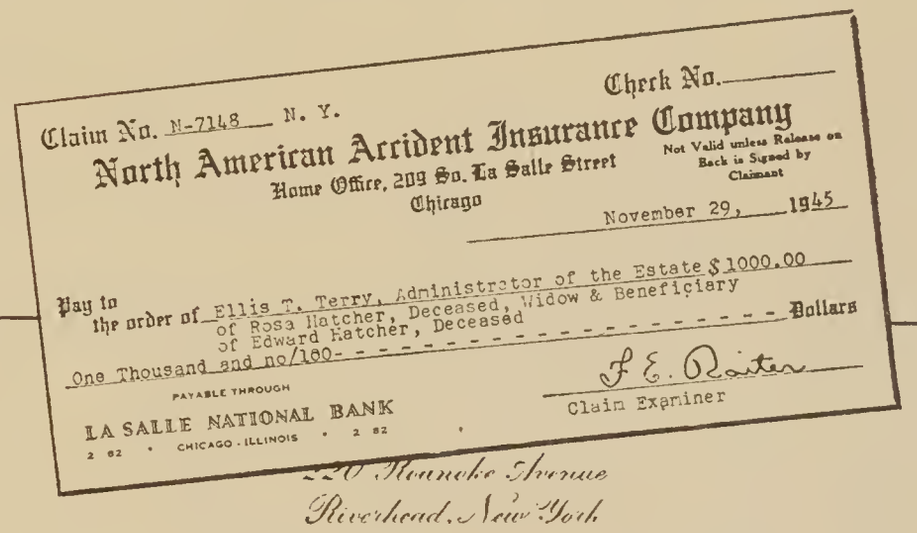
We are anxious to learn the address of Mr. J. M. Krausz, whose address was (or perhaps is) General Delivery, New York City. Mr. Krausz was an official in Suday, Incorporated, of Wilson, New York, which company has gone out of business in that vicinity.

If any subscriber can give us information as to Mr. Krausz' present address, we would very much appreciate it. Just write to the Service Bureau, *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, New York.

Train Crushes Car



EDWARD HATCHER and his wife, Rosa, were crossing the railroad tracks at Mattituck, Long Island. Along came a train and struck their car. They were both killed. He carried our policy; she was beneficiary so the $1,000.00 was paid to her estate and used to pay the funeral expenses of both.



Claim No. N-7148 N. Y. Check No.

North American Accident Insurance Company

Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street, Chicago

Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant

November 29, 1945

Pay to the order of Ellis T. Terry, Administrator of the Estate of Rosa Hatcher, Deceased, Widow & Beneficiary of Edward Hatcher, Deceased $1000.00

One Thousand and no/100- - - -

No Matter What Comes

I'll Have a Sure Market



REMEMBER the period after World War I when so many plants were closed up almost overnight that farmers were left with their milk and no place to take it. It was then that dairymen in the New York Milkshed decided to build through their own organization a system of facilities that would assure them of a market for all of their milk every day in the year.

Today League members have at their disposal 193 receiving and manufacturing plants, all conveniently located. Of these, 105, including 12 manufacturing plants, are League-owned, while 88 are private plants with which the League has contracts.

The 12 League-owned manufacturing plants have a capacity for handling as high as 27,000 cans of milk a day and manufacturing it into dairy products which are in greatest demand and which will command the best prices. These products include cream, ice cream, ice cream mix, whole condensed, skim condensed and chocolate milk, cottage cheese, whole and skim milk powder, cheese and butter.

Through these facilities League members are able to take care of all the milk they may produce in any season. They can process any "seasonal" milk and store the finished products for orderly marketing throughout the year.

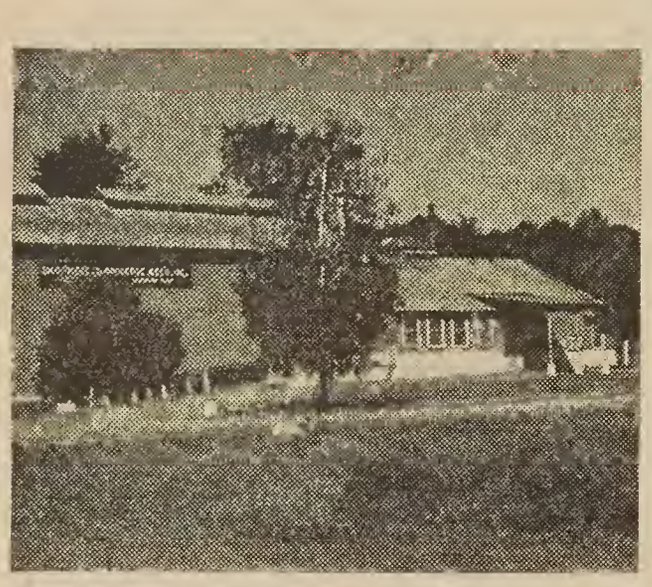
Facilities for marketing milk . . . from receiving plants to manufacturing plants that can process it when necessary to keep it out of the fluid market and thereby protect prices . . . are as necessary to the dairy farmer as the barn or milk house or any other facilities he may have on his own farm for producing milk. Milk plants and other facilities that farmers control cooperatively will always work for them.

Dairy Farmers Can Help Themselves by:

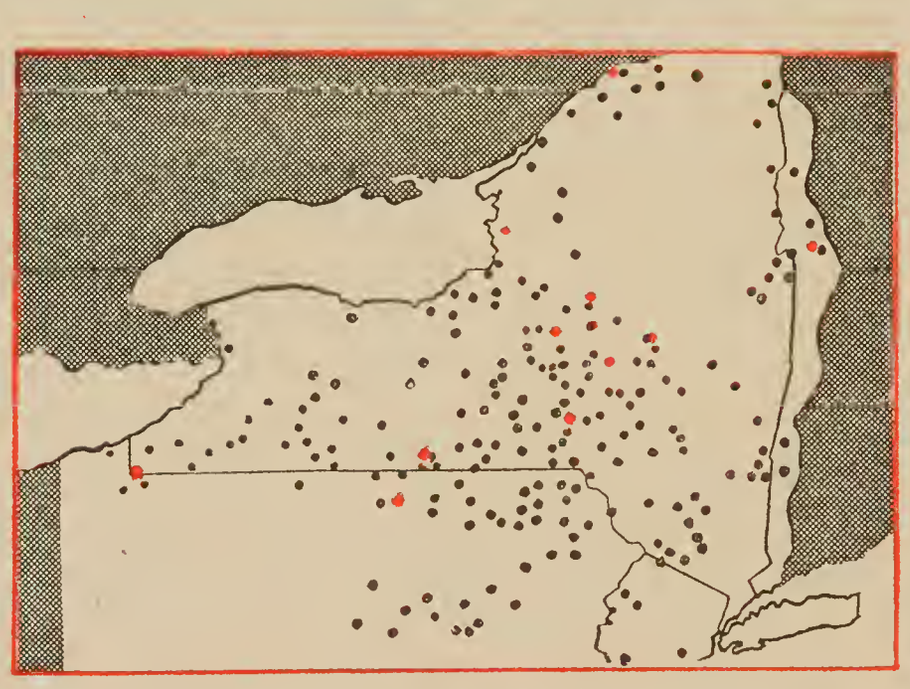
1. Leveling out production so that more milk is produced during the fall and winter months when higher prices prevail. Marketing more fluid milk means higher prices.

2. Joining with their neighbors in the Dairymen's League. Most League milk plants can handle more milk with little or no additional expense. Maximum use of facilities means greater savings to farmers. New members will share in the benefits of increased receipts and are always welcome.

League plants are convenient to farmers throughout New York Milkshed



This country milk receiving plant at Cazenovia, N. Y. is typical of the 105 plants owned by League members.



● Indicate plants that receive milk for the League.

● Represent League-owned manufacturing plants.



This modern manufacturing plant at Mt. Upton, N. Y. is one of 12 League plants which produces a complete line of dairy products.



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

MARCH 2, 1946



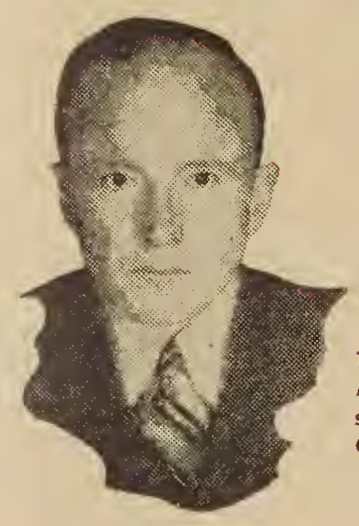
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Vermont Churches Work Together

By KENNETH C. MACARTHUR



The Reverend Auburn J. Carr, senior pastor of the Green Mountain Parish.

GETTING together is one of the marked tendencies of modern rural life. Good roads, automobiles, telephones, radios—all have helped to supply the physical means for breaking down the old isolation. This trend is seen in the economic field in cooperatives for buying and selling, in the educational world in the growth of public libraries and consolidated schools, and in the social life as expressed in farmers' picnics on a county wide basis and in Grange neighbors' nights. The church, in spite of the teaching of its Founder that "one is your Master even Christ and all ye are brethren" has all too often been a dividing force; but today the trend is strongly toward cooperation by one plan or another. Many forward-looking people dream of a united church.

Vermont has gone further in this direction than any other state, especially in reference to Congregational, Baptist and Methodist churches. An outstanding example is the Green Mountain Cooperative Parish in lovely Franklin County, in which six churches have joined together. They are the Memorial Congregational Church of Enosburg Center; the First Congregational Church, East Berkshire; the Second Congregational Church, Berkshire Center; the Community Baptist Church, Montgomery Center; the Montgomery Methodist Church; and the Richford Methodist Church.

Instead of six inadequately paid ministers who formerly served these churches there are now two who receive fairly good salaries with parsonages and allowances for the use of automobiles. The Senior is Reverend Auburn J. Carr, a graduate of Bates College and Boston University School of Theology, with further training at the Institute of Pastoral Care at Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston. He was born in Woodbury, Vt., where his father was a farmer and merchant. Mrs. Carr comes from a German-Swiss family of bookbinders with a long tradition of pride in craftsmanship. After attending Wheaton and Boston Teachers Colleges, she studied at the New England Conservatory of Music and taught four years in Boston. At the present time she teaches music in the public school in Richford and trains three choirs in the parish. She is the mother of two children and is a great help to her husband.



A real vacation church school attended by youngsters from churches in the Green Mountain Parish.

The other minister is Reverend Robert Moore, a graduate in chemical engineering of the University of Michigan who graduated from the Chicago Theological Seminary in 1942. His first pastorate from 1942 to 1943 was in the Methodist Church of Brodhead, Wisconsin. He has also had musical training and is a good song leader and young people's worker. He and Mr. Carr each preach three times each Sunday and drive their cars from ten to twelve thousand miles a year. Mrs. Moore is the daughter of a Swedish Congregational minister and is an organist who has studied theology as well as the arts.

This parish, therefore, has exceptional leadership on the part of both ministerial couples. The lay leadership consists of solid, intelligent farmers and business men. The Chairman is Carroll Leach of Enosburg Falls and the Vice-Chairman, Howard Parker of Montgomery. The Secretary is Lloyd Chaffee who operates a large dairy farm with a progressive pattern of pasture rotation, near Enosburg Falls. The Treasurer is Claude Marcy of East Berkshire.

The parish emphasizes an educational program. Together with the Vermont Council of Religious Education it sponsors a Leadership Training School for Sunday School teachers which has an enrollment of fifty. At Richford an especially effective program is maintained. There are three Daily Vacation Bible Schools within the cooperative parish. In the summer of 1944 Miss Eunice Pifrom, from the United Church of Canada, was maintained by the New England Town and Country Church Commission as a special worker. The parish sponsors the Green Mountain Forum which includes two outside churches and meets eight times a year to present important human problems for discussion.

Another educational agency is found in the "Weekly Communication from the Home Front" which has kept the absent service men in touch with community life and has been a means of getting ideas across to the civilian population as well. It, together with timely items about church activities, has appeared regularly in the Richford Journal-Gazette. Mr. Carr has contributed news and comment on individuals and events, as well as reports of things he has seen and done when away from the parish. Practically every family in the parish has a telephone so that it is easy to make contacts. There is a weekly radio program "People, Events and Opinions" which comes over WWSR, St. Albans, Saturday mornings at 8:15—a parish news letter, broadcast instead of mailed. This column is written alternately by A. J. Carr, Robert S. Moore, and Rev. Merle G. Stone, Pastor of Enosburg Falls and West Enosburg Methodist Churches, which join in the Green Mountain Forum.

Yet educational activities have not been allowed to interfere with personal religious life. Mr. Carr believes that it is dangerous to start any day's work without being prepared by the consciousness of the presence of God. The shut-in's and the pastor pray regularly and simultaneously at 9:00 A. M. and at 9:00 P. M. He likes to feel that he is making people realize that they count and that their personalities are being recognized. Sickness is a time to discover new opportunities of growth. There is a card for each family recording wedding anniversaries, birthdays, social and economic data, their relation to the church and Sunday School and significant notes. By the method of visitation evangelism two hundred members were added to the parish. In addition, there is a Pastor's Class, supplemented by individual counseling, every year.

(*Continued on Page* 23)

To get their livestock through next summer and fall, Northeastern farmers should plan now to . . .

Grow More Feed

In the grip of a nation-wide grain and protein shortage, farmers are forced to adjust their operations to a greatly reduced supply of feed. Feed supplies will be critically short at least until next fall's harvest, and permanent relief may not be in sight even then. These facts make it imperative for every Northeastern farmer to protect his own livestock by producing all the feed he can right on his own farm. Your cooperative G.L.F. can be of assistance in planning your program and in carrying it out. Things to think about in planning:

1. PASTURE EARLY AND LATE—Speed up early growth by an application of ammonium nitrate or 10-10-10 to permanent pasture sods before growth starts. Sudan grass and aftermath from haylands will furnish good grazing in mid and late summer.

2. A BIG HAY CROP—Plan for a hay crop big enough so that hay may be fed freely on pasture this summer and still have plenty for next winter. Top-dressing with superphosphated manure or complete fertilizer will increase yield. Cut early—if necessary put some of the first cutting in the silo.

3. POULTRY PASTURES—Poultry mash is even scarcer than dairy feed. Seed a poultry pasture in early spring if you don't already have one. Cow pasture will support the pullets until the new poultry pasture is ready.

4. GROW MORE GRAIN—Plant more acres if you can, but in any case get more yield per acre by well-prepared seed beds, careful planting, fertilization, and above all, selection of the best seed varieties. In corn, this means adapted hybrids. In oats, it means Vicland or some other approved variety which has a good yielding record in your locality.

NEWS NOTES

Seed Highlights

Alfalfa. Bad harvesting conditions in the major alfalfa-growing areas reduced the seed yield. However, G.L.F. buyers scattered all over the Northern section of the United States have been able to accumulate a substantial quantity of hardy and high-quality seed. It may be necessary for some patrons to use Northern Variegated instead of Grimm, but this should make little difference in the hay yield, since Northern Variegated is a descendant of such hardy, high-producing varieties as Grimm, Cossack, Hardigan, Ontario Variegated and Liscomb.

Clover. Supplies of Medium Red clover are short because of prolonged fall rains in the Middlewest. Alsike supplies are normal, and where possible Alsike should be substituted for Medium Red. Supplies of Mammoth and Sweet Clover are ample. Cumberland is slightly below normal. Ladino is in good supply.

Grasses. There is no shortage of any of the popular grasses. Grass should be used in mixtures with legumes wherever possible to conserve the supply of clover and alfalfa.

Oats. Stocks of the old, well-established varieties of oats are excellent. To meet the tremendously expanded demand for Vicland oats, G.L.F. has secured very large supplies of this new variety which has gained so much favor in the last two or three years.

Get Equipment Ready

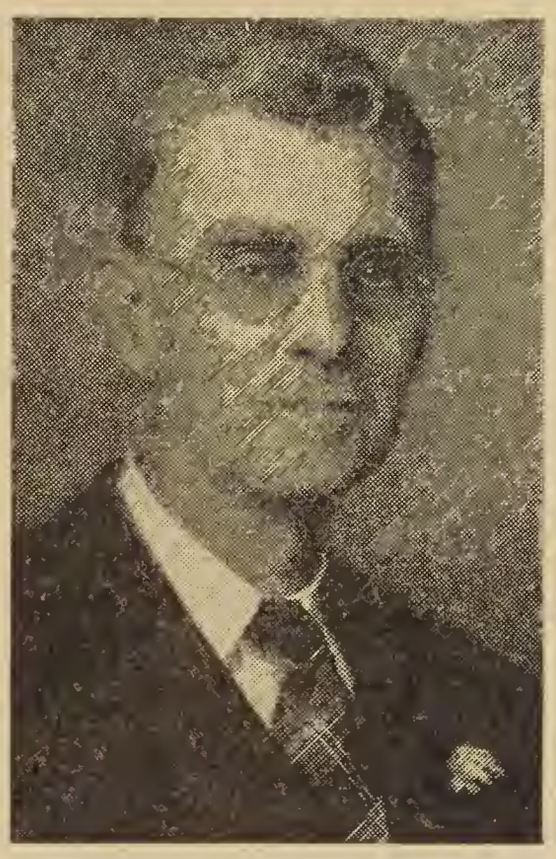
Less new machinery will be available this spring than any time during the war. On the great majority of farms, the old machinery will have to do the job another year. Now is the time to get the planting tools ready. Clean, oil, repair; order the necessary parts. Have things in shape to use the first good spring day.



GLF COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—*The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania*—
OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

E. R. Eastman Named to New York State Board of Regents

ON February 13, at a joint session of the New York State Senate and Assembly, E. R. Eastman, Editor and President of *American Agriculturist,* was elected a member of the New York State Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York for a term of 12 years. He succeeds Owen D. Young of Van Hornesville, N. Y.



E. R. EASTMAN

Mr. Eastman was urged to become a candidate for this position by the farm organizations of the State, represented by the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, and by many upstate educators and educational organizations interested in improving educational opportunities of rural boys and girls, and was elected through the vigorous support of these organizations, with the cooperation of leaders and members of the New York State Legislature and of Governor Dewey.

The Board of Regents consists of twelve members, one from each judiciary district of the state, plus three members-at-large.

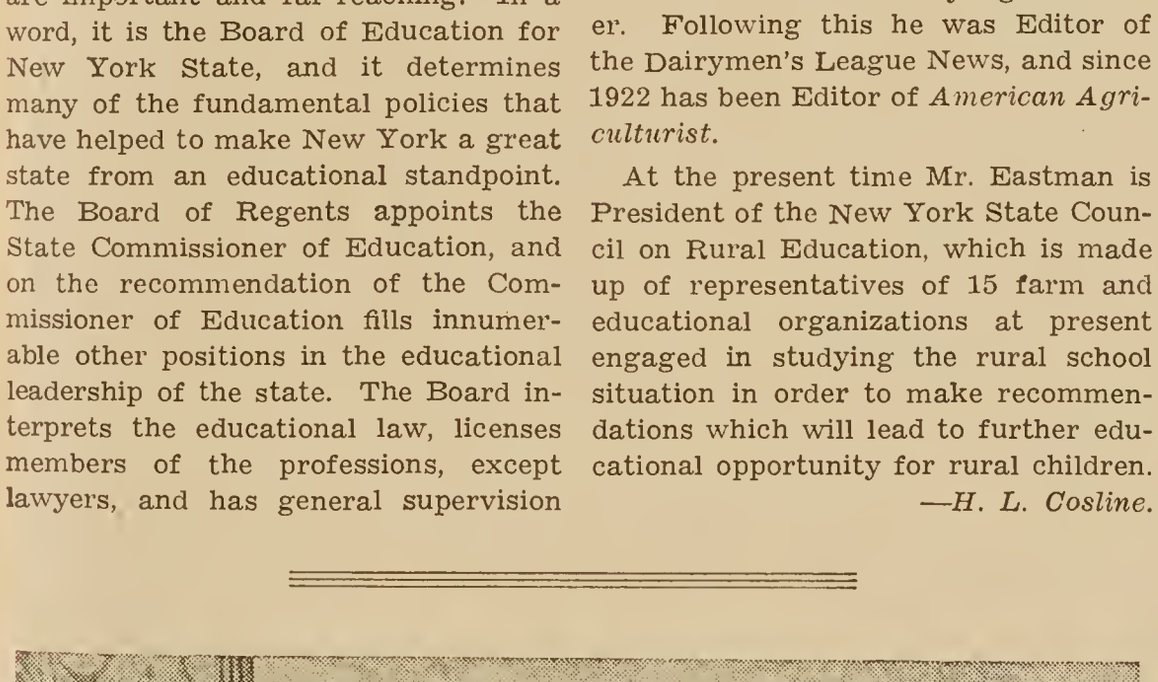
The duties and powers of the Board are important and far-reaching. In a word, it is the Board of Education for New York State, and it determines many of the fundamental policies that have helped to make New York a great state from an educational standpoint. The Board of Regents appoints the State Commissioner of Education, and on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Education fills innumerable other positions in the educational leadership of the state. The Board interprets the educational law, licenses members of the professions, except lawyers, and has general supervision of all schools, including the elementary schools, the high schools, the State Institutes and the State Colleges.

E. R. Eastman was born and raised on a farm and now lives on one at Freeville, N. Y., a short distance from Ithaca. Agriculture, education and rural life have always been his primary interests. He served for ten years as a teacher in public schools, including a one-room district school and a three-room graded school, and for several years was principal of a high school and teacher of vocational agriculture. He served as secretary of the Committee of Twenty-One, the recommendations of which served as a basis for the Central School Act, upon which have been organized the central schools. The recommendations of the Committee of Twenty-One also resulted in many other improvements in the rural school system.

Following his teaching experience, Mr. Eastman was a Farm Bureau Agent in Delaware County, New York, and then came to Cornell University as Assistant State County Agent Leader. Following this he was Editor of the Dairymen's League News, and since 1922 has been Editor of *American Agriculturist.*

At the present time Mr. Eastman is President of the New York State Council on Rural Education, which is made up of representatives of 15 farm and educational organizations at present engaged in studying the rural school situation in order to make recommendations which will lead to further educational opportunity for rural children.

—*H. L. Cosline.*



Four-H Dairy Club Winners at the annual meeting of the New Jersey Holstein-Friesian Association in New Brunswick recently. Winner of the top honor was Hobart M. Roberts, 19, of Montague, Sussex County, who is being congratulated by William H. B. Davis of New Center, Somerset County, chairman of the association's 4-H committee. The prize was a purebred heifer calf. Winners of runner-up prizes, $25 bonds, were Barbara S. Schick, 15, of Milford, Hunterdon County, and John Irving Stryker, Jr., of Neshanic, Somerset County.



IT'S *Colorado* CALLING

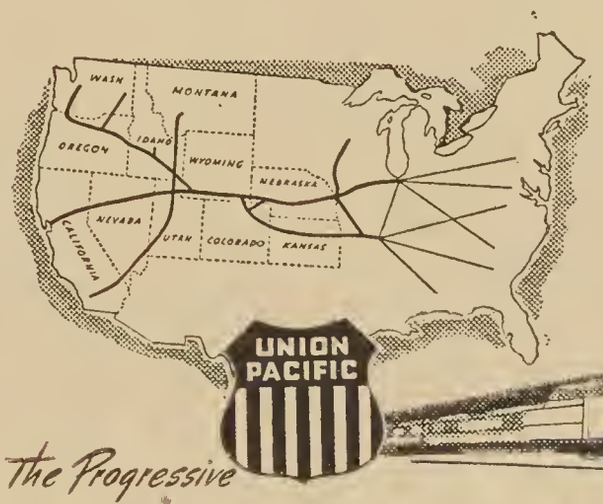
"As soon as summer arrives—and with rail travel conditions greatly improved—we'll be looking for you."

Yes, it's Colorado calling . . . the Colorado of mighty mountains and singing streams . . . invigorating sun-warmed days and restful blanket nights.

When you go, there's the swift Union Pacific Streamliner "City of Denver"—overnight, everynight, between Chicago and Denver; also fine train service from other points east and west of Denver. Your journey by rail will be the high spot of your vacation or business trip.

Remember that Union Pacific also serves California, the Pacific Northwest, and a number of famous National Parks such as Yellowstone; more western scenic regions, in fact, than any other railroad. It's the world's greatest vacation travel bargain.

For unexcelled rail service, to or from the West, go Union Pacific.



be Specific – say "Union Pacific"

The Progressive

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

ROAD OF THE *Streamliners* AND THE *Challengers*

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

MOON'S PHASES FOR MARCH

New Moon	3rd	1.01 p. m.
First Quarter	10th	7:03 a. m.
Full Moon	17th	2.11 p. m.
Last Quarter	25th	5.37 p. m.

WHERE DOES THIS LEAVE THE FARMER?

THE U. S. Steel strike was finally settled after 25 days by the workers getting 18½c per hour increase in wages and by the government approving a $5 a ton increase in the price of steel. The smaller steel companies and the workers either have settled or are expected to soon. Many other strikes will follow this pattern, with substantial raises both to labor and industry. Had government kept out of it, there would have been few strikes, for industry would have granted the wage increases through collective bargaining if the steel companies had been free at the start of the controversy to increase the price of steel $5 a ton with which to pay the increased wages.

But we rise to ask, where does this leave the farmer? **The answer is, holding the dirty end of the stick, as usual,** so far as any real consideration on the part of government is concerned. The government will probably eventually come forward with more schemes to use subsidies to keep down the prices of food to the consumer, even though with his high wages the consumer is better able than ever before to pay market prices for food.

Farmers do not object to high wages, for the farmer is a working man himself, only his working week is nearer 60 hours than 40 hours. Neither does the farmer object to business and industry getting fair prices for their manufactured products. They must in order to pay the high wages, and in order to pay for the use of capital and to take the usual business risks. **But the farmer does object to one kind of government policy for labor and business and an entirely different one for agriculture.**

High wages and price increases for manufactured products will of course result in greatly increased prices for everything the farmer buys. **His costs of production will be the highest in history.** Therefore, the prices for the products of the farm itself must go up to correspond with increases in wages and manufactured products, and they should be allowed to increase naturally without artificial subsidies or else our whole price scheme and our whole economy will blow up in another great depression.

PHILOSOPHY OF ILLNESS

By E. R. Eastman

SO THAT I might start the New Year off with a bang they came out to the farm late one night with an ambulance, loaded me in, and carried me off to the hospital. Now I know just how a corpse feels, for there is very little difference between a hearse and an ambulance and with my hazy state of mind I wasn't sure which kind of a vehicle I was in! However, I did wonder why they found it necessary to cart me off to the cemetery so late at night. Besides, I knew we were headed the wrong way for the cemetery, and it did seem to me that if I was in a hearse there ought to be more than the one lone car which was the only one following behind!

Arriving at the hospital I aroused enough to hear somebody explaining that due to the shortage of rooms they would have to give me a room in the maternity ward. After a day or so, apparently realizing that a mistake had been made, and that nothing was to be expected from me, they moved me to another room!

Seriously, although I do not recommend it, a severe illness IS one way to add to one's philosophy. There are compensations, and remembering my own illness I have reached conclusions that will always stay with me, and which possibly are worth passing on:

In the first place, I have never liked hospitals. In years past I have associated them, and the smell of medicine and ether that goes with them, with trouble and disaster. But I have lived to change my mind. **A good hospital is the most important institution in any community, and it should have the wholehearted moral and financial support of every citizen in the community.** There is a sad lack of facilities in most hospitals, and I am sure that if the general public really understood how much hospitals are doing with so little, they would get the support they so badly need.

Since a boy I have always had the greatest respect for doctors. My hospital experience has increased, if possible, my love and respect for the medical profession. There is no amount of money that can ever pay a good doctor for what he does. There were two or three bad nights when the Old Man with the Scythe nearly won the battle when I would come out of a daze to realize that my physician was right there fighting with me hour after hour, and later, when I began to recover, his visit was a high spot in the day.

What I have said about physicians goes for nurses, too. They are truly angels of mercy. There are of course doctors and nurses who are not worthy of their great professions, but so far as my own experience goes, in spite of the fact that there is a great shortage of nurses and that most of them are badly overworked, I received the best possible care, with never a cross or petulant word or look from any of them.

So I came out of the hospital with a very humble spirit, with a better appreciation of friends—those in the *American Agriculturist* who redoubled their own energies to do my work while I was away, and those everywhere who showered me with flowers and helpful letters. I am determined to find more time for my friends. What is more important?

This experience has also made me realize again how close are the ties of family. Since our three boys were very small, the motto for our family has always been: "All for one, and one for all." So the family rallied around. Bob came home by army plane and train from his camp in California. The Red Cross, one of the world's greatest institutions, helped Bob to secure his furlough quickly. George, just back from three years in the Pacific and ready to start on his job, hurried home. Donald left everything else to carry on the farm work with his brothers, and to stand by. And every day for three long bad weeks, morning and afternoon, I could open my eyes and stretch out my hand to find my life partner always there.

During those days and nights when the Old Man with the Scythe climbed upon my bed, gently suggesting that I go along with him to the Never-Never Land, it would have been easy, for death is not difficult and not feared when one is very ill. But we fooled the Old Man. There was too much opposition, for arrayed against him were the doctor, the nurses, the friends, and the family.

So here I am on the job again, expecting to live at least to be a hundred, and more determined than ever to try to justify the faith of friends and family and the sacrifices they have made for me.

THE WAY TO GET FALL MILK

IN RECENT years there has been a tendency away from fall and winter milk production, with an increase in the spring surplus. Last fall the shortage of fluid milk was acute, and an earnest effort is being made to get a more uniform milk production throughout the year. **The best way to do this is to increase fall and winter milk prices.**

As a matter of fact, cities are surely headed for a general milk famine unless the whole yearly scale of milk prices to farmers is materially advanced. Grain is scarce and high in price, farm labor is the highest in history, when it can be had at all, and there is no relief in sight.

Realizing this, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, supported by nearly every other milk cooperative, has petitioned the U. S. Department of Agriculture for a milk price increase of from 50c to 75c per hundredweight over the average amount received by New York milk shed producers last year.

What makes me mad clear through and alarmed for our entire freedom of enterprise and for the fundamental principle of American liberty is that any group has to **petition** the U. S. government for a just raise in milk prices or any other commodity. The place to sell milk or anything else is in the market place, not in Washington.

RIGHT PLATFORMS FOR COWS

ONE OF the difficulties in stabling cows is that some of them in nearly every herd are too long or too short for the platform on which they stand. As a result it is hard to keep them and the stable clean, and undoubtedly mastitis is spread in this way.

A remedy is difficult to find. As Ed Babcock has reported many times in his "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff" in *American Agriculturist*, he finds that letting the cows run loose in a shed on deep litter keeps them far cleaner than they can be kept in stanchions, and reduces the danger of mastitis.

Another remedy for cows who are not uniform in size and length is the possibility of adjusting stanchions to shorten or lengthen the platform, at least in part of the stable.

LESS WORKERS, MORE MACHINERY

FARMERS are now faced with the greatest shortage of labor ever known. Coupled with this problem is the fact that farm machinery is wearing out. The result is a tremendous demand for new farm machinery. But try and get it! Manufacturers are also faced with a labor shortage and crippling strikes. In one small community one dealer now has applications for 59 hay balers, and he will be able to fill only a small portion of these orders.

One result of labor difficulties both for the farmer and the manufacturer is that every effort is being made to invent and manufacture more labor-saving machinery. So it is safe to predict that less and less labor will be needed, both in farming and in industry, to produce more and more goods. That means fewer jobs and more labor difficulties, unless through more study and research, we can solve the problem of distribution. Not even in America, with its high standard of living, have we anywhere near all the things we want if we could get them and afford to pay for them.

Putting it another way, if we can work out our distribution problem, the demand for food and manufactured products would be so great that both labor and machinery, working night and day, could not meet that demand.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THERE is an old chestnut, and a good one, about a school commissioner who was visiting a two-room country school. The noise of unruly students in the next room so provoked the commissioner that he threw open the door and yanked one of the taller boys, who seemed to be doing most of the talking, into the room with him and stood him in the corner.

"Now," he ordered, "see if you can stand there and be silent for a while."

A little later a small boy stuck his head through the door from the other room and asked timidly:

"Please, sir, may we have our teacher back?"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 143, No. 5. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. Colby Bartlett, Associate Circulation Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

Will Vegetables Win or Lose in '46?

By Paul Work

VEGETABLES are big business in New York's agriculture. Roy Gillette's report indicates $105,000,000 worth produced in 1945, not greatly different from the figures for the previous two years but much higher than pre-war. About $48,000,000 of this was from potatoes and about $57,000,000 from miscellaneous vegetables. Processing would account for $12,000,000 or $13,000,000 of this $57,000,000.

A favorable feature of the vegetable outlook is that consumers have a new appreciation of the nutritive value and the table excellence of vegetable foods. Considering per capita consumption of fruits and vegetables in 1911 as 100, the figure was 140 in 1942. Producers, individually and through their organizations, will do well to make the most of the promotion that is being carried forward and to aid in the good work. Nor should the potato people be discouraged. The nutritive value of the potato stands high, people like potatoes, they eat them much and often, and their consumption may properly be heartily encouraged.

Public's Buying Power and Market Competition

Another highly favorable feature of the current picture is the strong buying power of the public. When such economic conditions prevail the consumption of miscellaneous vegetables is high. The question is, "how long will it last?" People seem confident that strong buying power will prevail at least for a time, but anyone who considers it permanent is engaging in dangerous wishful thinking. We had better be prepared for less favorable markets.

The business of producing vegetables has always been highly competitive. It does not take long for farmers to get into the vegetable game, fortunately; also, it does not take long to get out. Production of snap beans has gained considerably. They are easily grown under our conditions in spite of the labor problem involved in picking, and there is danger of over-expansion.

The cabbage situation likewise will bear careful watching. The wise grower will consider his planting plans very carefully each season in the light of competition during his marketing season, whether that competition be local or long distance. Competition in selling must take into account quality, convenience for dealer and housewife, costs and prices.

Saving Labor

Never again is labor likely to be as cheap as it has been in the past. Giant strides have been registered in the use of machinery, in better planning of seasonal operations, and in more efficient methods of doing the countless jobs that come up on the vegetable farm. The Federal-State Work Simplification Program has not neglected vegetables and a recent Florida bulletin by M. E. Brunk illustrates the kind of studies that are needed. Even though you do not grow celery this bulletin is worthy of study for it offers suggestions that can be applied to other crops and in situations very far from Florida. It is Florida Experiment Station (Gainesville) Bulletin 404, "Celery Harvesting Methods in Florida". Studies along similar lines have been carried on for years in Massachusetts, and more recently in New York. The latter are concerned principally with potatoes, cannery tomatoes, and cannery beans.

New Developments in Production and Marketing

Cooperative use of heavy equipment is increasing, especially in potato spray rings, but spreading to planting and harvesting jobs. The individual must be cautious in buying equipment, satisfying himself as to whether or not savings will be actually realized after all costs are considered. Some people become "machinery poor".

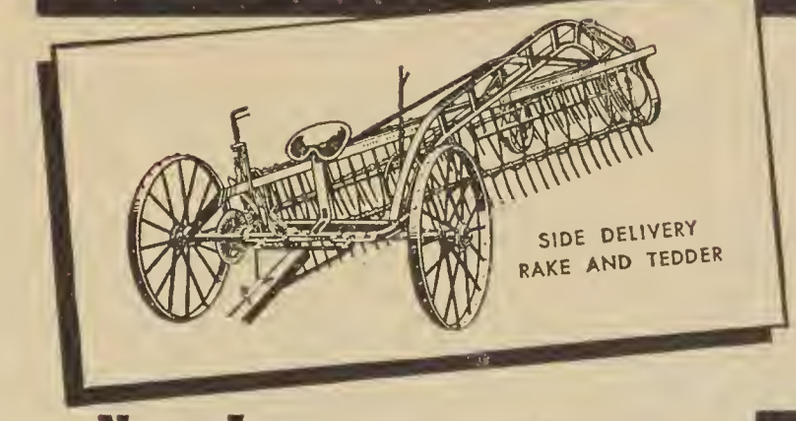
Vegetable growers are going ahead fast in both production and marketing. Experimental stations are working on vegetable products and they are turning out results. Soils and climates are better understood both as to suitability for the various crops and as to management. Fertilizers are better and they are cheap, affording one of the best ways to increase yields and so to decrease costs per unit. The use of oil sprays for weed control in carrots has become general among commercial growers and points the way to other developments. Irrigation is becoming more and more significant in the vegetable business and it is now feasible and profitable almost anywhere. New developments in the control of diseases and insects are making the headlines every day. (*Continued on Page* 21)

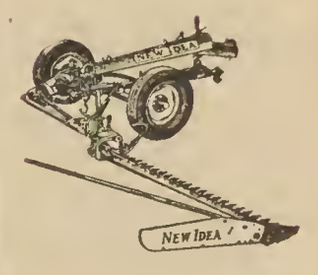


VERMONT'S "400 BUSHEL POTATO CLUB", 1945

Left to right: W. A. Willard, Derby; D. R. Salls of Salls Bros., Morrisville; Fred W. Peaslee, Guildhall; W. P. Brow, Albany; C. J. Batten, East Hardwick. Yields, as computed on a selected acre, were: Willard 423.7; Salls 554; Peaslee 516; Brow 431.7; Batten 403. These figures were all based on acreage which had passed field certification. Computations were made on field-run stock but running not less 70% Vermont certified seed grade.—*(Photo courtesy of Burlington Free Press)*

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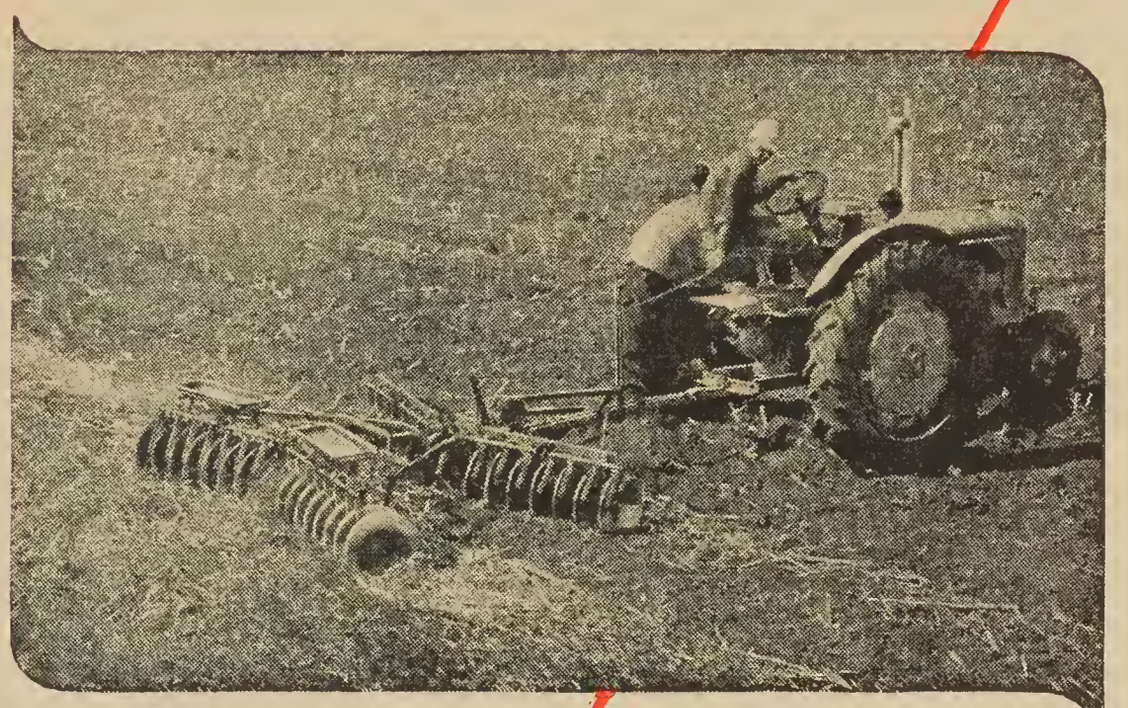
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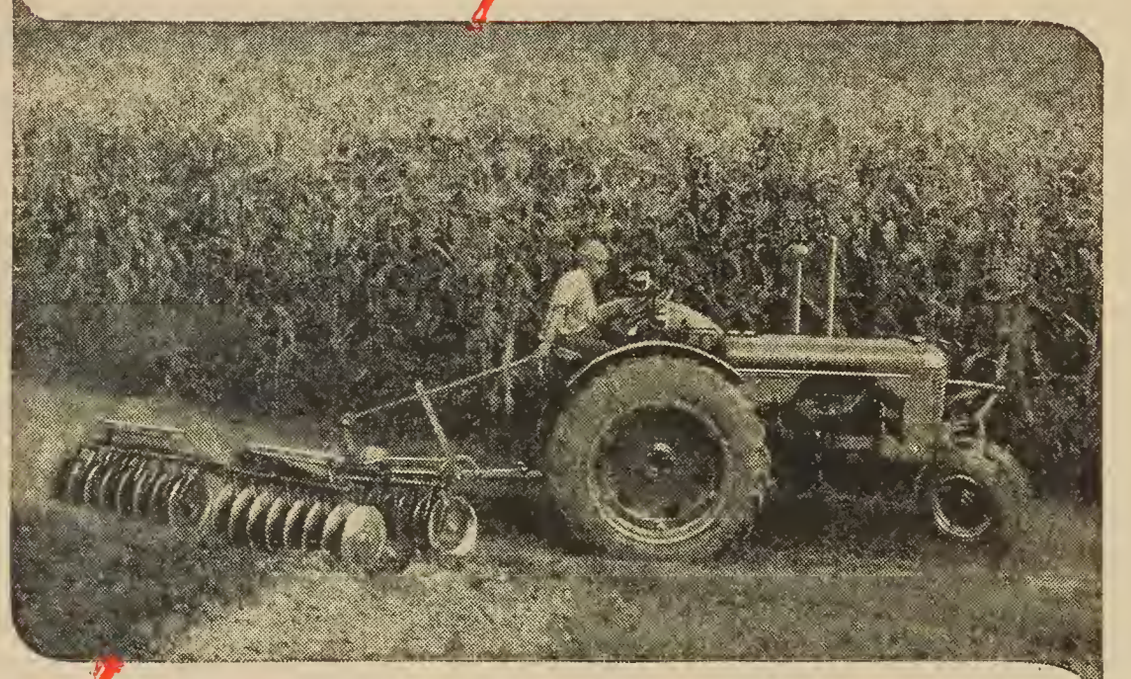
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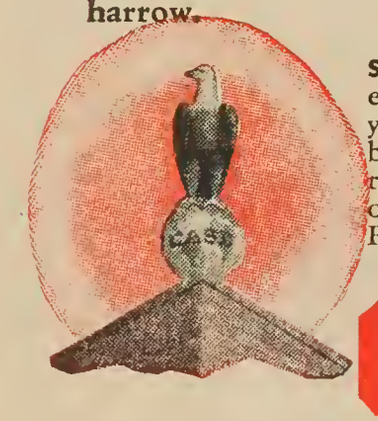


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CASE ★ ★ ★

More Sheep Planned in Schuyler Co., N. Y.

By James Hall

CHARLES HUSTON of Schuyler County, N. Y., has his own ideas about raising sheep, and to date they have proved very profitable to him.

In the first place he believes in grade ewes, claiming that they are easier to raise and care for than the fine strain purebreds. But he doesn't stop there—he keeps a registered Corriedale ram and finds that the resultant offspring gives him a hardier, disease-resistant flock.

Mr. Huston has one purebred Shropshire ram, too, but he never raises this sire's lambs to keep. They are finished off on grain and in a 40 acre limed meadow after it's been mowed, and then trucked over to the farmers' auction at Bath in Steuben County where, last Fall, they brought $14.40 a hundred and averaged 83 pounds.

More Wool

The Corriedale-sired lambs are carefully looked over and only the best looking ones kept for breeding. This rule-of-thumb method has panned out well, for Mr. Huston is now shearing from 12 to 19 pounds, and the wool grades right next to the top grade Cheviot. This is quite a jump from the 6 to 10 pounds Huston says is average for grade sheep.

Mr. Huston told me that a lamb from the Corriedale-grade parents will yield about 2 pounds more wool than her dam, and that this ratio has held during each succeeding generation, eventually reaching as high as the 19 pound figure.

Cooperative Selling

"We are adding a little more to our profit by selling our wool direct to the woolen mills through the Seneca County Wool Growers' Association," Charlie told me. "We Schuyler sheep growers are working now to have our own county pool this year. By cooperative selling we get every cent there is in the wool, less the handling charges."

He hasn't fully decided how extensively he'll go into sheep raising but did say that with his brother, Clarence, he has 35 head of Guernseys, and if they expand at all it will be in sheep. When we went over to the sheep barn he explained that he only made one trip a day to care for the flock of 80. "They're a lot less work than cattle and the profits are as much, in proportion to the work we put in. Yes, if I expand it will be in sheep."

Some Schuyler County farmers have already expanded in that direction. There are now 12,000 sheep in the relatively small county. Much of the rough terrain high above Seneca Lake is now bringing in cash through sheep. Part of the government-owned, cooperatively-operated Hector Grazing Area is in this same section.

Maintaining a Healthy Flock

While Charlie believes his breeding program has had lots to do with the health and production of his flock, he has other methods of keeping them in prime condition without having to wet-nurse them individually. He has found that he can keep better track of their condition by pasturing them at home. He has experimented with various worming methods, finally deciding that one pound of phenothiazine to ten pounds of salt, kept in the salt box all summer, "is the most wonderful remedy we ever struck. It seems to keep them clean or very near it and that saves wool!"

Charlie has what is to me a little different Bluestone drenching solution. It consists of two ounces of copper sulphate and two ounces of Black Leaf 40 to six quarts of water. The dose he uses is two ounces for lambs and four for sheep, twice a year. It works, for when he occasionally butchers lambs he finds them free of worms.

A Planned Program

Charlie is a member of the county Sheep Commodity Committee, of which Walter Ellison, near Watkins Glen, is chairman. This committee, with the cooperation of County Agent Irving A. Davis, has a year-long, comprehensive program to promote study in practical sheep raising.

The program started off with a banquet for growers, their wives, and all interested 4-H boys and girls at Watkins Glen, Feb. 5, when two Cornell sheep specialists, John Willman and George Johnson discussed "Management" and "What's New in the Sheep Business."

County Agent Davis said that a local farm will be the site of a sheep shearing school to be conducted early in April by Edward Bartlett of the Chicago Flexible Shaft Equipment Co. Johnson will return for this meeting.

Several vicinity farms will be the scene of drenching demonstrations in the latter part of April when postmortem examinations will be made to show some of more than a dozen parasites that pester sheep.

Custom Dipping

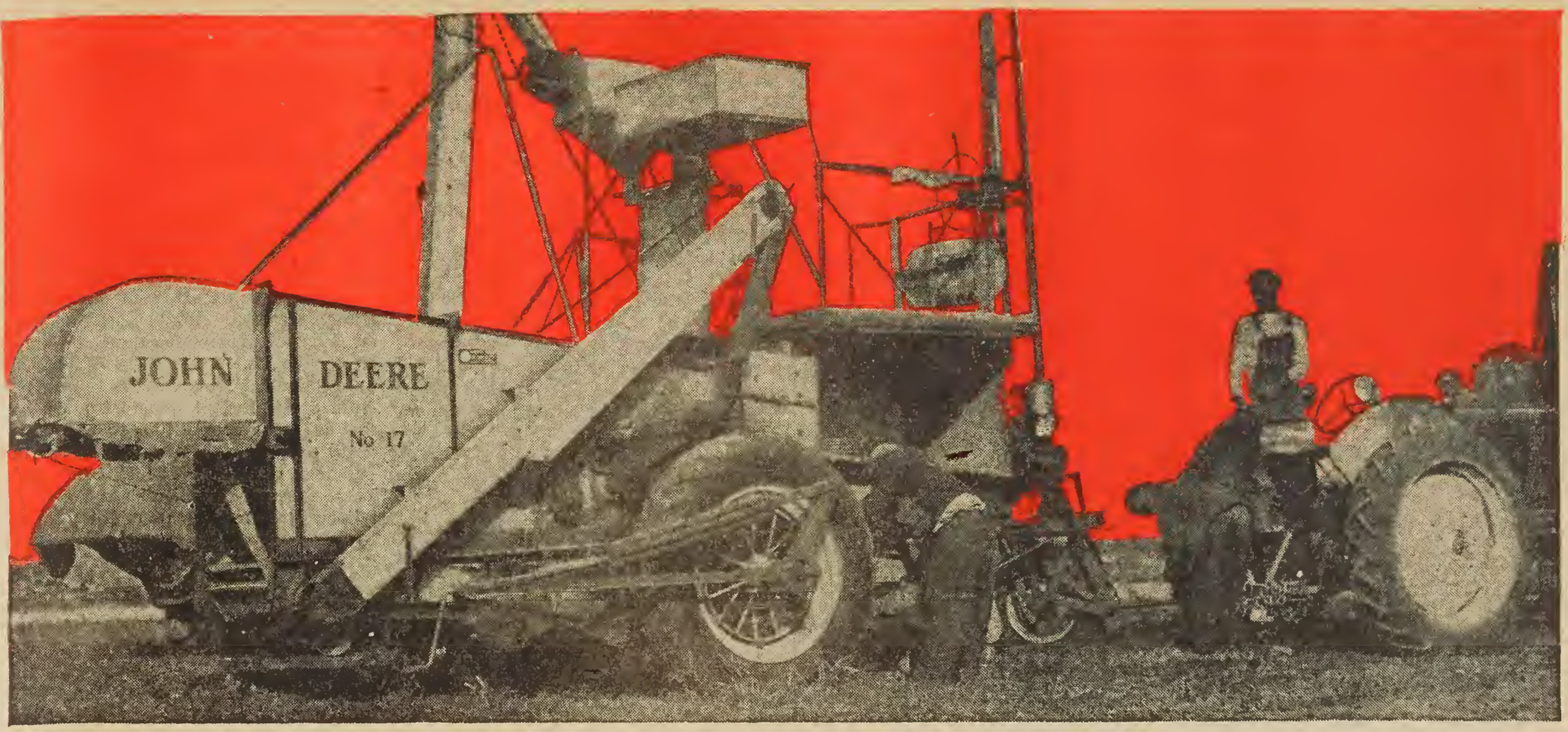
Another forward step in the Schuyler sheep business was made this winter with the completion at Burdette of a portable sheep dipping outfit. Last year 3,000 Schuyler sheep were dipped in a rig rented from nearby Yates County. With their own outfit, operated on a custom basis, it is hoped that nearer 5,000 will receive the benefit of dipping service this year.

High on the committee's planned program is a meeting in March with

(*Continued on Page* 19)

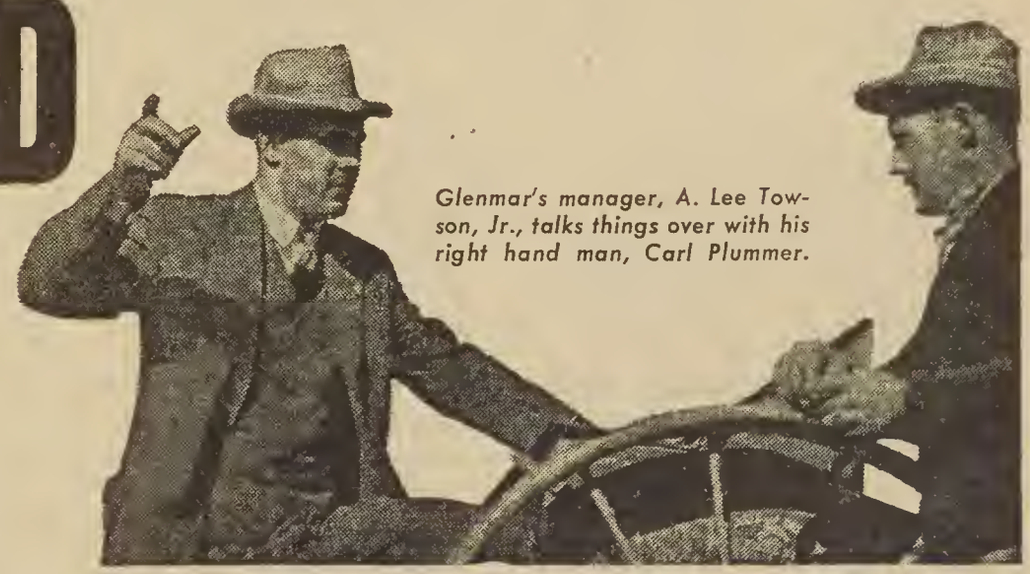


Charles Huston with a few of his sheep.



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Esso Chassis Grease *for grease fittings.*

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Busy mechanized scene at Glenmar's service center.

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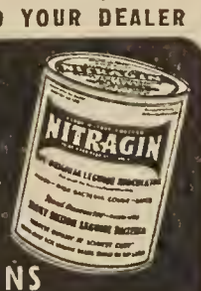
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A REMINDER—TAKE TO YOUR DEALER

New York Potato Growers Discuss Brewster Bill

By L. B. Skeffington

THERE is a potential market for a much larger crop of potatoes which can be grown in larger yields per acre and perhaps more economically, but the farmer himself has got to work toward this ideal condition rather than to expect that some government agency is going to legislate it for him. Such, in substance, was the theme of the 19th annual Steuben County Potato Convention at Cohocton, N. Y.

The event was noteworthy in that roads were free of snow for the first time in many years. Growers from all over the state turned out to tax the capacity of the high school auditorium. The turnout and the excellence of the program were tributes to Bill Stempfle, county agent, who, after 20 years, is seeing his county become a nationally-famous potato-producing area.

Brewster Bill Discussed

In a discussion of the Brewster bill, which would control potato acreage, growers indicated they opposed arbitrary controls. As moderator of the discussion, Prof. M. P. Rasmussen said he was neither opposed or favorable to the aims of the bill, but that as now written it was "atrocious." He said he assumed there would be changes and he advised growers to inform themselves, so that if there was a referendum they could vote intelligently. He said the bill in its present form would expect the Secretary of Agriculture to exercise almost divine powers.

Roy A. Porter of Elba, Genesee County, William Hodnett of Fillmore, Allegany County, and Arthur Youngs of Glen Head, Long Island, pointed out the flaws in such proposed legislation. Porter said he opposed trying to hold down production and force prices up, because reasonably cheap prices would promote consumption, "just as we have done it with onions." He objected to the philosophy of OPA which says one potato is just as good as another and "you can't get more for a good potato."

Hodnett said the policing of such an act as the Brewster bill would be impossible. He objected to exempting growers with less than three acres. He said there were 50,000 growers in the state who grew less than three acres, and that if half of them stepped up production one and one-half acres there would be no production control in spite of the bill. He said the bill would upset the trend of years to larger, more efficient operations.

Against "Props"

Youngs was frank in stating that growers would always be in difficulty as long as "government puts a prop under our arms and helps us along. The quicker we get out from under these bills, the better off we will be. The trouble with these programs is that somebody is running them who could not make a success of his own business. If good farmers develop their own program, that is something different." His remark that he was "dead against the bill" brought a burst of applause which indicated sentiment of the audience.

Babcock Advises Selling Idea of "Balanced Diet"

In presenting his "ever-normal refrigerator" program, H. E. Babcock said, "Without animal products what good are your potatoes? Certainly, no one wants to eat a cold boiled potato; but give them butter and gravy to make potatoes palatable and you have a different story."

Babcock's argument was that agriculture should not concern itself too much with urging people to eat more potatoes or some other commodity, but should work toward selling the public on the idea af a well-balanced diet. He quoted Dr. L. A. Maynard of the Cornell School of Nutrition as saying that from a nutritional standpoint the best diet is what people like to eat—meat, dairy products, poultry and eggs, fruits and vegetables. Babcock said that achievement of this goal of better nutrition would find the country unable to produce all the food that people need.

Urges Care with DDT

Dr. R. W. Leiby of Cornell said that when DDT was applied one to five times on a growing potato field, yield was increased from 40 to 100 bushels per acre. He said these yields could be duplicated this year, provided good seed was used, good cultivation practiced and weather was favorable. Leiby said that in tests DDT gave perfect control of Colorado potato beetle, and good control of flea beetle and leaf hopper. DDT remains active on the foliage for 10 days or so and made a "pretty good kill" of aphids. A one-shot spray or dust would handle all foliage insects, except possibly plant lice.

Lee Edmonds, one of the moving spirits of the convention for years, was unable to be present this year on account of illness. Those attending signed a "round robin" expressing their sentiments toward him. Theodore Capron of Wayland and Austin Otto of Atlanta alternated as chairman of the meeting. Art Wager, as usual, was clerk of the show, and judging was by Prof. Ora Lee.

C. M. Edwards, Avoca, took first prize for an exhibit of Katahdin potatoes and also was grand champion of the show. Walter Mehlenbacker, Wayland, was junior grand champion.

APPOINTED



MAURICE L. MALLERY

MAURICE L. MALLERY of Windsor, Broome County, has been appointed a member of the New York State Agricultural Conservation Committee. Appointments are made by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson.

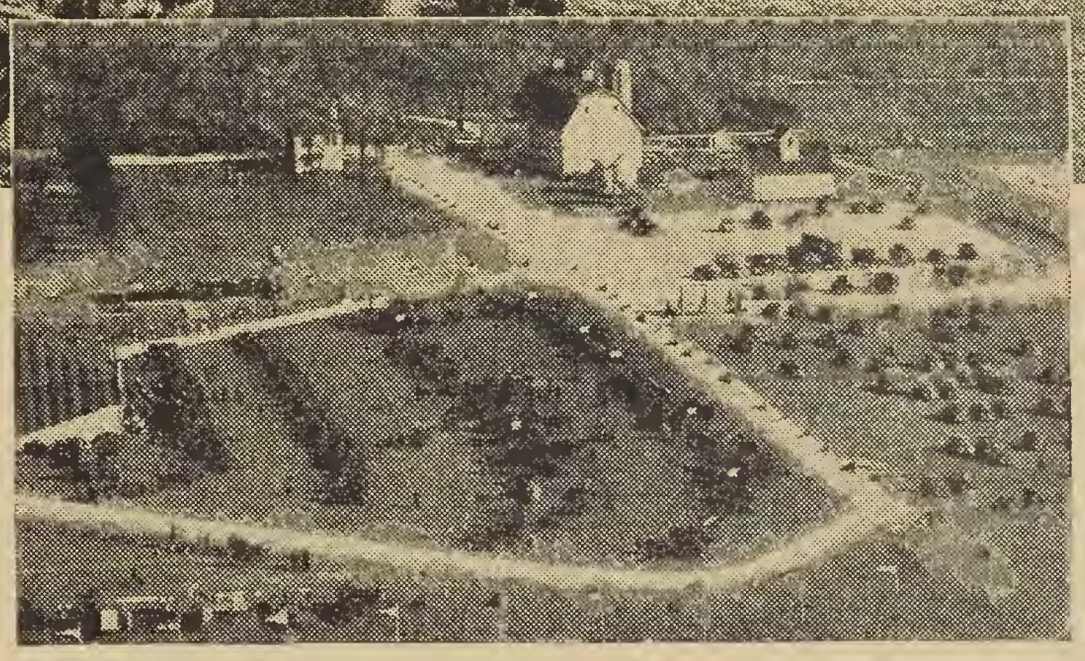
He is the fifth and final member of the committee, the others being R. J. Howard of Sherburne, Chairman; Ferris G. Talmage of East Hampton, L. I., vice-chairman; Carl Emerling of Boston, N. Y., and David Agne of Oneida.

The new state committee member owns and operates a 420-acre farm in Broome County, with the raising of certified seed potatoes the main enterprise. In addition he maintains a small dairy with 20 to 25 cows.

Mallery has been a member of his county conservation committee since the start of this program, and since 1942 has served continuously as chairman. He is a member of the Farm Bureau executive committee and is affiliated with the Grange and other agricultural organizations.

Coming- AS FAST AS WE CAN BUILD THEM





The photograph above and the airplane-view at the right were taken last fall at Hinsdale Farm near Chicago. At this display and demonstration International Harvester showed editors and educators the machines this Company has been making ready for the postwar betterment of the American farm.

THIS SEASON, for the first time in a period of years, the farmer begins his spring work in time of peace.

Can he be sure of getting his new tractor this spring—and the new, more efficient equipment he has been promised "at the close of the war"? No—he cannot be sure. It will take time to build the equipment and to fill the great demand in every dealer's community.

But you can bank on one thing: International Harvester, its many factories and the dealers who sell and service "IH" products, are bending every effort to get every possible new tractor and machine out to the farms and onto the fields.

Farmall Tractors, "A," "B," "H" and "M"; a great variety of Farmall Equipment; McCormick-Deering tillage, planting and cultivating tools for all sections; machines for haying; and grain and corn harvesting equipment will be turned out in record volume, depending on labor and material availability. *But bear in mind that many of the new products you read about in the farm papers will take many months to build in quantity.*

Our advice is that you keep in close contact with your International Harvester dealer. He is every bit as eager to get the new equipment from us as you are to get it from him.

A Few Comments from Visitors at Harvester's Hinsdale Demonstration

"I am especially pleased with the attention you are giving to family-size farms for I sincerely believe this is our most important unit."—*From a farm paper editor.*

• • •

"The true richness of America still rises from the soil, and the demonstration I witnessed yesterday offers hope and inspiration for the future of our nation."—*From a bank president.*

• • •

"Our impression is that Harvester is building what it thinks the farmer wants, and it has men out finding out what is wanted. The Company is *not* saying: 'This is what we build, and you can take it or leave it.' "—*From the editor of a farm equipment trade journal.*

GOOD LISTENING! Tune in next Sunday—the International Harvester radio program, "Harvest of Stars." Every Sunday at 2 p.m. Eastern time, NBC network.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

For the BETTERMENT of the AMERICAN FARM

"Easy does it"





Yes, "easy does it" when loading, unloading or handling livestock.

Bruises, crippling and death losses cost American stockmen 12 million dollars each year—equivalent to the value of a single file of market hogs stretching all the way from St. Louis to Chicago.

And the producers *do* pay those losses; *directly* through deaths and excessive shrink caused by bad loading and shipping practices . . . *indirectly* through bruises (we find them in over 20% of all livestock slaughtered!) which reduce the value of otherwise good carcasses. Yet a great part of those losses can be prevented with a little extra care when loading, unloading and handling.

So, that's why we suggest "easy does it"—and that you keep these six "loss-stoppers" in mind: (1) Never beat animals with whips or clubs. Use canvas slappers or electric prods . . . (2) Inspect chutes, trucks and cars for nails, splinters, etc. . . . (3) Furnish good footing; bed properly. For hogs, cover dry sand with straw for winter shipping; use wet sand in summer . . . (4) Cover floors of loading or unloading chutes with straw . . . (5) Do not overload. Partition mixed loads . . . (6) Easy does it when trucking. Avoid sudden starts and stops. Check your load frequently for crowding.

We'll be glad to mail you instructive Agricultural Research Bulletin No. 20, "Preventing Losses in Handling Livestock." Address request to Department BB, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Ill.

REMEMBER PRIZE LETTER CONTEST

closes May 1. $400 in cash prizes for best letters on "Methods Employed by Meat Packers in Marketing Meats, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, and Cheese." See our January and February advertisements in this paper for details. For full information, write Department 128, Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Illinois.

Soda Bill sez: . . . that too many folks never let thinking interfere with their talking.



. . . that it seems like many hands want light work.

THE EDITOR'S COLUMN

From time to time, it will be our policy to have various members of the Swift & Company organization write this column. So, let me introduce to you this month's "guest editor," T. G. (Tom) Chase, one of my associates in the Agricultural Research Department.

F. M. Simpson. *Editor*



T. G. Chase

There's an old story about a downstate cattle feeder who brought a load of steers to Chicago to be sold. He turned them over to his commission man, then wandered around the Yards, for it was his first trip to Chicago. Soon he was back, all excited—"Sell those steers right away for whatever you can get. There's not enough people in the world to eat all the cattle I've seen here!"

The salesman managed to calm him down and sent him downtown to see the city. He landed in the heart of Chicago, took one look at the crowd of people, and dashed into a drugstore to 'phone his salesman. "Hold those steers of mine for the highest price. There's not enough meat in the world to feed all these people!"

This old story makes a good point. All of you know the price we can pay for your livestock is governed by what we can get for the meat and by-products. Also you know that what we can get for the meat and the by-products is greatly affected by the supply of livestock and the demand for meats. The ever-present problem among producers and meat packers is the matching of the supply with the demand, wherever the supply and demand may be. The job of nation-wide meat packers is to balance the supply of meat with the demand by efficient distribution of the meat to the places where people want to buy it.

Clean the Brooder House before — not after — it is moved to clean ground. First scrape and brush all dirt and dust from the walls, ceiling, window sills, and ledges. Then scrape and sweep the floor thoroughly with a stiff brush. Next scrub the house with boiling lye water, using one ounce of lye to one gallon of water. When dry, spray with a good disinfectant and then move to the new location.

PLANNED CALVING SCHEDULES

By K. S. Morrow, University of New Hampshire



K. S. Morrow

Dairy herd production may be influenced as much by management factors as by the inherited producing ability of animals. A sound and profitable breeding program includes an understanding of production variations due to herd management and environment as well as the keeping of milk and butterfat records on single animals or the entire herd.

In recent studies of 4,030 lactation milk records of dairy cows in New Hampshire Dairy Herd Improvement Associations, analysis was made of the influence of month of calving on milk yield and economy of production. Results showed cows that calved in December producing 1,712 pounds more milk than those calving in June. In addition to lowered total production, summer calving cows produced less milk per unit of grain fed than cows calving in other seasons. Part of this loss is preventable if dairymen compensate for low feeding value and scarcity of roughage in late summer pastures. Supplemental feeding is a sound practice during this period, when milk yield should be at its highest.

The above factors should all be considered in planning calving schedules to get maximum yield and economical production.

Martha Logan's Recipe for

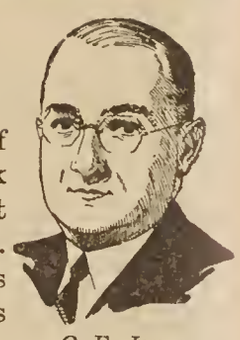
CREOLE PORK CASSEROLE

(Yield: 9 Servings)

1½ pounds ground pork shoulder
3 onians
1½ cups coaked macaroni
1½ cups cooked tomatoes
1½ cups grated cheese
¾ teaspoan salt
¾ cup bread crumbs

Chap onions fine, and brown with pork in fry pan. Drain off fat. Add macaroni, tomatoes, cheese and salt. Turn into baking dish, cover with crumbs. Bake 45 minutes in a moderate oven (350° F.).

YOU RAISE 'EM— HE SELLS 'EM



O. E. Jones

It is a far cry—an average of over 1,000 miles—from livestock on the Western range to meat on the kitchen range. Ollie E. Jones is the man who, perhaps more than any other, helps bridge that gap.

Ollie Jones, born on a farm in central Illinois, has never lost his interest in agriculture. He now produces and feeds livestock on his 500-acre farm in Illinois.

Taking a beginner's job with Swift & Company, he learned the business literally "from the ground up." He advanced steadily through many divisions of the Company, to become vice president in charge of sales, advertising and merchandising.

The nationwide sales departments which he heads market more of the products of American farms and ranches than any other organization in the country. That's why we say at the start of this story, "You raise 'em—he sells 'em."

OUR CITY COUSIN



CITY COUSIN ON THE LAM
COULDN'T TELL RAM FROM LAMB—BAM!

INTERESTING NEW MOVIES

We have a new and interesting movie named "BY-PRODUCTS" telling of the by-products of cattle, hogs and lambs. We will gladly send it to you for group meetings. All you pay is the postage one way. This film is in great demand, so there may be a two-week delay, or longer, in getting it to you. Other films available to you on the same basis are: "Livestock and Meat," "A Nation's Meat," "Cows and Chickens . . . U. S. A." Write to Dept. 10A . . .

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CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

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Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years—and Years to Your Life

Growing More Cow Feed This Summer

By George Serviss

THE protein and feed grain shortage has become so critical that it leaves the northeastern farmer little choice but to work out part of the solution on his own farm. Just when the shortage of protein and feed grains will end is anyone's guess. A reduction in livestock numbers, plus bumper crops of all grains in this country this year, plus ample crops to take care of human needs in the rest of the world would ease the situation, but there is no way of assuring such a happy combination of events. It looks doubtful that there will be an adequate supply of protein and feed grains until the crop of 1947 is harvested.

There are many things that dairymen can do to ease the situation on their own farms. Most of them are sound in normal times and not mere palliatives to relieve a temporary condition.

Feed from Pastures

The number one protein and grain saver is better pasture. Good pasture throughout the grazing season can save a lot of grain and protein. The following suggestions for accomplishing this are listed in the order in which they may be done. The order of their importance will vary with the individual farm.

The first thing is an application of 150 to 200 pounds per acre of ammonium nitrate or 400 to 700 pounds of a high nitrogen mixed fertilizer such as a 10-10-10, 7-7-7, 8-16-16 and 5-10-10 to permanent pasture early this spring. In order to reap the largest possible benefits, this treatment should be made before growth starts. This will result in earlier growth, and consequently earlier grazing. Ammonium nitrate should generally only be used where the pasture has been previously treated with minerals. The mixtures will result in more lasting improvement. Generally only about one acre for every four cows should be treated this way every year since the treatment of additional acreage results in more spring pasture than can generally be utilized.

The next move that can be made is the sowing of Sudan grass immediately after corn is planted. Sudan grass is usually ready to graze in about seven weeks after sowing and furnishes a lot of grazing at a time of the year when even the best permanent pastures do not provide adequate feed. Sudan grass should be fertilized the same as corn.

Early Haying

On many farms Ladino clover-grass, or alfalfa-grass aftermath will be available for grazing in mid-summer. Top dressing such fields in the spring or immediately after haying will insure better grazing if they were not top dressed last fall. Mixtures like 0-20-20, 0-19-19, or 0-14-14 should generally be used. The early haying of such fields will, of course, make them available for pasture earlier.

Anytime during the grazing season is a good time to treat permanent pastures with superphosphate or with such mixtures as 0-20-20 or 0-14-14. The latter part of August or early September is a good time to apply fertilizer containing nitrogen to permanent pastures in order to provide better fall grazing. Late fall applications on grasslands are effective for spring improvement.

We need another big hay crop this year—big enough so that hay may be fed freely on pasture and fed up to the limit of the cows' ability to consume it next winter. On timothy, ammonium nitrate applied at the rate of 100 to 150 pounds to the acre, or 300 to 500 pounds of such mixtures as 10-10-10 or 7-7-7, will substantially increase yields. For alfalfa and Ladino clover, use a fertilizer like 0-20-20, 0-19-19, or 0-14-14. The increased yields resulting will cost much less than it normally costs to buy hay. Superphosphated manure will, of course, do just as well.

If haying can start early and if we are blessed with good curing weather, a very substantial cut in grain feeding can result, provided a cow is given all of the hay she can eat.

Raising Grain

For those who have the land, additional grain acreage is certainly desirable. It will not be wise, though, to sacrifice needed hay acreage to grow grain. The grain crop to consider first is corn. Where it will ripen, it usually yields more pounds of grain to the acre than any other grain crop. Every acre that can be put into corn for grain will be a big help. The use of adapted hybrid corn in place of open pollinated will also substantially increase the yield. There is now an adapted hybrid for all corn growing sections of the Northeast. Somewhat more liberal fertilization than normal is also desirable for corn this year.

Farmers will probably sow more oats this year than last, since it was too wet last spring to get all of the oats sown. This seems to be the year to sow a variety that may be depended upon to yield well even if rust is bad. Vicland seems to be the most dependable variety available although it may not always be at the top in yield.

The shortage of protein and fats is reviving interest in soybeans for grain. They have a place on some farms, but they do not yield as much total feed as corn and have not been as dependable as oats. Where they have been successful they are a valuable feed crop.

Top Dress Wheat

Much of the wheat crop was sown late and probably will not be very thrifty in the spring. Where this is the case and the wheat is still alive, a

(*Continued on Page* 13)



Frank T. McEvoy, *(left)*, vice-president of the New York Power and Light Corp., Albany, N. Y., is awarding the scroll of his company to G. Emerson Markham in observance of the WGY Farm Forum program's 20 years on the air, during which time Markham has been in charge of agricultural broadcasting. He inaugurated the General Electric station's farm programs in late 1925.

Markham is also in charge of science broadcasting at WGY, Schenectady, as well as manager of the G-E frequency modulation station, WGFM, and manager of the company's television station, WRGB.



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Timothy-Alsike Natural Mixture
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. . . . Nor can you raise good melons from poor seed. Many years of breeding and selection have gone into Harris' Special Strain of Bender's Surprise Muskmelon. The same is true of our special strains of

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ONION PLANTS— choice select Bermuda and Sweet Spanish.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Shipping daily until June 15th. Prepaid. 300, $1.10; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.00, 3000, $3.50; 6000, $6.50. Send check with order. Give both mail and express address.

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WISCONSIN GROWN

VICLAND OATS

HIGHLY RESISTANT TO SMUT AND RUST

VETERANS and OTHERS!
Let us set you up in business. Attractive proposition for representatives in unassigned territories. Write today!

Also complete line of field and vegetable seed. Contact our local agent or write

L. P. GUNSON & CO.
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It's a wonderful feeling



...to know that your cows have

UNIFORM MILKING...EVERY DAY!

There are many kinds of milking—hand and machine... but there is only one "magnetic" milker —the De Laval Magnetic *Speedway*... that assures uniform, fast and regular milking at all times. It is a wonderful feeling to *know* that your cows are being milked in the same uniform, correct way day after day. And the results of De Laval Magnetic *Speedway* fast, uniform milking are wonderful, too. Why not talk it over with your De Laval Dealer today?



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De Laval MAGNETIC SPEEDWAY Milking

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DE LAVAL SPEEDWAY MILKING TRUCK

The De Laval *Speedway* Milking Truck will enable you to obtain the utmost efficiency, convenience and good results from your De Laval Fast Milking program. Sold complete with four white enamel pails and De Laval Strip Cup. Ruggedly built... finished in durable white enamel... and equipped with strong rubber-tired wheels. It's a *must* for best milking. See your De Laval Dealer.



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DE LAVAL

THE ANNUAL WINTER BATTLE

against CATTLE LICE

THE annual winter battle against cattle lice is not so difficult if a louse powder of proven effectiveness is correctly applied at the right time.

Three seasons of work by Doctor Matthysse of Cornell have shown that louse powders based on rotenone or sabadilla are very dependable and the U. S. Department of Agriculture has found that DDT is also effective. Rotenone is the active insecticidal principal of a powder made from the roots of a tropical plant grown in South America and the East Indies. These powders commonly contain from four to five percent of rotenone and are diluted with pyrophyllite or talc for most uses.

Cattle louse powder should contain one-half per cent of the active ingredient. Material of this strength is usually available either as cattle louse powder or as garden dust. If the garden dust is used on cattle, the label should be examined carefully to make sure no arsenic or copper is included in the formula.

Sabadilla comes from the seed of another tropical plant. One part of finely ground sabadilla seed mixed with nine parts of wettable sulphur or talc makes a good louse powder. Treatment with lime, or heating, increases the insecticidal power of sabadilla and some of the prepared powders now on the market have been so treated. DDT should be used in the ten per cent strength against cattle lice.

Thorough Application

Effective cattle louse control requires the use of plenty of powder, at least three ounces for each grown animal. It must be applied to all parts including the ears, face, legs and brush of the tail. Many dairymen dust only the ridge of the back and other obviously lousy areas. This is a temporary measure which probably will have to be repeated frequently. It is more economical of time and material to dust the entire animal the first time over. It is also advisable to dust the entire herd when the first lice are found on any individual. The young stock are usually the first to develop noticeable infestations and they should be inspected at frequent intervals, beginning a month after going into the barn in the fall.

Hand application of louse powder using a shaker can is effective but slow and wasteful of material. The work can be done in a hurry if one of the bellows type puff dusters is used. These little machines give out a small puff of dust each time the lever is operated and therefore can be more accurately controlled than a fan type duster which delivers a continuous stream. The small nozzle on the puff duster should be replaced by a home-made one about the size and shape of a small scoop shovel, with two-inch canvas flaps around its edges. The duster tube is attached where the shovel handle would be. In operation the shovel-shaped nozzle is held within two inches of the animal's skin and the lever operated once in each position.

By moving the nozzle along about a foot at a time a cow can be covered with dust rapidly, and her under surfaces covered much more thoroughly than with a shaker can. This duster costs fifteen or twenty dollars but will pay for itself in a few seasons in time and material saved and in more effective louse control.

Any new animals brought into the barn after the herd has been deloused should, of course, be dusted whether they appear to be lousy or not.

—*H. H. Schwardt*

How A.D.A. Has Used Your Money

About a year ago we were urged to join the American Dairy Association of New York and to contribute some money to them. I did so, but now I am wondering what was accomplished with the money. I would appreciate any information you can give me.

THIS request was forwarded to A. D. Hakes, secretary-treasurer of the American Dairy Association of New York, Inc. After commenting on some of the general activities of the Association, such as working for returns for agricultural labor equal to those of industrial labor, Mr. Hakes writes as follows:

"The Board of Directors of the American Dairy Association of New York, at a conference of that group with Owen Richards, manager of the American Dairy Association on August 6, 1945, recommended that promotional funds contributed by farmers in the New York Milk Shed territory on the basis of June 1945 poundage, be expended in approximately the following percentages:

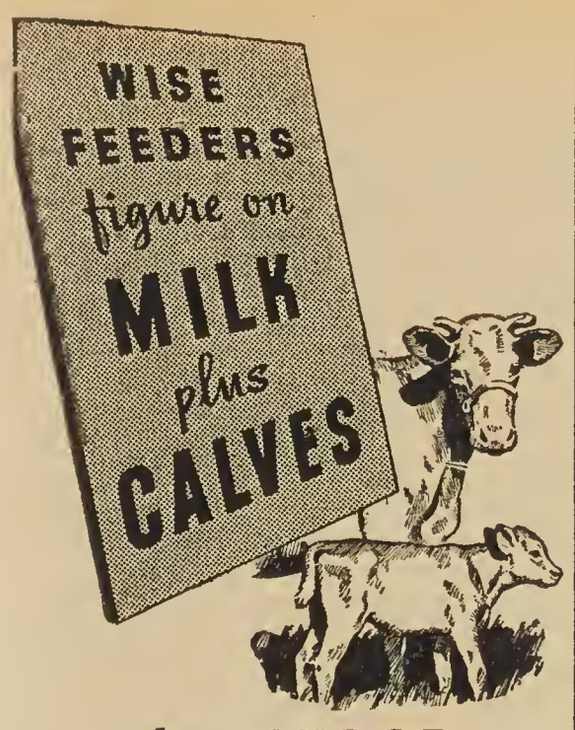
Radio	20%
Billboards	30%
Magazines and newspapers	30%
Reserve	20%

"Billboards featuring fluid milk have been placed around the principal as well as the secondary markets. Two more showings are anticipated.

"Contracts have been made for the continuation of the radio program over NBC, Station WMAQ, Chicago, at twelve o'clock noon Sundays, central time, for a period of thirteen weeks. (They began January 27). Special features of this program in the past include an interview with Secretary Anderson on the first day after he was sworn in as Secretary of Agriculture. Another feature was a statement released in February, 1945, showing that through subsidies paid to producers, consumers were buying milk at 2c per quart less than cost of production. This radio program was relayed for several weeks over WHAM, Rochester, and is scheduled over WBC, Washington, D. C., at 1:00 p. m. eastern standard time. Unsuccessful efforts have been made to get time on Buffalo, Syracuse, Schenectady and New York stations at this same hour.

"Advertisements have been carried in newspapers and magazines of wide consumer circulation. Due to the importance of butter in the price structure, recent ads have been carried in trade journals advocating the rise in price of that product as recommended by Secretary Anderson. One of these appeared in the 'New York Times' within forty-eight hours after the Secretary's announcement. Its schedule included: 'Creamery Journal', February 1; 'Cheese Reporter', February 5; 'American Milk Review', February 5; 'American Butter Review', February 15; 'Dairy Record', February 20; and 'Milk Dealer', February 20.

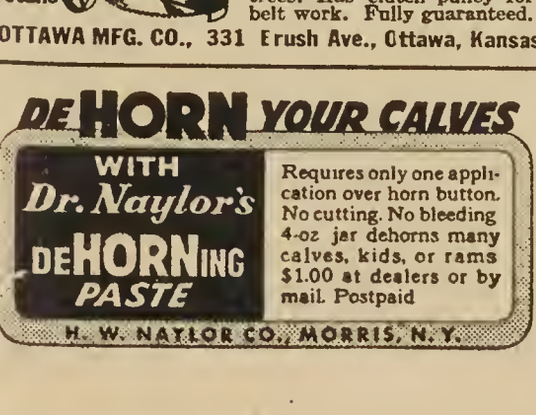
"Very little of the New York milk producers' money was available last year until the time when milk supplies began to be short. Funds in a limited amount are now available and will be used to create additional demand when these products are available."



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The key to high milk yield . . . and the key to healthy calves is the same. Vigorous digestion and assimilation at all times is the one requirement in every cow if she is to complete her "cycle" and get the most for her owner out of the money spent for feed and care.

Digestion and assimilation are the functions that are habitually put to unnatural strain, under present-day pressure for high production. An important percentage of dairy cows do "break down" under the combined strain of forcing for yield and the ordeal of freshening. Kow-Kare is designed to step in and relieve this strain . . . by promoting full conversion of the expensive feed, and providing help in fortifying the productive organs against over-strain. Kow-Kare supplies Iron, the great blood tonic, Iodine, needed quantities of Calcium and Phosphorus, and at least 1700 U.S.P. units of Vitamin D per feeding of two tablespoonfuls. With this conditioning program you are helping your cows where help counts most . . . you are fighting trouble before it happens. Ask your feed, drug or general store for Kow-Kare.



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FREE Details

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DEHORN YOUR CALVES WITH Dr. Naylor's DEHORNING PASTE

Requires only one application over horn button. No cutting. No bleeding 4-oz jar dehorns many calves, kids, or rams $1.00 at dealers or by mail. Postpaid

H. W. NAYLOR CO., MORRIS, N. Y.

Vaccinating Cows

Pointing to the confusion among farmers as to whether adult cattle should be vaccinated against Bang's disease (brucellosis), the American Foundation for Animal Health recently issued a series of findings summarizing latest research on this problem.

It is not advisable to have adult cattle vaccinated, says the report, if the breeding herd is "clean" and "negative" to the Bang's disease blood test, or if the herd is supplying raw milk to city users, or if the farmer expects to sell breeding stock to buyers in other states.

The report favors adult vaccination, however, where signs indicate an outbreak of brucellosis is starting in a good herd of cattle. It also recommends vaccination of heifer and bull calves 4 to 8 months old.

"No farmer can hope to control or overcome brucellosis by vaccination alone," the Foundation points out. "Veterinary authorities have found that the ideal program for the dairy farmer is a combination of calfhood vaccination coupled with periodic blood-testing of adult breeding cows. For the beef rancher, interested in calf crop production only, vaccination of cattle of all ages is often a satisfactory solution."

—A. A.—

BETTER MILKING

There has been a good deal of attention given to machine milking in the last year or two. Sometimes the matter of fast milking is overemphasized. Fast milking is just one of the points to consider in better milking.

These points, as outlined by Dr. K. L. Turk of Cornell, are:

1. Properly condition or stimulate the cow for milking.
2. Treat the cow gently and avoid the unusual during milking.
3. Train heifers to rapid milking.
4. Milk rapidly and cleanly.
5. Do not practice prolonged stripping.
6. Milk those cows first which let down their milk most readily.
7. Operate milking machines according to the manufacturer's directions.

—A. A.—

GROWING MORE COW FEED THIS SUMMER

(*Continued from Page* 11)

top dressing of 50 pounds of ammonium nitrate or 100 pounds of 10-10-10 early will help to insure a fair crop.

While fertilizer recommendations have been given in discussing the different crops and practices, it seems desirable to emphasize the fact that within reasonable limits more liberal fertilization is one of the most effective ways of increasing yields of all crops mentioned. A sound liming program is essential in securing maximum results from fertilization. There are still thousands of acres of pasture that have never yet been limed and most of our crop land has not been limed to the point where we can afford to discontinue liming even for one rotation.

Good pasture, all the good hay the stock can eat, and all the grain we can grow will help a lot in pulling us through the present situation.

—A. A.—

WATER FOR CROPS

One of the reasons most frequently mentioned for farming on the contour is the prevention of erosion. There is another reason for planting on the contour which is worth consideration; namely, moisture retention.

Tests have shown that many row crops planted on the contour outyield comparable fields where the rows go up and down the slope. It seems certain that one reason for better yields is that instead of running off, the moisture is held by the rows and used by the growing crop.

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UNADILLA SILO CO. UNADILLA, N.Y.

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★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

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Write BOX 514-M,
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Help Wanted: Young men for tree surgery and landscaping. Also nursery work. Farm background preferred but ability to climb trees essential. Minimum wage 70c per hour. Apply by letter only, giving full information. List references. GEORGE F. BLOOMER, 193 Main Street, FLEMINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

HELP WANTED: Trained Bookkeeper-Secretary, experienced general duties. Office large N. Y. State dairy farm. Woman under 40, best health, efficient, amiable. Integrity, thoroughness essential. Excellent quarters and food. Send own handwriting full particulars, references, photo, telephone. Write Box 514-JM, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

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STATE WAGES AND EXPERIENCE.
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HELP WANTED: Single man, experienced, reliable, for general farm work on a thoroughly modernized New Jersey dairy farm with pure bred stock, three miles from Flemington, N. J. $120 monthly plus board and private room with shower. Good working and living conditions. Give age and full information in first letter. MRS. CHRISTIAN FISCHBACHER, CHERRY LANE FARM, RINGOES, N. J.

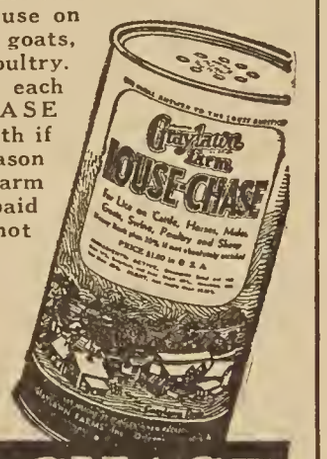
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190th Earlville Sale

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1946

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100 FRESH AND CLOSE SPRINGERS

Several cows with records from 500 lb. to 700 lb. fat.

25 YOUNG CALVES OF BOTH SEX

8 READY FOR SERVICE BULLS

America's noted and reliable Holstein market place. Sale held in heated pavilion starting at 10:00 A. M., many competent truckmen available.

Complete catalogs at the ringside. Come early.

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Sales Manager & Auctioneer, Mexico, N. Y.

CORFU, Genesee Co., N. Y. DISPERSAL

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Stuart O. Ingraham, Happy Acres Farm Complete Dispersal

40 Registered Holstein Cattle

T.B. Accredited, negative to blood test, calfhood vaccinated.

Sale at farm 3 miles east of CORFU, on Angling Road.

Herd average for past 2 years 430 lb. fat up to 576 lb., 2 time milking. 5 recently fresh, balance due in fall and winter. 3 bred heifers, 11 calves and yearlings.

2 CARNATION BRED HERD BULLS WITH SEVERAL DAUGHTERS OF EACH.

This is a richly bred, high producing, profitable herd of real quality.

Sale starts at 12:30 P. M., held under cover.

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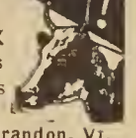
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17 COWS (7 fresh at Sale time) — 7 BRED HEIFERS — 8 YEARLINGS AND CALVES — 1 BULL

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Mastitis charts with Milking Females.

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DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. "DOC" ROBERTS

THE squeeze is on — no grain, no meat, no butter, not enough milk, and black bread. The contest between grain and livestock will be more intense and more serious in the next few months than ever before.

Should you sacrifice your livestock, selling at held-down O.P.A. prices before it is ready, in order to save grain? Grainmen say "Yes", or the scarcity will be so great that all grains will be frozen on farms and then allocated politically. Livestockmen say "No", for we are facing a meat shortage anyway, and if livestock is marketed now ahead of its normal marketing period the meat shortage this spring and early summer will be completely out of hand. Take your choice—if any.

GRAIN WILL BE SHORT, no question about that, in spite of five bountiful, record-breaking production years. The tough part about this is that good legitimate business people will do the suffering, while a lot of grain will be moving (it is now) even into the Northeast, at a price. I think many would be surprised at how much grain would come out in the daylight if price restrictions were completely taken off some night.

MEAT is in exactly the same position. Grain ceilings, and particularly protein ceiling prices, are too low, not so much compared to meat ceilings as compared to prices live animals are bringing. But if O.P.A. (and believe me they are trying) succeed in bringing down livestock prices so that they are in line with their own meat ceilings, they will either break the feeder or force him to keep his stock back on the farm, eating the scarce grain, and then the public will have neither meat nor grain What a wonderful mess they've gotten us into!

POULTRYMEN, the poor guys, (including me with 400 pullets) can neither afford to sell his eggs or hens, or buy the grain to keep them. What a fine position they've got him in! This, too, is due to an inflexible hold-the-line policy regardless of everything.

Perhaps the lack of feeding quality in both hay and grain this year does have its effect. Never has there been so much corn carrying 20% moisture or more, or hay that lacked feeding quality so generally. So if your animals are not wintering as well as usual on their usual feed, you are no exception. No one else's are either, and more grain and more protein are the only answer.

P. S. They have just announced over the radio a shake-up in O.P.A. Let's hope they shook it out the window.

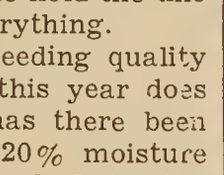
—A. A.—

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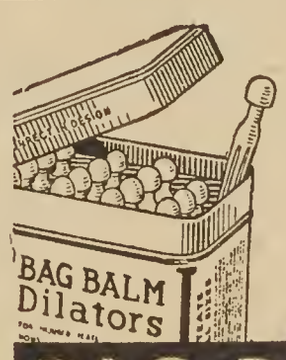
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Poultrymen Must Decide!

By L. E. Weaver

TWO YEARS AGO we thought the feed situation was bad, but now it is worse. Nor is the end in sight. It looks as though many poultrymen will soon be faced with this decision: "I can have just so much feed. It is not enough to feed the layers and grow a new lot of pullets. Shall I hang onto the hens and start fewer chicks, or sell off hens in order to grow the usual number of pullets?"

If you look ahead to next year, it seems to me there can be but one decision — let the hens go, if necessary, in order to have feed enough to grow enough pullets to fill your laying pens next fall. It is costly and inefficient to operate at less than full capacity.

No Feed for Cockerels

Before you sell the entire flock of layers, however, do some careful figuring. Perhaps it may be wiser and more profitable to sell off only the poorer half of the prcsent flock and plan to keep over most of the better half as second-year layers. You won't have to grow so many pullets in that case. Probably only Leghorn owners should consider this plan.

If you know how much feed you can depend on having, you can figure just what you can do. *Don't bother with any cockerels. Buy sexed pullet chicks.* Allow 25 pounds of feed (total mash and grain) to grow a pullet. If you keep your hens laying at a 50 per cent rate, allow 24 pounds of feed a day for 100 Leghorns, 27 pounds for 100 Reds, Rocks or Crosses. Add a pound a day for every 10 per cent increase in the production rate.

Cull Severely

In cutting down your present laying flock, you will naturally do an unusually severe job of culling. That is, you will go beyond merely taking out those that are not laying. Of course you will let them go (except perhaps a few that are on the point of starting in), and in addition you will take out all that appear to be *slow layers*. Those are the two-or-three-eggs-a-week layers. You can tell them by these signs:

(1) Definitely yellow shanks.

(2) Lack of fullness in the abdomen.

(3) Small appetites — indicated by half-empty crops when they go on the roosts.

(4) Underweight for their size.

In order to find all of these you will have to put the entire flock through the catching crate or pen and handle each one. By doing that you will al-

(*Continued on opposite page*)

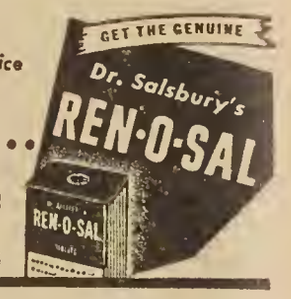


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Also prevents spread of *cecal (bloody)* coccidiosis in chickens. At the first sign of an outbreak use according to directions on the package. Ask for *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Ren-O-Sal, in *economy* size package, when you get your chicks. At hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores, *now*.

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2. **How to Kill Rats.**
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6. **How to Solder Leaks.**
7. **When You Buy a Horse.**
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Hampton's Black Leghorn Chicks Great layers.
Big white eggs. Healthiest breed. No cannibalism. Cir. free. A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, Pittstown, New Jersey.

(*Continued from opposite page*)

so spot a few that look like layers, but feel as though they have a baseball in their abdomen. These are internal layers; take them out. You had better do the culling by daylight so you can watch the color of the eyes and shape of the pupils. Irregular shape accompanied by gray color or dullness usually indicates an early state of leukosis. Take out such hens at once.

* * *

MOISTURE IN THE BROODER HOUSE

YOU OFTEN read and hear of the danger that lurks in dampness in a brooder house, but do you know that it is possible for a brooder house to become too dry for the good of small chicks? It is true, and it probably happens more often than we realize.

It has been known for a long time that one way to keep down feather-pulling and cannibalism among chicks in batteries is to keep the floor of the battery room dampened. Moisture in the air is essential to health and the normal growth of feathers. Air that has been dried out by high temperature irritates the skin. It probably leads to discontent and bad habits in the chicks.

Damp Litter Encourages Coccidiosis

On the other hand, the combination of warmth in the room and dampness in the litter makes an ideal condition for the incubation of oocytes of coccidiosis. So what is a poultryman to do? Must he choose between the two evils of poor feathering and coccidiosis? Must we tell him, "You can dodge one of them, but you can't dodge both?" Of course not. Are not thousands of chicks grown every year, well-feathered and well mannered, yet unplagued by coccidiosis? How is it done?



Chicks with coccidiosis look like this.

First, let us remember that lack of sufficient moisture in the air is a problem only when chicks are very small. The older they become the less is the chance that the air will be too dry for them, because every day they eat more mash and drink more water. Thus an increasing amount of droppings is distributed and more moisture each day goes into the air as the droppings dry out. So the difficulty tends to right itself in time, leaving only the first week or so to concern us.

Avoid High Temperature

Ordinarily, outdoor air contains as much moisture as is needed by chicks. It becomes too dry only when it is heated. Therefore, if you keep the brooding *room* as cool as you can and still keep the chicks comfortable, and always keep a window open part way to admit fresh, moist air, you probably will meet the chicks' needs for moisture. There are some people, however, who dampen the litter during the first week where coal or oil brooders are used. Where electric brooders are used, the room remains cool and the air does not become too dry.

The[re] will come a time when the consumption of mash and water reaches such a point that the air can't take up the moisture as fast as it is passed out in the droppings. Then you will have a problem of too *much* mois-

(*Continued on Page* 18)

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You'd never put him on your payroll! But some chicks are like this beggar — always got their hand out, and when they're full, just sit down and won't chop wood! You work mighty hard for that kind of chick.

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Of course, Hall Brothers' chicks won't chop wood, but they will lay more eggs or gain an extra quarter pound in weight because they have been bred to produce eggs or meat at a profit. Whether you prefer one of Hall Brothers' Purebreeds or one of the Hallcross, you will find that they have greater livability, mature sooner and thrive on less feed and care because of their breeding. If you are in the poultry business for profit, then put Hall Brothers' Chicks to work for you now.

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	$10.00	$20.00	$2.00
Bar. and White Rocks	12.00	15.00	12.00
New Hampshire & R. I. Reds	12.00	15.00	12.00
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Cash or C.O.D., Post Paid 100% live arrival guar.	Non-Sex Per 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type White Leghorns	$10.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
AAA Hanson Mating Wh. Leg.	12.00	22.00	3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox, Wh. Wyand.	14.00	18.00	14.00
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4 wk. old Wh. Leg. Plts. 40c ea. shipped Exp. Coll. Sex guar. 95%. Hatched in modern electric incubators from free range tested breeders. Order direct or write for Free Photo Catalog.
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Broad Breasted Bronze and White Hollands. Available now. Make more money with quality turkeys. Circular.
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100% del. Cash or C.O.D. (Pullets Guar. 95%)	STR. 100	PLTS. 100	CKLS. 100
Special Mating White Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$ 2.00
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Bar. & Wh. Rox & Reds	13.00	14.00	12.00

H. Mix $11. Breeders Blood Tested. Free Cir. Postpaid.
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WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY POULTS
Broad Breasted — Meat Type. Breeders selected and blood tested under the supervision of the New York Poultry Improvement Cooperative, Inc., your guarantee of fine poults. No reactors found. Taking orders now.
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"The breed with the atomic laying power." Catalog free.
SHRAWDER'S ANCONA FARM, Richfield 10, Pa.

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Started Pullets, BARRON and HOLLYWOOD strain. Write for Free circular and prices.
FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. 1, Richfield, Pa.

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(*Continued from Page* 17)

ture, and the danger of coccidiosis will become acute. You have two ways out of this predicament. You can move some of the youngsters to other quarters or you can start feeding chick-size scratch grain. Chicks drink less water when they eat grain than when they are on an all-mash diet, and their droppings are drier.—*L. E. Weaver.*

* * *

POULTRY CATCHING HOOK

Some time ago I invited our readers to send in ideas and suggestions for the construction of a poultry catching hook. The small number of letters that came in have left me wondering if there is any such thing as a good catching hook, and just how the average poultryman goes about his day-by-day culling of suspects. Or doesn't he do it? Anyway, here are quotations from a couple of letters.

From Etna, N. Y., George Maughan writes: "Now you have hit upon my pet peeve — catching hooks. I have never seen a good one. I would be glad to pay $10 for one that would move willingly when my hand moves to catch a hen. My ideas about what is needed in a good hook are about as follows: Made of hollow steel, tapering toward the crook. This would make it responsive and not too heavy. The crook should not be too wide or too long, and should be of solid, perhaps flattened, steel and should spring easily. The length would vary with the work (the kind of catching) and the breed — 3½ feet might be about right for Leghorns in large open pens. Please keep this thing going. Let's have some *good* poultry hooks!"

Perhaps some enterprising poultry supply house will capitalize on Mr. Maughan's suggestions of a one-piece, springy, light-weight, tapering catching hook. If so, they ought not to ask him ten dollars for the first one they make, in spite of what he says.

Floyd E. Whelden of Windsor, N. Y., says: "I am looking forward to seeing some publication of the best kind of hooks for catching, but as for myself I never had any luck using one. I could go in and pick up the hen I wanted much quicker."

Herbert Tillotson of King Ferry, N. Y., came to my office and described the way he makes the hook he likes best. For a handle he takes a broom stick about 30 inches long, and in the sawed-off end he securely fastens a heavy wire about 18 inches long including the hook. The stiff threaded rods that used to come in rolls of roofing are just right.

Like Mr. Maughan, Mr. Tillotson feels that the hook itself should be neither too short nor too long. He says between one and a half and two inches is about right. To me that sounds rather too long and too heavy, but Herb Tillotson is a man with plenty of muscles in his forearm, which leads me to conclude that the size of the hook should be suited to the person who is to use it.

—*L. E. Weaver.*

—A. A.—

BAD NEWS FOR RATS

A new poison may prove to be just as deadly to rats as DDT is to flies. So far, the new rat poison is known only as Compound 1080. It was developed by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior, and chemically it is called sodium fluoracetate. Do not ask your drugstore or farm supply store for it, because it is not yet on the market. We are reporting it only as a matter of interest.

Compound 1080 has been used experimentally by the U. S. Public Health Service. One of the handicaps is the fact that it is also poisonous to

(*Continued on opposite page*)

WOOLTOP FARM REDS
Here are chicks of a "distinctive" type—really an achievement in breeding—the successful combination of finest meat qualities of our New Hampshires with the EGG LAYING qualities of Rhode Island Reds.
Our new catalog tells about the breeding program that produced these marvelous chicks. It took years of rigid selection and ruthless elimination to develop the family perfection we sought. Top quality year after year was used to develop still further improvement. Now, we offer with confidence, baby chicks and hatching eggs from
THE CREAM OF 18,000 BREEDERS
Remember, ours is a private flock—one breed, one farm, one supervision. EVERY breeder is Mass.-U. S. Pullorum Clean. You can get our "distinctive" Quality Reds ONLY at Wooltop Farm!
ALL CHICKS ARE HATCHED FROM EGGS PRODUCED RIGHT HERE.
Write for descriptive catalog. It's FREE.
WOOLTOP FARM
Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Marriner,
EAST PEPPERELL S, MASS.

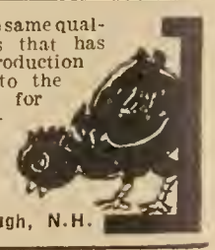
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Get the benefit of our long experience with the breeding and hatching of chicks. Every chick U. S. Pullorum Clean, many from U. S. Approved flocks. One grade uses flock improvement stock direct from famous breeders.
BARRED ROCKS — R. I. REDS
NEW HAMPSHIRES
SEX-LINKED AND BARRED CROSSES
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RED-ROCK CROSS BREDS
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WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY POULTS
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It has been the aim of the Ken-La breeding program to develop increasingly a New Hampshire that would be profitable as a layer and still maintain all the meat quality and vigor originally developed in the breed. Using purebred New Hampshire females we have also produced a Barred Cross of superior broiler quality and high laying power. U. S. Pullorum Clean and N. H.-U. S. Approved. Catalog.
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KEN-LA FARMS
R2-L, Claremont, N. H.

THE BUSINESS BREED AT ITS BEST
MOUL'S NEW HAMPSHIRES

Product of 22 years progressive breeding. Outstanding in growth, livability and high average production. Can't be beat for egg or broiler profits or for flock improvement.
Write Today for descriptive catalog.
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100% Live del. Guar. Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid.	100 Unsexed	100 Plts.	100 Ckls.
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H. Mix $9.-100. Breeders Bloodtested. Order from ad or write for Free Catalog. Pullets 95% Guaranteed.
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20,000 various ages, day old and up. All from stock bred for egg production, full of health and vitality. Good future profits for you.

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from one of the finest poultry plants in East—365 acres of fine shaded ranges and buildings with every facility for quality stock. Hatches weekly all year. Be sure to place your

ORDER WELL IN ADVANCE

NEW HAMPSHIRES • R.I.REDS
WHITE LEGHORNS • WHITE ROCKS
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Write for free folder and prices today.

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Chester Valley Chix
VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Cash or C.O.D.	Non-Sexed Plts.	Plts.	Ckls.
S. C. Hanson or Gasson	100	100	100
Special Mated White Leghorns	$12.00	$22.00	$3.00
Large Eng. S. C. White Leghorns	11.00	20.00	3.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	13.00
N. H. Reds (SPECIAL AAA)	15.00	20.00	14.00
Red-Rock Cross	15.00	20.00	14.00
Heavy Mixed	11.00	----	----

All Breeders Blood Tested. Post-Paid. Sexing guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for our NEW 1946 Catalog and Price List. Hatches Monday and Thursday of each week. **CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Penna.**

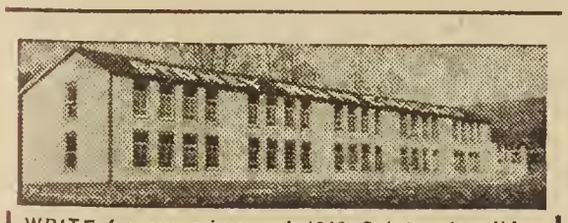
CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery. 1946 CAT. FREE.

Special AA Grade	Non-Sexed Per 100	Pullets Per 100	Ckls. Per 100
White Leghorns	$12.00	$22.00	$ 4.00
Special A Grade Wh. Leghorns	11.00	20.00	4.00
Black Minorcas	14.00	24.00	6.00
Barred Rocks	14.00	18.00	14.00
White Rocks	15.00	18.00	15.00
N. H. Reds & Red-Rock Cross	16.00	20.00	16.00

Heavy Mix, no sex guar., $12.00-100. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post prepaid.

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WRITE for our prices and 1946 Catalog describing our FAMOUS HANSON SIRED WHITE LEGHORNS that have the Breeding for PRODUCERS of Large White Eggs that means LARGER PROFITS for every Poultryman. From Bloodtested Breeders. 100% Live Del. Postpaid. Pullets Guar. 95%.

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CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Twenty-nine years of Breeding and Hatching Experience. Assures you the highest quality at reasonable prices. Live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Write for FREE circular.

Pullets Guar. 95% accurate	Per 100	100	100
BIG R.O.P. FOUNDATION	St. Run	Plts.	Ckls.
WHITE LEGHORNS	$11.00	$22.00	$4.00
White or Barred Rocks	14.00		
New Hampshires	15.00	Straight Run	
Heavy assorted for broilers	11.00	Only.	

Less than 100, add 1c per chick. Also started chicks.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
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FOSSELMAN'S CHICKS

Sexing Guar. 95% accurate. Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid	Non-Sex per 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Hanson Sired White Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$ 2.00
Bar. or Wh. Rocks or R. I. Reds	13.00	17.00	12.00
Rock-Red Cross, Wh. Wyandottes	13.00	17.00	12.00
New Hampshire Reds	14.00	18.00	12.00

Heavy Mix $12. Breeders Bloodtested. 100% live del. guaranteed. Order Direct or Write for Free Circular.
COUNTRY HATCHERY, Box 91, McAlisterville, Pa.

TOM BARRON CHICKS

We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Hens mated with males from R.O.P. hens. Low Prices on Str. Run Chicks and Pullets. Ckls. $3.-100.
NORTH SIDE POULTRY FARM, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

(*Continued from opposite page*)

any animal that eats it, particularly dogs and cats, and there is good evidence that a dog or a cat may be poisoned by eating a rat that was killed by 1080.

So far no antidote has been discovered, and it takes a relatively small amount of the poison to kill a rat. When adequate safeguards have been developed, we expect that this poison will be on the market, and that it will be a great addition to the weapons which can be used to control rats.

—A. A.—

HATCHABILITY

The Massachusetts State College of Agriculture has been investigating the effect of shell quality on hatchability. They have found a definite relationship. The shells of eggs from individual birds varied between 7% and 11% of the entire egg. The fertility of thin-shelled eggs was consistently poorer than those with heavier shells, and the best fertility and hatchability was found in eggs where the shell made up at least 9% of the total weight of the egg.

—A. A.—

SELLING HATCHING EGGS

Is it worthwhile to look for a market for hatching eggs? I have a flock of hens that are producing well, and I would be willing to sell to a hatchery if I could get enough premium to make it pay.

The chances of finding a hatchery that would buy your eggs now is small because most of them have their source of supply all arranged for. Most hatcheries want to keep close check on the farms from which they buy eggs. Often they supply pedigreed cockerels. They want to supervise blood-testing of breeders, and they want to know that the breeders are getting a ration that will insure good hatchability.

This is just a personal opinion, but I doubt if many poultrymen would want to go to all this trouble and sell hatching eggs for less than 15c a dozen above the market.

—A. A.—

MORE SHEEP PLANNED IN SCHUYLER CO., N. Y.

(*Continued from Page 6*)

representatives of the Board of Supervisors, County Treasurer Earl Hager and the State dog warden, Rodney Pease of Albany, to discuss the control of dog damage to the flocks. In the first seven months of last year dog damage tripled the 1944 total. The figures were less than $300 for all of 1944 and $888 from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1945.

The program is planned until fall when the committee will cooperate with Yates and Seneca counties in sponsoring the annual Finger Lakes Ram Sale at the Dundee Fair Grounds.

—A. A.—

A chicken drinks a pound of water for each pound of feed eaten.

HIDDEN NAMES GAME

Hidden IN BETWEEN advertisements in this issue are names and addresses of several subscribers, picked at random from our circulation lists. In each case we have "scrambled" (that is, rearranged) the letters in the last name, but the initials and address are unchanged. See if you can unscramble the last names and identify the persons.

If you find your own name, you can win $1.00 by writing to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and claiming the dollar for finding your name. If you find your neighbor's name, call him up. You won't win anything, but he will if he writes to us and claims the dollar. *Remember that only the bearer of the hidden name can claim the dollar!*

REDBIRD FARM ESTABLISHED·1910 WORLD'S LARGEST BREEDING FARM

TRAPNESTED and PEDIGREED STRAINS
Bred for MORE and LARGER EGGS
All Breeders STATE Tested—No Reactors

No more "just hoping" that your baby chicks will "live and do well." With chicks from the "largest R. I. Red Farm in the World" be *sure* of healthy, strong birds that will grow rapidly and mature quickly. Hatched from eggs produced on our own farm, the result of 34 years of careful breeding for vigor, and for meat and egg production.

R. I. REDS, our original strain, proved in State Laying Tests. Official records up to 334 eggs for year.
BARRED ROCKS, our own strain, 220 to 240-egg records.
ROCK-RED CROSS, for broilers . . . **NEW HAMPSHIRES,** all-purpose.
Write for New Catalog and Spring Prices.

REDBIRD FARM, R-17, Wrentham, Mass.

98% Livability Guaranteed
First 4 Weeks on Champion, Grade-A and Grade-B CHICKS

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS
From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched.

PULLETS GUAR. 95%.	Unsex.	Pul'ts	Ckls.
Will Ship Cash or C.O.D.	100	100	100
Large Type White Leghorns	$12.00	$22.00	$ 3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	14.00
Red-Rock & Rock-Red Cross	15.00	19.00	15.00
New Hampshire Reds (Spec.)	17.00	25.00	14.00
Heavy Mixed	13.00	17.00	11.00

We specialize in ONE GRADE and ONE PRICE as all breeders are bred up to ONE QUALITY, OUTSTANDING SIZE and EGG PRODUCTION. Order direct from ad or write for FREE Catalog, giving full information of breeders, farm and hatchery. All Chicks shipped prepaid. Guar. 100% live del. Hatches Tuesdays and Thursdays.
SHIRK'S HATCHERY
H. C. Shirk, Prop. Box AA, Rt. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST
30,000 WEEKLY BABY CHICKS — **40,000 weekly TURKEY POULTS**
Turkey poults, January 1st to August 30th.
B.B.B. Bronze, Nargansett, Bourbon Reds, White Hollands, Bronze.
Baby Chicks year around, White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses.
CATALOG FREE, PHONE DENVER, 8—4791.
Chicks and poults only shipped within a radius of 1,000 miles.
Book your order now for next years poults and chicks.
ALL BREEDERS BLOOD TESTED FOR B.W.D.
10,000 satisfied customers the last two years.
EPHRATA HATCHERIES R.D. No. 1, EPHRATA, PA.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.	Non-Sexed	Pullets	Cockerels
Hanson or Large Type	per 100	per 100	per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
Black Minorcas	11.00	20.00	3.00
Bar. or Wh. Rocks, Crosses, or Wyandottes	15.00	18.00	14.00
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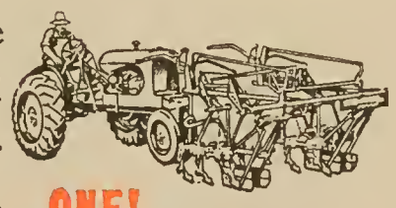


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NBC STATIONS — *COAST TO COAST.*

Pruning the Small Fruits

By George L. Slate

LATE March is a good time to prune the small fruits. By this time breakage from snow is finished and no more winter injury is likely. Moreover the weather is occasionally pleasant.

With the brambles the first job is to cut out the old canes which fruited last year and are now dead. Sometimes this is done the summer before, after the crop is harvested, but if not, it will have to be done now. The dead dry wood cuts hard, an argument for doing it in the summer while the canes are still somewhat green, but some of the canes are so brittle by now that they can be broken off without cutting. If this is done, care should be taken not to loosen the roots of the old crown in the soft ground. The remaining canes which grew last year and are to bear the crop this year are thinned out and cut back. The weaker canes are removed entirely and the remainder thinned to a spacing of about 6 inches in a row a foot wide, with red raspberries about 10 canes to 6 linear feet of row. The canes that remain are cut back about one fourth. The weak tip growth which is removed bears rather small berries which are earlier than those farther down the cane. Growers of the June red raspberry sometimes prefer to leave the tips for the early berries which bring a premium on the market.



GEORGE SLATE

Blacks and Purples

The black and purple raspberries do not sucker and 5 or 6 canes are left in each hill. With strong canes even more may be left. The black and purple raspberries branch freely and these branches must be cut back or the bush will sprawl out in the row and interfere with cultivation. Also the plant will attempt to produce far more berries than it can grow to a respectable size. The laterals of the black raspberry are left 6 or 8 inches long, those of the purple varieties 10 or 12 inches in length.

If the tips of the new shoots were not pinched off the previous summer when they were 18 to 24 inches high the canes will be long, unbranched and difficult to manage. About all that can be done is to cut them back to a height of about 4 or 5 feet and tie them up to a trellis.

Blackberries grow like red raspberries except that the canes branch. The branches may be left about 15 to 18 inches long.

The pruning of currants and gooseberries is chiefly a thinning out process. Unpruned bushes are very dense and discouraging to a picker. Broken canes and those lying on the ground are removed first. Canes over 3 years old are also taken out. The remainder are reduced to 8 or 10 in number.

Electric Hot-Beds Again Available to Home Gardeners

ELECTRICALLY heated hot-beds, which were unobtainable by amateurs during the war, are again possible for home gardeners who would prefer even heat, controlled automatically by thermostat, to the old fashioned way of heating with fermenting manure.

Hot-beds date back to the Roman empire, and the method of heating them continued to be the same for centuries. Electric cables were first used more than ten years ago, and they have been widely adopted by florists and market gardeners, who have proved them to be economical and practical.

A hot-bed frame is constructed in the usual manner, except that no deep pit is necessary. The frame follows the model of a cold frame, and is sunk in the ground about six inches. Soil is removed within it to an equal depth, and the cable is arranged on the bottom in loops, so that heat will be evenly distributed. The supply wire and cable are both connected to a thermostat, which can be set at the desired minimum temperature, so that as soon as the thermometer falls to that point heat is turned on.

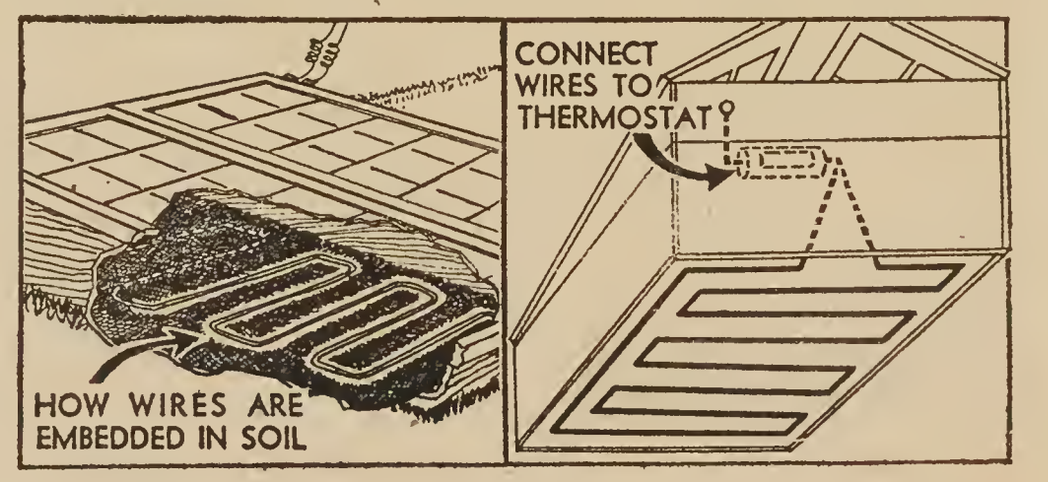
When temperature rises a few degrees above the minimum, heat is shut off, and the variation between maximum and minimum temperatures is much less than with the old fashioned hot-bed. Moreover the electric heat does not diminish constantly, as does that furnished by manure, and there is no danger of injury to plants from a belated frost, which may come after the heating power has been exhausted.

The heating cable is usually covered with four to six inches of soil. It is a good idea to place a sheet of fine meshed poultry wire an inch above the cable, with soil between. Another method is to grow plants in flats, which are placed on a grating just above the heating cable, which is not buried in soil, and thus is always open to inspection. To improve insulation and reduce current consumption, the frame should be banked with cinders, which are covered with soil, to within a few inches of the top.

Plants grow better in even heat, and current consumption for small hot-beds is low. Thirty feet of cable will heat a hot-bed 3 x 6 feet.

—A. A.—

Farm operations should be continued at the levels of recent years; 1946 is not a year for further expansion, say economists of the College of Agriculture at Cornell University.



The Question Box

Is there any rule to go by as to the amount of wood needed to boil a gallon of maple syrup?

Prof. Cope of Cornell says that a standard cord of wood (that is, 4x4x8 ft.) will be needed for every 25 gallons of syrup you expect to make. Normal production is about 25 gallons of syrup for every hundred buckets hung, so the use of these two figures will give you a rough estimate of the amount of wood you will need.

* * *

I have 100 lbs. of 5-10-5 garden fertilizer left over from last summer. Will it be all right to use it this year? Will it be as good as it was last year?
—W. E. C., New York.

This fertilizer will be quite all right to use; there is no reason why it will not be just as valuable as it was last year if it has been stored in a dry place.

* * *

I have read about using carbon tetrachloride to kill weevils in dry beans. Will you please tell me how it is used and if the beans are edible after using it?—S. C. G., Maine.

Carbon tetrachloride is not the most effective material for use against the bean weevils and related stored product pests, but it has the considerable advantage of being non-inflammable. Fairly good results against grain weevils have been reported following the use of 3 gallons of carbon tetrachloride in bins of 1,000 bushels capacity. For small scale work a 10 gallon lard can or a 50 gallon barrel makes a good fumigation chamber. Whatever container is used, it must be as nearly airtight as possible and have a close fitting lid. A fluid ounce of the carbon tetrachloride should be used in the 10 gallon can or 5 fluid ounces in the 50 gallon barrel. Fill the container nearly full of beans, then sprinkle the fumigant quickly on the surface of the beans and replace the lid. Slip-over lids can be made nearly airtight by sealing with surgical tape or cellulose tape. The container and its contents should be kept at a temperature of 70 degrees or higher during fumigation. After 48 hours dump the beans out on a clean floor for a few hours' airing.

The taste or food value of beans should not be impaired by carbon tetrachloride fumigation.

An ethylene dichloride-carbon tetrachloride mixture is more effective against most stored product insects, but is less generally available.

Prolonged breathing of the vapor of carbon tetrachloride must be avoided, since it is somewhat toxic if taken in quantity.—*H. H. Schwardt, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.*

* * *

I have a few grapevines for home use. I have been pruning them rather closely in recent years, as I was told that this is the way to handle them. Is it possible to prune grapes too heavily?

It is possible to prune grapes too heavily and leave too few buds. When this is done the vine produces a light crop of grapes and uses the remainder of the stored-up plant food to grow canes and leaves. This seems to set up a sort of "vegetative" habit on the part of the vine, which may be difficult to correct.

* * *

Is there any chance of getting undulant fever from the raw milk of cows that are reactors to a blood test for Bang's disease, even though they have not aborted for several years?—O. F., New York.

The answer to this question is definitely yes. We do have a good many cows that are chronic milk shedders of the germ of Brucellosis which never abort. Any continuing blood reactor is pretty certain to be a milk shedder.—*Dean W. A. Hagan, New York State Veterinary College.*

* * *

What is the situation in regard to nursery stock? Is there an adequate supply, or a shortage?

We are told that there is a shortage of fruit trees available for planting. There are a number of reasons for this, but the important point, if you are planning to set out fruit trees, is to order from a reliable nursery at once.

Will Vegetables Win or Lose in '46?

(*Continued from Page* 5)

How are our vegetables going to be delivered to the housewife? We are hearing much about freezing and consumer packaging, both of them developments that will continue. Freezing still takes care of only a small portion of our processed vegetables, but it will grow. There would seem little reason why pea pods should be shipped to market when freezing is so good. But the canners are not taking new developments lying down, they are improving their cultural methods, varieties, their speed of operation and other factors that influence quality.

The fresh market for vegetables still outweighs all others together and "pre-pack" or pre-packaging or consumer packaging, is being tried out in many places and on a substantial scale. The advantages and disadvantages of the new methods and who is to do it, as well as the materials and methods to be used, are open questions and developments should be watched.

Our whole system of marketing vegetables calls for review. The honeymoon of a seller's market is waning, and quality and prices are again important. We will have to study our grades, our handling efficiency and our control of temperature and evaporation. Our distant competitors are doing it and we have to face their competition.

We need to consider our selling outlets, what use we shall make of shipping point dealers, of cooperatives, of chain store buyers, of processors, and of city wholesale and retail facilities. It is probable that more growers should devote attention to meeting the needs of nearby markets. Roadside selling has never been developed to anywhere near its possibilities.

Government Control

Growers of vegetables will have to decide how much dependence they want to place upon government control of crop production and marketing; upon subsidies, ceilings, and supports. It is not possible long to enjoy government payments without government control. Help in bad markets and freedom in good ones cannot be achieved for any considerable length of time. Growers and the public will have to work out the answer.

Measures that are being recommended for farmers in general are applicable to vegetable growers. Careful planning of plantings, efficient use of labor, caution in making investments, reducing debts, all fit in here as well as anywhere else. There are good opportunities for efficient vegetable producers and there are plenty of pitfalls for those who do not watch their step.



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ELEVENTH AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST-GRANGE CONTEST

MOLASSES COOKIE CONTEST

for New York Grangers

EVER SINCE 1933, with the exception of the past three years, the New York State Grange and *American Agriculturist* have joined together in sponsoring a statewide baking contest for Grangers. Now that the war is over, we are resuming this pleasant practice, and take pleasure in announcing that a molasses cookie contest will be held this year.

What kind of molasses cookie? The *soft rolled kind,* of course, for it is felt by the State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee, who will have charge of the contest, that it takes more skill to make a good rolled molasses cookie than it does to make the dropped kind.

The contest is open to all members of Subordinate Granges in New York State. In past years, around 4,000 Grangers have taken part annually in these contests. We expect this 1946 contest to beat previous records for number of contestants and excellence of entries.

Mrs. Kenneth Augur, of Milford, N. Y., Chairman of the State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee, will handle details of the contest and will be assisted by the other members of the committee — Mrs. Edna Black of Forestville, N. Y., and Mrs. Claude Palen, of Hurley, N. Y.,—and by all chairmen of Pomona and Subordinate Grange Service and Hospitality committees throughout the state.



The New York State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee, who will have charge of the contest. *(Left to right)*: Mrs. Edna Black, Forestville, N. Y.; Mrs. Claude Palen, Hurley, N. Y.; Mrs. Kenneth Augur, Milford, N. Y., *chairman.*

Local Contests Start at Once

As usual, there will be a series of three contests—local, county, and state. Subordinate Granges will hold theirs first, starting as soon as possible. First prize winners in these local contests will compete later in the Pomona contests. In the final State contest, to be held during State Grange annual session next December, the fifty-three county champions will match cookies to see who wins the title of State Champion Molasses Cookie Baker.

Contest Rules

The contest rules are very simple:

1. Contest is open to every member (man or woman) of a Subordinate Grange in New York State, except members who are professional bakers.

2. Each contestant is to enter six soft rolled molasses cookies, not over 4 inches in diameter. (See score card on this page.)

3. Winners of the Subordinate Grange contests will compete in the Pomona contest, and county winners will then compete in the final State contest in December.

American Agriculturist is having score cards and copies of this announcement printed for the use of Chairmen of Pomona and Subordinate Grange Service and Hospitality Committees. We are mailing these direct to the State Chairman, Mrs. Kenneth Augur, and she will distribute them as soon as possible to Pomona chairmen, who will then pass them on to Subordinate Grange chairmen.

How to Conduct Contest

For the benefit of Subordinate Grange Committee Chairmen, we are printing the following suggestions:

1. Set an early date for your molasses cookie contest, announce it at your next Grange meeting, and put a notice in your local paper about it.

2. Choose judges and arrange with local merchants for prizes. As stated below, only prizes for Pomona and State contests are donated by *American Agriculturist,* our advertisers, and the State Grange.

3. Have judges score entries according to standards of the Contest Score Card, copy of which is printed on this page. If there is a Home Economics expert among the judges, invite her to give a short talk in connection with the contest, to explain what means success or failure in making molasses cookies. This could be done right after the judging, before winners are announced.

4. As *American Agriculturist* will be unable to print names of Subordinate Grange winners this year, because of lack of space due to the paper shortage, it will not be necessary to report names of winners to us. However, we will be able to publish names of county winners and will be glad to receive these later from Pomona chairmen.

5. For refreshments on molasses cookie contest night, serve some of those prize cookies. They'll disappear fast!

Cash and Merchandise Prizes

For the first time this year, every County winner who takes part in the final State Contest in December will receive a special entry prize of $3.00 from the New York State Grange. As 53 County winners usually take part in this final competition, these entry prizes alone will amount to over $150.00.

The *American Agriculturist* prize money to State Contest winners has been doubled this year, and 27 cash prizes totalling $100.00 will be awarded as follows:

First prize	**$25.00**
Second	**20.00**
Third	**15.00**
Fourth	**10.00**
Fifth	**5.00**
Sixth	**3.00**
Seventh	**2.00**
Eighth to 27th, $1.00 each	**20.00**

Besides these *American Agriculturist* cash prizes, many attractive merchandise prizes will be awarded to both State and Pomona contest winners by *American Agriculturist* advertisers. These will be announced later in these columns and also a list of the prizes will be sent to Chairman of Pomona Service and Hospitality Committees.

As soon as Pomona Chairmen have set a date for their county contests, they should notify State Chairman Mrs. Kenneth Augur, Milford, N. Y., so that she can arrange to have the Pomona merchandise prizes shipped to them in time for their contests.

We hope that thousands of you Grangers will decide to bake cookies for this interesting and friendly contest. Even if you have never made a soft rolled molasses cookie before, start now and have the fun of competing with your neighbors and the chance of winning valuable prizes. We are not specifying any particular recipe, because we want every cook to use her own. Your cookies may be just the ones that will take you right up to first place in the final state contest!

All correspondence in regard to the Molasses Cookie Contest should be addressed to Mrs. Kenneth Augur, Milford, N. Y., chairman of State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee.

Molasses Cookie Score Card

		Perfect Score	*Judge's Score*
GENERAL APPEARANCE		10	.....
Size	5		
Shape	5		
CRUST		15	.....
Color	3		
Smooth	3		
Thin	3		
Crisp	3		
Tender	3		
CRUMB		40	.....
Color	10		
Lightness	10		
Texture	20		
a. fine	5		
b. tender	5		
c. moist	5		
d. elastic	5		
FLAVOR (odor and taste)		35	.....
Total		100	.....

Standards for Scoring

SIZE: Each contestant is to enter six soft rolled molasses cookies, not over 4 inches in diameter.

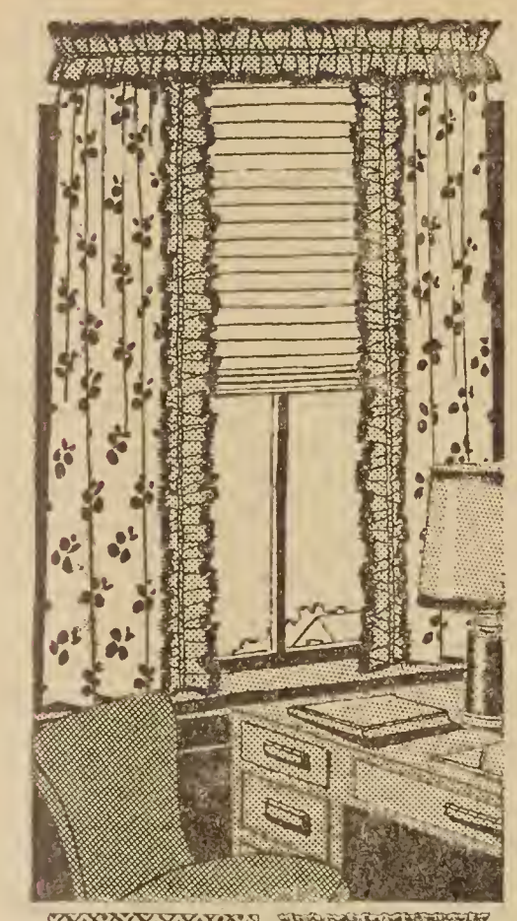
SHAPE: Round. No icing.

CRUST: Color, delicately browned. All 6 cookies equally browned both sides. No flour streaks from rolling. Texture: tender, crisp (not steamy); thin (as thin as possible); smooth (not bubbly nor lumpy).

CRUMB: Color, uniform, not streaked. Texture: fine grained, tender, moist, elastic (springy not doughy).

FLAVOR: Well blended, even throughout, well-mixed. Flavor should not be too strong. No taste or odor left by soda, if soda is used.

Remaking Curtains





7242

Don't be discouraged when curtains have shrunk or faded. Combine two sets to make "new" ones. Easy and inexpensive with curtain pattern No. 7242, containing directions for making curtains in varied styles. A veritable grab-bag of ideas for remaking curtains.

TO ORDER Curtain Pattern No. 7242, send 20 cents in coins to Embroidery Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Our 1946 Needlework Book is yours for only 15 cents more. It contains 104 illustrations of crochet, knitting, toys, home decorations, and embroidery. Free pattern for three potholders printed in the book.

VERMONT CHURCHES WORK TOGETHER

(*Continued from Page* 1)

The youngsters, i. e., those in fourth to sixth grades, are given special recognition in the Junior Church which has been in operation in Richford for five years. On the first Sunday of each month they study the catechism, on the second they have character stories, on the third instruction in the Bible and how to use it, and the topic on the fourth is World Christianity. There is a different instructor each Sunday.

The parish maintains various community contacts. The Senior Minister is active in the Richford Chamber of Commerce. There is cooperation with the Franklin County Agricultural Agent who has shared in Thanksgiving and Rural Life Sunday activities. Mr. Don Pierce, teacher of agriculture in the local high school, is active in the church. A committee of the Parish Council is investigating farms that are for sale and suitable families that may wish to settle on them. A Visiting Nurse is connected with the Parish.

Laymen and clergymen alike are interested in soil and forest conservation and in the possibility of new industries to provide economic supplements to dairy farming and maple sugar making. It has been suggested that Chinchilla rabbits be introduced to furnish wool for weaving. Some of these Green Mountain communities might be used more than they are now as places for rest and retreat from crowded urban localities.

Trained Leadership

The presence of several rural Episcopal churches in the area has led to informal cooperation, Union Thanksgiving Services, etc. The Parish is not closed; other churches could join and there is room in it for varying interpretations of faith. There are now seventeen churches open in the entire area, with ten full time clergymen, of whom three are Roman Catholic. The Protestants are all doing practically the same thing and if they pooled their resources they might provide a staff of specialists to do the following kinds of work: pastoral service, psychiatry and counseling, recreation using surplus church buildings for play-halls, religious education including teacher training and youth work, health service and rural social service.

Forward looking people in other rural communities may well study the Larger Parish plan as exemplified in this and other areas as a means of securing the efficiency in church and community work that comes from unity in diversity under trained leadership. It is a refreshing contrast to the old wasteful way of too many small churches competing with one another, and is an impressive example of the success achieved when folk of different communities work together.

ONE-ACT PLAYS

If you are interested in securing good rural life one-act plays for production by amateur groups, write to *American Agriculturist*, Play Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for our new list of plays. Please enclose three cent stamp for postage.

These plays have been especially selected by *American Agriculturist*. They are 35 cents per copy and royalty-free to amateur groups. The list includes plays for both adults and young folks.

MY CLOCK

By Ruth B. Van Deusen

I have a clock that never rings
To waken me.
It sometimes sings,
Or gently whispers in my ear.
And its small hands
Are very dear,
And point the time of day as well
As any clock.
Now truth to tell,
I can't resent this small alarm;
You see, it holds
A special charm:
This clock is my
Young, cheerful son,
Who always knows when day's begun.



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We already are experimenting with the use of power lines to carry telephone calls as well as electric current. Also, the use of radio telephone systems is being tested.

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Have a Healthy Baby

By Helen A. Bigelow

Consultant Health Nurse N. Y. State Dept. of Health.

No. 4—EXERCISE AND PLAY

EXERCISE and play are as important for the baby as any other activity in his daily life. His immature muscles need exercise in order to develop into useful, functioning organs and play helps to build a contented, happy disposition.

Through exercise, the muscles grow in size and power, the internal organs of the body are stimulated and circulation is increased. Exercise also helps the appetite and makes for sound, restful sleep. For the baby it must be planned according to his age and needs. Therefore, parents should know the stages at which the baby's muscles are ready to learn new activities. Providing the right play place and equipment is an essential part of the planning.

The very young baby gets his exercise by kicking and squirming. If he is allowed to do this when he is undressed after his bath or before being made ready for the night he will not be restricted by his clothing. He should be placed on a large bed in a warm room first on his back and then on his face and allowed to wriggle to his heart's content. This is a good time for the parents to play with him. He must not be left alone, as he may suddenly learn to turn himself over and roll to the floor.

As he grows older the random movements of his early months become purposeful and he learns to manage his muscles so that he can hold his head up, then sit, stand, creep and walk. He learns to guide his hand by the eye and can pick up his toys. This is all part of his growth and development.

The important thing for parents to remember in planning the baby's exercise and play are:

Know how he grows and when he is ready for new opportunities to learn further achievements.

Plan a time in his daily activities for exercise and play.

Arrange a safe place according to his ability to move about.

Provide toys and play equipment that will progressively develop his muscles as he becomes ready for new activities.

Give the child safe toys—no sharp corners, not small enough to swallow, colored with non-poisonous paint. Wash them first. Never feed a baby popcorn or similar kernel food. Warn older brothers and sisters not to. Such foods can strangle him. Stuffed toys should not have pin or button eyes, and should be washable.

Teach him to be content to play alone but give him enough attention so that he will not feel lonely and insecure.

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With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

HERD HEALTH— Three booklets are available to dairymen from E. R. SQUIBB & SONS, Dept. AA-2-2, 745 Fifth Ave., New York City 22. They are "Saving Calves from White Scours", "Treating Local Infections in Livestock", and "Curing Mastitis".

BARN CURING— **If you are interested in more information about barn curing of hay, use the coupon on Page 8 of the February 16 issue to send to the GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, Apparatus Dept., Sec. 669-24, Schenectady, N. Y., for a booklet.**

"SUNSHINE"— "Vitamin D for Four-Footed Animals at Low Cost" is the title of a booklet available without cost from STANDARD BRANDS, INC., Dept. AA 1-19, 595 Madison Ave., New York City 22.

COOK BOOK— **PILLSBURY MILLS, INC., is offering Ann Pillsbury's recipe book for 25c in coin. You will find a handy coupon for ordering on Page 21 of the February 16 issue. It's worth many times the cost.**

FOR WOMEN— The SPOOL COTTON COMPANY have a number of booklets that give "directions for making" as follows:

Doilies—No. 217; 100 Edgings—No. 218; Bags—No. 219; Gifts—No. 226; Hats and Accessories—No. 227; Hats (easy favorites)—No. 220; Accessories (hair ornaments, jabots, blouses, jewelry, etc.)—No. 221; Pot-Holders—No. 222; Chair Sets—No. 223; Woolies for Babies (knit and crochet)—No. 224.

They are sold at 10c each. Check those you want on the handy coupon on Page 22 of the February 16 issue, and send the money to Spool Cotton Co., Dept. AA246, 54 Clark St., Newark 4, N. J.

DEEP PLOWING— **The OLIVER CORPORATION has announced the development of a new type of plow designed to loosen subsoil or hard plowsoles. The new plow penetrates the soil as much as 4 inches deeper than old types, yet can be used with tractors now on farms.**

SAVE FEED— There just is not enough feed to take care of our animal population. On Page 2 of the February 2 issue, the COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., gives a practical program for saving poultry mash.

COLDS— The **VINELAND POULTRY LABORATORIES**, Box 70, Vineland, N. J., have a set of instructions on the use of sulfathiazole in dry mash to control colds in poultry. This matter of colds, technically called coryza, has been very troublesome to poultrymen. The Vineland Poultry Laboratories will be very glad to send a copy of treatment instructions to anyone who requests it.



George M. Simmons, instructor at the State Institute of Agriculture on Long Island, explains the power take-off of the Willys Universal Jeep to a group of students. The institute has been testing the Jeep as a farm vehicle.

When Dad Retires

I am reaching the age where I would like to retire, or at least take it easier. I have three sons and a daughter. One son is working on the farm with me for wages, and eventually I would like to see him have the farm. At the same time I want to be fair to the other children. Can you give me any suggestion as to what arrangement could be made so as to be fair to everyone concerned? Would it be best to sell the farm to him, or would it be better to go into a partnership arrangement? I feel a little hesitant about selling the place to him for as much as I could get if I put it on the market.

YOUR PROBLEM is a common one, and one which has not always been handled in a way that is fair to all concerned. For example, it definitely is not fair for one son to stay on the farm and by his hard work to increase its value—perhaps to double it—only to find that his brothers and sisters own equal shares in the farm when his father passes on. Neither is it fair to the farm nor to America to handle the transfer of a farm from one generation to the next in a manner that allows the land to "run down" during the process.

One of the best methods of handling the situation, it would seem, is to sell the farm to the son who wants to stay on it. If you want to price it at a little lower than the going price, that is your privilege. In many cases the father does not wish to retire to the village or city; he wants to continue to live on the farm. I know of a case where the father works for his son part time on a salary basis. It seems to work out all right. The father works as much as he wants to, but he does not feel obligated to work full time.

A Contract Sale

The logical way for you to sell the farm, assuming that your son does not have the capital to make a substantial down payment, is to sell it on contract. Your son agrees to make regular amortized payments, covering interest and payments on the principal, which will pay for the farm in a specified number of years. When it is half paid for, he gets a deed and gives a mortgage for the balance.

You and your wife have worked hard. Of course, if you have an estate on your death, you want to leave it to your children in a fair manner, but I can see no reason why you should be concerned as to whether or not you have any considerable estate at your death. In other words, if you want to spend the money that your son pays on the farm for comfort or travel, there is no reason why you should not.

Partnerships

The other method, of course, is to enter into a partnership. Farm accounts kept over a period of years indicate that about one-third of a farm's receipts should go to pay for labor, about one-third for feed and supplies, and about one-third to the owner of the farm as return on the capital he has invested. On that basis, if you want to go into partnership, you should get more than half the returns if you have entire ownership of the farm and equipment, if you pay half of the operating expenses, and if, in addition, you put in your time. However, the division of receipts can be worked out if you keep the principle I have outlined in mind. At any time, if father and son wish it, the son can buy a part interest in the farm business, perhaps paying for it gradually from the profits of the business.

There are some disadvantages in a partnership. Legally, either partner is financially responsible for the actions of the other, but that should not be serious in a father-son partnership. Such an arrangement should not be made unless experience has shown that reasonable agreement can be reached easily. Before entering into a partnership, be sure that the business is big enough and profitable enough to support two families. Also make provision for living in separate quarters!

It is my feeling that a partnership is the best basis while the boys are still young. I was much impressed at one time when I saw the sign "——— & Sons" on a barn, while the boys were still going to district school. In this way boys of that age, or older, can build up an equity in the farm. However, when the father reaches an age when he wants to ease up or retire completely, I am inclined to think that an outright sale on a contract basis is the best solution.

We would be very glad to hear from readers as to how they have solved this problem.—*H. L. Cosline.*

FOR 70 YEARS A COUNTRY MERCHANT

Orlando Ransom, aged 86, who has been a merchant for 70 years in Rockville, Tolland County, Conn., and recently retired, is one of the oldest living businessmen who can boast that many years of continuous service.

Mr. Ransom refers to his career as "service of the public" and he is very proud of those years and their memories, some of which he related to the *American Agriculturist* recently.

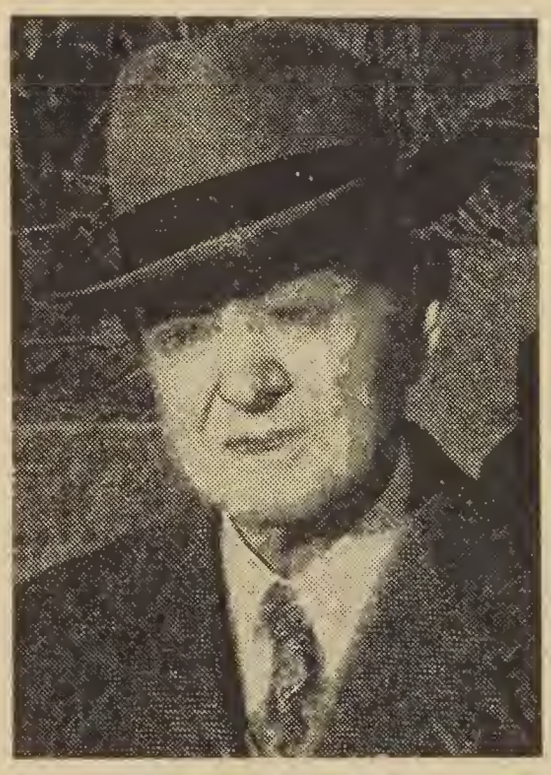
"My father had operated a general store. When I left school at the age of 16 and insisted I wanted to learn the business, he consented. We had a big country trade and did a real Yankee barter business.

"Farmers brought in their golden rolls of fresh, sweet butter and great baskets of eggs and traded them for kerosene, molasses, crackers, bolts of gingham and all the other things in our store. We had a very large stock of crockery that sold like the proverbial 'hot cakes'. At one time we had five wagons and 10 clerks.

"We carried the farmers' accounts and had thousands of dollars on the books. When they sold their potatoes, tobacco and other crops, they would come in and settle and we lost very little over the years.

"Eggs were cheap. I recall we used to set out waterpails full of them marked 10 cents a dozen. Butter sold for 25 cents a pound. We had no union hours. I thought nothing of getting to the store at 6 a. m. and closing the doors at 8 or 9 at night. A great deal of our business was done evenings."

—*Clifford B. Knight.*



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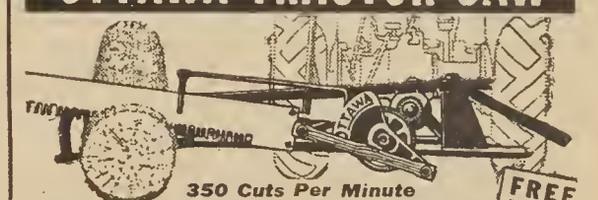
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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

AS I AM writing this, a subcommittee of the Northeastern Governors' Feed Committee is arguing in Washington with Undersecretary of Agriculture Jack Hutson and Secretary Clinton Anderson for a supply of feed for northeastern dairymen.

Neither Hutson nor Anderson is to blame personally for the present feed situation. Whether they have the guts or power to do anything about it remains to be seen.

Government price policies are responsible for it. *Price ratios have been frozen in such a way that a midwestern farm animal is able to pay more for corn than a northeastern poultryman or dairyman.*

Result: the corn stays in the Midwest and the milk supply of northeastern city people is jeopardized. If the present log jam is broken and feed supplies, particularly of corn, again flow East, the credit will be due principally to Governor Dewey of New York State.

Early in the war, the Governor established an Emergency Food Commission to look after the food supply of the tenth of the Nation's population which lives in New York State. Later, on the recommendation of this Commission, he took the lead in organizing the Northeastern Governors' Feed Committee.

Time and again this Committee has gone to the front for northeastern consumers of milk and eggs. Indirectly, northeastern dairymen and poultrymen have benefitted by being able to get feed and stay in business.

* * *

SILAGE NOTES

As we look ahead to the coming growing season, our silage crops assume an importance second only to our pastures. We rate them more important than our hay. If necessary we can step out and buy some hay, but good silage almost has to be made on the farm where it is fed.

Our present plans call for filling four, possibly five, good sized silos. We want to start filling these silos not later than the first week in June, and we want them all full by the first of October. We plan to do the job with our regular three and one-half man crew.

Field Chopper

I've already recorded here several times that we have purchased a field chopper. After long deliberation, we purchased the kind of a chopper which is powered by its own engine and which picks all silage crops up out of the windrow, except corn which it cuts and chops directly.

We decided on a machine with a pickup attachment rather than a cutter-bar for the making of silage out of grass, soybeans, etc., because we believe the advantage of wilting these crops in the windrow more than offsets the labor and expense saved in mowing and chopping them in one operation.

We see no reason for handling any more tonnage than is necessary, and *all of our experience convinces us that the right moisture content for material chopped for silage is one of the most important factors in making good silage and avoiding bad odors.*

I have recently inspected some soybean and sudan grass silage which was made with a machine which chopped as it cut. In the bottom half of the silo, this silage is entirely too wet and soggy and it has a very disagreeable odor. If you don't believe me, ask the wife of the man who is feeding it.

Corn for Silage

Principally because of the field chopper, we are going back to growing corn for part of our silage. We plan on thirty acres. As our field chopper is represented to us, it will cut and chop our corn in one operation. We're going to rely on this corn to finish filling the two silos at the barn where we expect to milk 60 cows next winter.

This means that these cows will have to eat a lot of corn silage. We haven't fed corn silage in so long that we're a bit nervous about this prospect. As I have reported we like the system of keeping grass silage before our penstabled cows all the time. They graze off it at will. We're wondering if we can do the same thing with corn silage. The betting is both ways around the farm. We're building our bunks with the idea that we can, and we plan on taking the precaution of cutting our corn a little on the green side, so as to eliminate whole kernels, and chopping it very, very fine.

We hope that we shall be able to keep corn silage before our cows all the time, because it certainly is more natural for a cow to eat succulent feed eight or ten times a day than it is to put down two big slugs of it twice a day.

Sudan and Soybeans

In addition to the corn we plant, we're going to put in a few acres of a mixture of sudan grass, sweet sorghum, and soybeans for silage. We would put in more of this mixture if we were sure our field chopper would pick up the growth we are likely to get out of a windrow made with a windrower attachment on a cutter bar. While the people who make the machine think it will, we detect just a little lack of conviction in the tone in which they say so. It will be asking a lot of the pick-up attachment on the chopper to handle stalks of sudan and sorghum six to eight feet long along with some heavy leafy soybeans.

We haven't decided just what our seeding mixture for this silage crop will be. I'm inclined, however, to go a little heavier toward the sudan grass and the sorghum and lighter on the beans than is customary. In this way and by wilting I hope we can get away from silage with a bad odor. As a final precaution, however, we will put this silage up only for our dry stock.

Grass Silage

In addition to the specially grown silage crops described above, we will use our field chopper to put up at least one siloful of the excellent grass silage we have been able to make since we started applying the wilting technique and mixing in about one-third nonleguminous hay with that heavy in clover and alfalfa.

We want this grass silage for our chickens, for our growing calves, and for the heifers which we shall be breeding next winter. We may be all wrong but we feel pretty sure there is something in good quality grass silage which makes a calf grow and a heifer or cow breed. In fact, if we can work it out — and this accounts for the idea of a fifth silo — we want to keep grass silage before our milking cows during November and December when we are breeding them.

Maximum Use

As we are scheduling our work, we are trying to keep the field chopper, which will be the most expensive piece of equipment we have ever owned, busy a maximum number of hours.

We hope to start using it the first week in June to make grass silage, then to put up flue cured dried hay, then to harvest green oats for hay, then sudan grass and beans for silage, for second and third cutting hay, and finally to make our corn silage.

We don't believe it will be very useful for putting up straw, but we have arranged with a neighbor to bale our straw in return for putting up silage for him. So in effect our entire program of harvesting and storing hay, silage, and bedding for 125 head of cattle will be based on one machine and two self-unloading trucks and a blower.

I plan to report about how we have rigged up a couple of cheap trucks to handle a chopped material between the chopper in the field and the blower as soon as one is finished and we can get a picture of it.

SPRING FRESHENING COWS AGAIN

Last issue I wondered out loud if the spring freshening cow in the Northeast wasn't more a victim of poor pastures than of the time when she dropped her calf. I quoted the performance of some of our cows at Sunnygables which had good pasture last summer.

Confirmation of the idea that the question is at least worth exploring, now comes from H. R. Scott of Blossvale, N. Y., who writes as follows:

"Have just read your article on spring freshening of cows. My experience has been the same with my herd of Registered Holsteins.

"They have freshened in all months of the year, yet in D.H.I.A. finished the year with 483 lbs. fat, 13,098 milk on strictly two-time milking in wooden stanchions at average age of three years, three months, there being 8 two-year-old heifers in the herd and no mature cow.

"I have no silo and do not feed green feed in the barn. Just good hay and GLF 16% (never over 15 lbs. per day to the highest producer). My pasture is just permanent in the spring and then, later, meadows that have been cut for hay first.

"Will give you the records on a few: ROSIE — 448 fat at 2 years, dry one month and freshened April 1, 1945, as Junior 3-year-old. Oct. 18 D.H.I.A. test milk 39.1, 4%; January 20—milk 28.4, 4.4% test. In 304 days 14,609 milk, 571 fat.
PAUL HEIFER — Fresh May 9, 1945, at 2 yrs. Oct. 18 D.H.I.A. 41.7 milk, 3.9 test. Jan. 20 D.H.I.A. 31.0 milk, 3.8 test. Total to Feb. 1, 11,153 milk, 424 fat, in 267 days. She is now milking heavier than in January.
BESS — Fresh May 19, 1945, at 2 years 6 months. Oct. D.H.I.A. 49.2 milk, 3.2 test; Jan. 20 D.H.I.A. 41.1 milk, 3.3 test. Total to Feb. 1, 12,867 milk, 393 fat in 256 days. She milked 23 lbs. of milk this morning, Feb. 13."





The best time to teach cows pen stable manners is when they are calves. The 1945 fall calves shown above are being raised at Sunnygables in a small pen which is only partially bedded. They have learned to lie down close together and keep clean by retiring to the bedded part of the pen when they want to rest.

The two cows in the foreground of the lower picture are "grazing" silage out of a trough made of 2-inch oak planks. Cows can eat from both sides of it. At the right are two of the three water buckets which are now serving forty cows. Note that the cows which are lying down are paying no attention to the two which are grazing.

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Livestock and poultry needs for Iodine are so widely recognized that most formula feeds today contain it.

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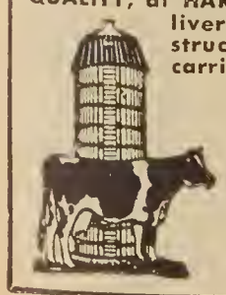
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P. D. Doneshern, Penn Yan, N. Y.

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Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE.

BEWARE

The Kansas City Better Business Bureau has reprinted an article entitled "Soldier Beware" and is giving it wide distribution. The article states that racketeers have somewhere around 725 different schemes to separate the discharged veteran from his ready cash. Even in normal times, it is claimed that we Americans pay a tribute of $7,000,000 a day to racketeers.

No way has ever been designed entirely to protect soldiers or the general public from these swindlers. When such a method is perfected, swindlers will disappear because they will have no business. In the meantime, the wise person will scan with suspicion every proposal from an unknown source that asks for money. If in doubt, ask the *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau for information. We will gladly give it to you and if it may help some other readers to avoid loss of money the facts will be printed on this page.

* * *

THEY MADE GOOD

A subscriber tells us of a man who approached him and others in the vicinity selling subscriptions to Poultry Tribune. Payment was made to the man but subscriptions were never received. The agent signed the receipt with the initials W. J. W.

The Poultry Tribune reports that they have no such agent. However, rather than to suffer any possible ill will they will make good on subscriptions sold by this man. If you have a receipt signed in this way, send it in to the Poultry Tribune, Mount Morris, Illinois.

* * *

HEROISM NOT FOR SALE

The Post Office Department has branded as "fraudulent" attempts of Mr. Brady Black to compile a book of "Outstanding Heroes of World War II". As a result of this investigation, the Post Office claimed that the payment of $9.85 by some relative, rather than the heroism of the service man who had paid the supreme sacrifice, determined his inclusion or rejection in the proposed book.

* * *

NEGLECT

"In November of 1944 I wrote to the Pope Foundry of Marion, Indiana, asking about a grate for my stove. They wrote back to me and told me the grate would cost $5.00 and I should send the money and they would send me the grate. In December 1944 I sent them the check for $5.00. They had the check cashed and I have the cancelled check, but I got neither money nor grate."

We have been in touch by mail with the Greater Marion Association and with Mr. Pope. The Association has called this to Mr. Pope's attention but in spite of letters from them and from us, we have received no reply. Our subscriber is still waiting either for his grate or his money. For the record, this complaint is one of three we have had against this concern.

* * *

"Last night I received a check from the company for the full amount and I want to thank you for your prompt service. I know they would never have sent the money without your help, so again, I want to thank you. My family enjoys the *American Agriculturist* very much and I have told all my friends about the paper. The *Agriculturist* is one paper we wouldn't be without."—*Mrs. K. E.*



©"HIDDEN HUNGER" May Lurk in Your Barn

If your daily feed ration does not contain *all* essential mineral elements, your herd may be menaced by:

***"HIDDEN HUNGER"*... Lack of essential mineral elements needed by livestock for sturdy health, rapid growth, peak production and reproduction.**

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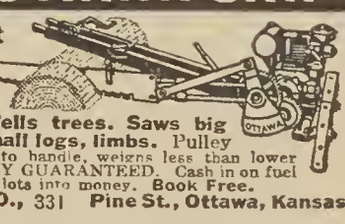
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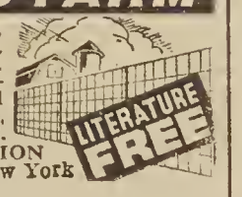
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Rain or Shine, Snow or Sleet...

The Milk Goes Through

TRANSPORTATION is a No. 1 service in the marketing of any farm product. It takes on even greater importance with a high quality product like fluid milk.

That is why, years ago, through the Dairymen's League, farmers started building their own transportation system for getting their milk from country plants to metropolitan areas of consumption.

And the transportation system they have built measures up to these three essentials of cooperative milk marketing:

1. **Getting the milk where it is wanted.** Farms of League members are dotted throughout the New York milkshed. Some of their milk is marketed by the League in nearby towns and cities, but most of the milk must be moved into the metropolitan areas. To do this the League has a fleet of 54 tank trucks like the one shown below, 43 tank cars, and contracts with a number of private haulers. Its own tank trucks, however, provide a practical yardstick for determining what a fair transportation cost should be.

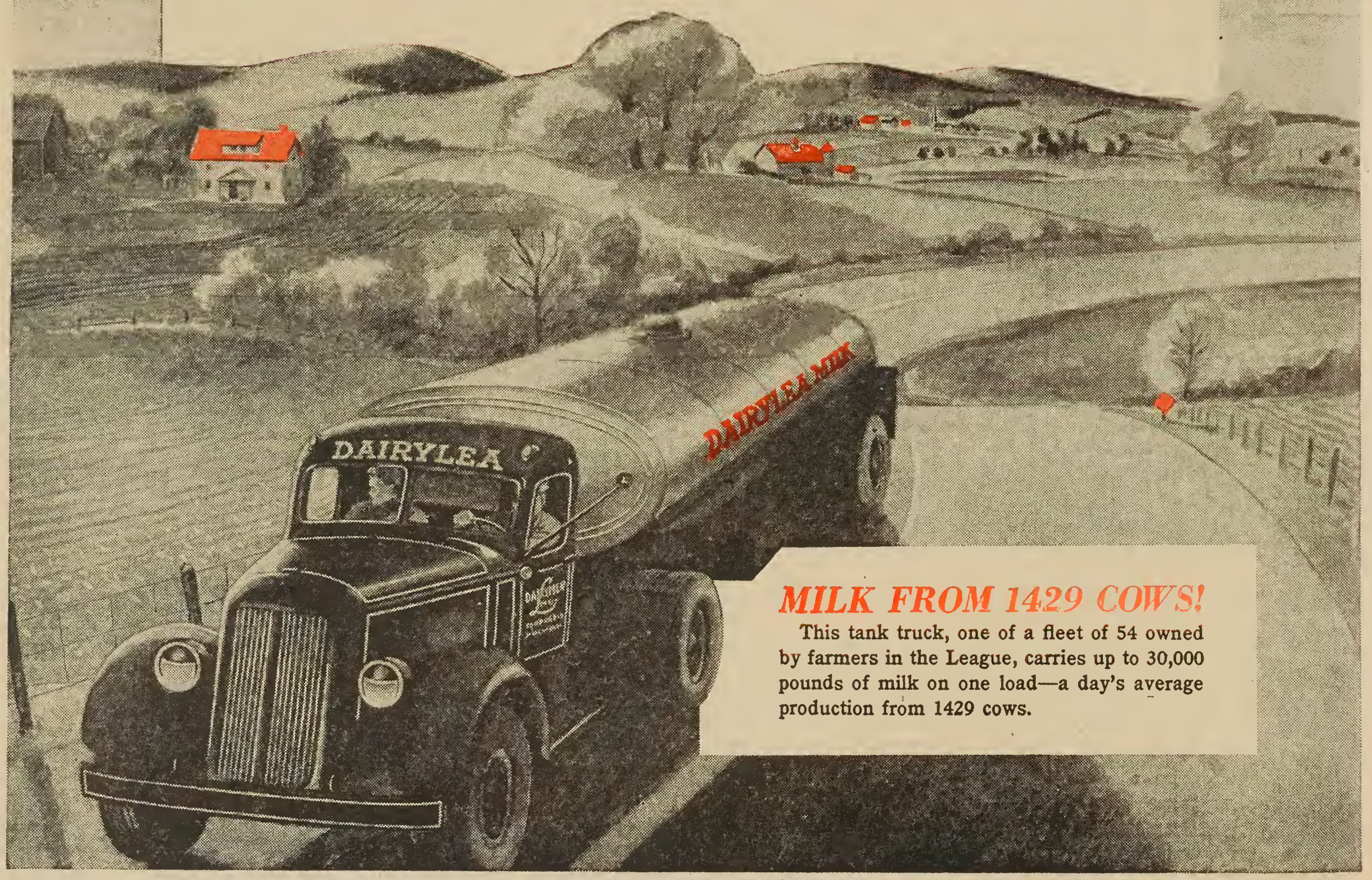
2. **Getting it there when it is wanted.** Milk is a food that is consumed every day. Rain or shine, snow or sleet, the milk must go through. By having a fleet of trucks that they own and control, League members have just that much more protection that their milk will be delivered on schedule.

3. **Getting the milk there as it is wanted.** The value of milk is determined in the final analysis by its quality when it gets to the consumer. League trucks are insulated and carefully built so as to get the milk through in top quality, with its good tasting flavor that makes people want to drink more of it.

A good transportation system . . . one that they own, control and use for their own benefit . . . is just another service that farmers have built for themselves through the League. Members invite other farmers to join with them in the League and to share with them the benefits that come from working together.



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION



MILK FROM 1429 COWS!

This tank truck, one of a fleet of 54 owned by farmers in the League, carries up to 30,000 pounds of milk on one load—a day's average production from 1429 cows.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

MARCH 16, 1946



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



CONTROL INSECTS AND DISEASES BY DUSTING

Many gardeners prefer a duster to a small sprayer for controlling garden pests and diseases. More rotenone should be available this year. It is very effective for controlling many bugs. Also, DDT has garden possibilities.

BERRIES THROUGHOUT THE SEASON

No diet is attractive or well balanced without plenty of fruit. Every farm and most village gardens can have all kinds of berries from strawberries to blueberries, lasting right through the season. Berries are not hard to grow. The delicious blueberry is now a possibility in any garden.

George L. Slate has been discussing small fruit varieties for the home garden in recent issues of *American Agriculturist*. Study these articles, seed catalogs, and bulletins from colleges. Then order berry plants now and start your fruit garden this year.

THERE WOULD BE NO SURPLUS

Look at this fine garden and you will see one good reason why these two children are so healthy. There is only one way to get fresh, tasty vegetables like these, and that is to grow them yourself.

Great emphasis is now being placed by hundreds of scientists and dietitians on the balanced diet frequently discussed by H. E. Babcock in his "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff" in *American Agriculturist*. It is now agreed that if all Americans could be made to see the necessity of this diet, and could get it, it would cure all the ills caused by malnutrition, immensely improve the health of everyone, and add to length of life and happiness. Furthermore, if most consumers, including farmers, were eating this diet regularly, farmers could not meet the demand for their products.

The diet is simplicity itself. It is based on plenty of milk and milk products, eggs and poultry, meat, and fruit and vegetables—fresh, canned and frozen. We Northeastern farmers should be especially interested in the great campaign to increase the use of these foods because we specialize in growing most of them here in the Northeast.





PLANT SEEDS RIGHT AND SAVE WORK

Most gardeners plant seed too deep and too thick. Small seed should not be planted over ½" deep. Seeds of vine crops should not be planted over 1" deep. If the soil is well prepared, if the seed has good germinating power, and if it is not planted too deep, most of it will come up. Too many plants are as harmful as weeds, and have to be thinned. Give stuff room to grow.

Straight rows, such as are being planted here, are a big help. Some gardeners like to plant two rows close together by stretching a string and making two trenches, one on each side.

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C. E. Dean
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John VanderHeyden
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SELKIRK
Maus Lamneaux

SIDNEY
Levi Alger

SILVER SPRINGS
E. D. Whittam

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J. T. Bloomfield and Elizaheth Bloomfield
J. S. Dewey

SMITHS BASIN
Erwin D. Bardin

SODUS
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WATERVLIET
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LAKE ARIEL
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WERTBORO, Mass.
William Champine

WILLOW SPRINGS, Mo.
A. W. Miles

YOUNGSTOWN, O.
A. W. Irving
Sherman D. Irving

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634 People Who Have Money Coming...

On July 1, 1943, there were 31,158 persons holding common stock in G.L.F. On February 15, 1946, there were 59,879—a 92% increase in 2½ years.

Every common stockholder has one vote, whether he owns a single share of stock or 100. By law and by cooperative principle, the common stock in a cooperative like G.L.F. should be held by farmers who use the organization. This is called "member-ownership."

Of the 59,879 people now holding G.L.F. common stock, virtually all are genuine member-owners.

A few stockholders cannot be located. Their names are listed on this page, together with their last known addresses. Checks for their common stock dividends have been mailed, but came back unclaimed. If you know any of these people, or their relatives or heirs, won't you tell them to write to—

G.L.F. Stock Department, Ithaca, N. Y.

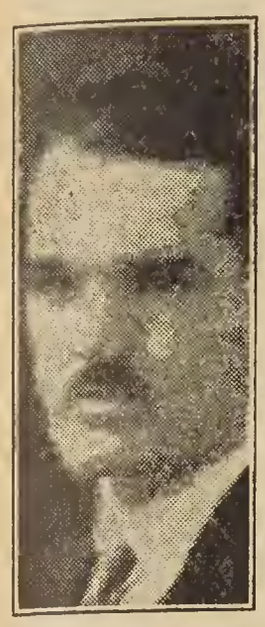
—giving their present address? It will help G.L.F. keep the records straight, and help these people get the dividends they have coming on G.L.F. common stock.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

Fertilizing Cane Fruits

By George L. Slate

ONE OF the questions small fruit growers ask most frequently is "What fertilizer shall I use?" It would be very easy to answer "Three hundred pounds of nitrate of soda to the acre," and let it go at that. But fertilizers are by no means a cure-all for all cases of poor growth of berry plants. Weather, soil conditions, diseases and weeds are all important factors affecting the growth of the plants.



GEORGE SLATE

The soil should first of all be well-drained with the water table not nearer to the surface than 30 inches for more than a few hours during the growing season. A high water table means a restricted root system and consequent poor growth of the plants. Fertilizers will not improve the situation.

Organic matter is generally associated with soils of high fertility, and in well-managed berry plantings the soil is well supplied with it. Its virtue of increasing the water-holding capacity of the soil is particularly important with berries which are shallow rooted and susceptible to drought injury. Soils well supplied with organic matter because they have not been cultivated or eroded excessively, or have been enriched with manure or green crops turned under, are probably fertile enough to produce good crops of berries without the addition of chemical fertilizers. Light sands and gravels, if otherwise suitable, may need chemical fertilizers.

Virus diseases of raspberries and leaf diseases which defoliate currants and gooseberries reduce plant vigor, and lower yields are the result. The debilitating effects of mosaic may occasionally be overcome in part by heavy fertilization, but this is an inefficient way of handling the situation. The diseased raspberry plants should be replaced by healthy stock, and the currants and gooseberries should be sprayed to save the foliage.

Manure, when available is one of the best materials for fertilizing the cane fruits. It contributes organic matter as well as plant nutrients. Ten to 20 tons to the acre is ordinarily sufficient. If used freely on brambles, late growth may result with consequent winter injury. A cover crop of buckwheat, golden millet, barley, or annual weeds is helpful in checking cane growth after the berries are harvested.

When manure is not available, chemical fertilizers may be used. For commercial plantings, nitrate of soda at the rate of 300 pounds to the acre or 250 pounds of sulfate of ammonia, or 125 pounds of ammonium nitrate may be used, the material being applied early in April before growth starts. Home gardeners who deal in small areas and need not count the cost of a few pounds of fertilizer may use a 5-10-5 material at the rate of one pound to 100 square feet.

Raspberries may not need phosphoric acid and potash, but currants and gooseberries may respond to it.

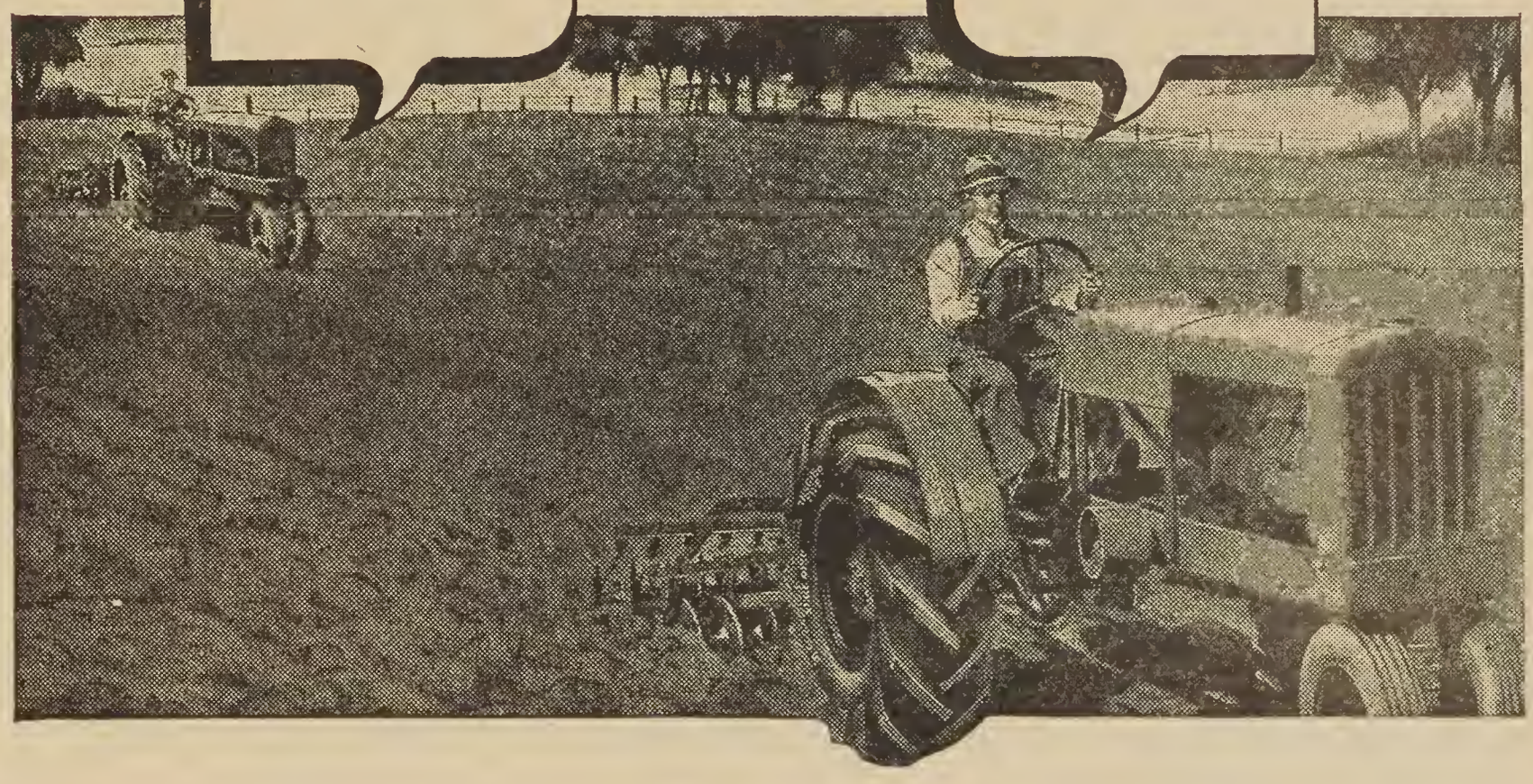
—A. A.—

A little booklet, "Good News About Rural Telephones," is available at most offices of the New York Telephone Company. The booklet outlines a program for extending telephone services to rural residents who do not now have them.

HOW IS YOUR WORK GOING?

WAY BEHIND WITH CLOSED CENTER TREAD

WAY AHEAD WITH GOODYEAR O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R TREAD



INDEPENDENT TESTS PROVE GOODYEAR OPEN CENTER SURE-GRIPS DO UP TO 22% MORE WORK FROM LESS FUEL IN SAME TIME! Impartial farm experts made scientific check of open and closed center tread tires on same tractors, on clay, loose soil and cover crops. Results showed *open center* tires pull *heavier* drawbar loads with *no increase in slip*—pull same drawbar loads with *less* slip—*do up to 22% more work from less fuel in same time!*

IT'S mighty helpful—and profitable—to know the test results described above. For they reveal the truth about tractor tires—give you facts from *impartial* farm experts that prove Goodyear Sure-Grips with *open center* tread grip better, pull better, speed your field work.

Thousands of farmers already know this from long experience—know that Sure-Grips pull heavier loads that cause other tires to slip. This *extra* traction comes from Goodyear's *open center* tread design. It gives each lug an entering edge to start the bite—allows whole of each lug to dig in deeper, get a firmer grip in soil and pull better

Another big point—Sure-Grips are really self-cleaning, have no dead-end pockets to trap mud and cause time- and fuel-wasting slippage. They last longer, too, because they bite deeper, slip less, and so wear *slower.*

It will pay you to farm with Goodyear *open center* Sure-Grips—the tractor tires that do up to *22% more work in the same time,* proved by impartial test!



Sure-Grip—T.M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

GOODYEAR

Sure-Grip Tractor Tires

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

IF ALL FARMERS WENT ON STRIKE

WHAT WOULD happen if all the farmers of America went on strike? They won't do it, yet certainly they have far more cause to strike than many of the members of labor unions who are already earning more in a week than a farmer gets in a month.

If farmers did strike, all the cities would be without food in a few days. Then what would be the attitude of government bureaucrats, many of whom are secretly or openly encouraging strikes? What would be the attitude of Congressmen who lack the courage to pass laws which will make labor unions equally responsible with employers? And finally, what would be the attitude of the city worker or the striker when his family began to go hungry because his fellow citizen, the farmer, was on strike?

No, farmers as a whole will never strike, but I sometimes wonder if a general farm strike, if only for a week, might not be the best thing that could happen to bring America back to its senses. Then perhaps labor and industry would find some civilized way to settle their disputes without taking it out on everybody, themselves included.

THE BAD MONTHS FOR COWS

RECORDS SHOW that cows that freshen in the fall produce more milk than those that freshen in the spring. This ought not to be so, for spring is nature's own best time for the birth of all animals.

The problem with both spring and fall freshening cows is to get them through those two bad months of July and August. That is when the hot weather, flies, and poor pastures take their toll. We cannot help the weather, but we are told now that flies can be controlled by DDT, and we know that pastures can be so improved that there will be no lack of good feed during the dry months.

However, this is not an argument in favor of too many spring freshening cows. **There will be 10 per cent more milk needed this coming November than was needed last fall.** There was a big shortage then, and there is likely to be a milk shortage during the late fall for years to come. Hence there is every reason to plan better pastures now and get them started this spring. Even a cow that freshens in the fall and has been milked all winter will hold up her production amazingly on good spring and summer pasture.

A BIGGER, BETTER GARDEN

WITH HALF the world starving, there never was a time, even during the war, when food production in general and a good garden in particular were as important as they will be this year. That is why your editors have been planning and working hard for weeks, collecting and boiling down the material for this Spring and Garden Issue of *American Agriculturist*. See especially pages 24 and 25. I am sure it will pay you to read this issue thoroughly and then save it for constant reference. It will help you grow a bigger, better garden.

DAYLIGHT TIME

FOR MANY YEARS it has been the policy of *American Agriculturist* to encourage a better understanding between the inhabitants of city and country. There has always been too much prejudice and misunderstanding on the part of both.

But I am frank to say that city leaders don't help the situation much when they insist on continuing such laws or ordinances as Daylight Saving. One would think that the great shortage of food, which affects city consumers first of all, would make city people realize the necessity for cooperating with farmers in every way to make food production easier. Of course, there are some farmers who favor Daylight Saving, but for the vast majority this artificial time is not only a nuisance but is one more obstacle to thousands of farmers in the vital job of food production.

MORE FLOWERS WITH LESS WORK

WE USED to grow lots of flowers, but during the war we thought we were too busy to bother with them. So did thousands of other farmers and gardeners.

This year, however, it is going to be different with us, and I hope with you, too. The need of growing food is greater than ever, but so is the need for beauty and all the other little things that make for recreation and happiness. So we are ordering some flower seeds, and instead of going in for a great many varieties, many of which are hard to grow, we are going to stick to some of the old standbys that are just as pretty and that will almost grow themselves. Most of these are the old-time favorites that your mother and my mother in their crowded lives found time to grow.

Here's our list of easy-to-grow-from-seed annual flowers: marigolds, zinnias, nasturtiums, bachelor buttons, poppies, cosmos. Petunias are lovely and not hard to grow, but the plants serve as a host to cucumber mosaic, a disease which attacks some vegetables. So I don't grow petunias any more, but maybe they would be all right for you.

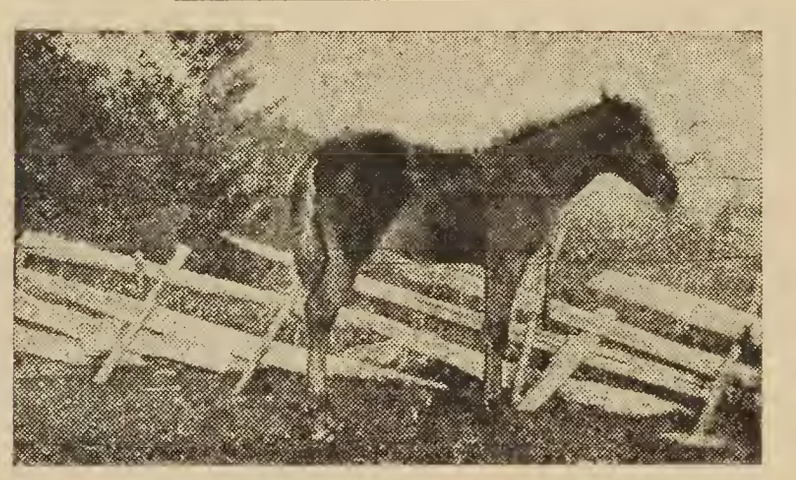
We like sweet peas, but they require considerable work and skill. As a substitute I recommend perennial sweet peas. These are not fragrant, but they are lovely, they last for weeks, and once established they need little attention for years.

HOW CROP YIELDS HAVE INCREASED

FEW OF US realize how average yields of most crops have increased in recent years. For example, the average yield of wheat in 1930 in the United States was 14.2 bushels. Fourteen years later, in 1944, it had jumped to 18.2. Corn made the amazing increase during the same period of from 20.5 bushels to 33.2. Potatoes jumped from 109.5 to 130.4 bushels.

Better farming methods accounted for these increases. These improvements include such practices as more legumes, hybrid corn, more and better use of commercial fertilizer, better seed, strip farming, and other soil conservation methods.

These increased yields helped to win the war and will continue to help while the peoples of so many foreign nations are on the brink of starvation. But as other countries get back into full production, American farmers will have a real problem in disposing of their tremendous production. As we have pointed out many times, the problem of surplus food can be solved if a majority of the people can be taught to use, and can obtain, all they want of the right diet.



The pictures and stories about old and new fences on the first page of our December 15 issue brought in many interesting letters and pictures. The above picture, sent in by Mrs. Lettie M. Tucker of Lancaster, New Hampshire, shows a fence which is sometimes called a hedgehog fence.

SHE ATE A BRACELET!

ONE OF THE most interesting letters which I have received in a long time comes from Mr. Willard T. Saunders of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry at the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. Enclosed with the letter was an identification bracelet found by Mr. A. H. Later, President of the Morris Packing Company of Hartford, Connecticut, in the stomach of a cow slaughtered in that establishment.

The bracelet is engraved on one side with the name "Robert Warwick", and on the other "Mother 8-23-44". Mr. Saunders thought we might find the owner by publishing this information. I am glad to do so, not only to find the owner but to point out again the tremendous loss to dairymen caused by the illness or death of cattle which have swallowed metal.

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

"YUP," he remarked as he carefully watched the sap bubbling in the evaporator, "he's got a soft job!" "What do you mean, 'a soft job?'," I asked between sips of delicious hot syrup. "Well, he never has to get his hands dirty," he replied scornfully.

"Tell me," I asked, "whose job is harder — the hired hand who works at a stated wage for a certain number of hours a week, or the farmer-owner whose planning, worrying, and bookkeeping is never done?"

"Why, the farmer-owner, of course!" he exclaimed. "Exactly," I replied, "and that which makes his job more difficult is the white-collar responsibility he has to carry. He gets his hands just as dirty as the hired man's, but he has all the executive headaches in addition. Listen, my friend, all people who have clean hands and wear white-collars do not necessarily have soft jobs! Being a teacher or a doctor is no cinch, and neither is being a minister or a storekeeper! Doing those jobs well may be more fatiguing and nerve-wracking than working in a sugar house all day!" To which my friend agreed as soon as he saw the point.

White collars or overalls? What difference does it make so long as our work is beneficial to the world? God put us here to help each other, to work for the common good. There should be no scornfulness because of misguided notions that some jobs are soft and others are low and dirty. We need those who wear white collars and we need those who wear overalls. We cannot get along without each other, so let's just try to appreciate each other!—*A Country Parson.*

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THAT MOST excellent magazine "Coronet" has a story by PFC Hervey Haufler during the war when neutral little Switzerland guarded its German border with a barricade. One day the Swiss commanding officer received a very prettily wrapped package handed across the barricade from the Germans. When the package was opened it was found to be a box filled with manure.

Thereupon the Swiss returned the present with another box. When the German commanding officer opened it he nearly fell off his chair, because the package contained a large sample of golden Swiss butter. With the package was a card which read:

"The ceremony you have initiated is altogether proper. Let us continue to send to each other the best from our lands!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 143, No. 6. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. Colby Bartlett, Associate Circulation Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

FEED: Northeast Governors' Feed Committee requests that OPA adjust feed ceilings to encourage shipments into Northeast. Failing this, the Committee recommends four alternate steps as follows: 1. Pay premiums for lightweight hogs to discourage excessive feeding of corn; 2. Subsidize the selling price of corn over ceiling prices to make cash corn sales at least as profitable as feeding corn to hogs; 3. Encourage milk production in the normally low fall months by adjusting dairy feed payments; 4. Launch a poultry meat-buying program to reduce the number of laying hens; curtail hatchery operations.

WHAT TO DO: Fertilize with nitrogen an acre of pasture for each three cows to get earlier, heavier pasture. Raise all the feed you can this summer. Take stock of your feed supplies and discuss the situation with your feed dealer. Feed all the roughage you can, see that cows have plenty of water, and feed grain to cows according to individual production. Sell "boarders", sterile and diseased cows.

MILK: Dairy industry will again publicize dairy production during June, "Dairy Month." Objectives: (1) To promote and expand good will for the entire dairy industry; (2) To increase sales of dairy products, where they are available; (3) To preserve present markets for dairy products.

U. S. milk production in '45 was highest on record topping '44 by 3% yet fluid demand exceeded supply last fall. U. S. average milk production per cow for 1945 reported at 4,790 lbs., 215 lbs. above '44.

WHAT TO DO: Lay plans now to protect your market by producing more milk next fall than you did in '45. Re-read Dollar Guide in our February 2 issue.

LIVESTOCK: Jan. 1 livestock census showed U. S. decreases, compared to last year, in cattle, horses, sheep and hens, and increases in hogs and turkeys.

WHAT TO DO: Total U. S. livestock population must be reduced because feed supply is short. Northeast farmers should not reduce livestock more than their share. When you make plans, be moderately conservative, but do not make drastic cuts in **GOOD** livestock unless it is unavoidable.

EGGS: N. Y. State egg production for 1945 was 11% below '44, 5% below '43. On Feb. 1, eggs in N. Y. cold storages were at low level of 28,800 cases, less than half as many as on Feb. 1 a year ago. On the other hand, poultry in cold storage was substantially above last year.

Egg prices have dropped less than some experts estimated. U. S. farmers have stated intention of buying 14% less baby chicks than last year. Eggs are being freely bought for storing, indicating confidence in next fall's prices. Turkey growers have indicated intention of raising 5% fewer turkeys than in '45.

WHAT TO DO: Feed is short. If necessary, sell some old hens in order to raise pullets for next winter. Cull layers closely. Buy sexed pullets.

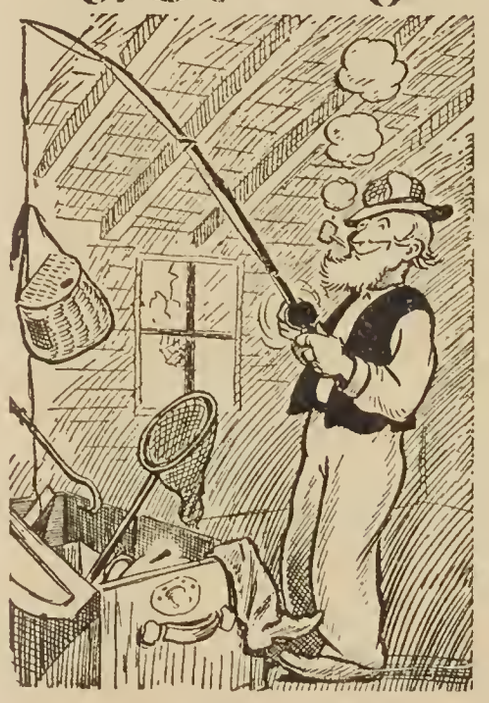
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: USDA recommends placing orders for fruit and vegetable containers now. One reason for shortage, some claim, is ceiling price so low that manufacturers cannot make containers without losing money.

On Feb. 1, apples in New York cold storage warehouses totaled 436,900 bushels, about 10% as many as a year ago.

OPA recently announced that there would be no change in ceiling price of certified seed potatoes for '46.

1946 FOOD PRODUCTION: Talk of reducing food production in '46 is out the window. Biggest factor in ultimate production will be weather; a severe drought would be a calamity. Handicaps farmers face include: Strikes in industry; a short labor supply; some shortage of best varieties of seeds; less machinery than was expected. Costs of farming are more likely to go up than down.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THIS WEEK, I worked to beat the band on post-war reconversion plans. I fixed up my old rocking chair, it was a bit the worse for wear and hadn't had a bit of use since Adolf and his boys got loose. My good old bamboo fishing pole I've once again got fixed up whole with 20 yards of strong new line that ought to catch them bull-heads fine. All day long I worked and toiled to get my shotgun greased and oiled in preparation for next fall, when ducks cry out their feeding call, I'll be right out there in the blind with all my worries left behind, out where I can't hear my wife gripe when I light up my corn-cob pipe.

This war was hard on guys like me who're used to being fancy free; and now that peaceful days are here, it's going to be a job, I fear, to catch up on the sleep I've lost. I've surely paid a frightful cost, and now it means some overtime to be prepared for summer's clime while loafing season gets in swing and smart men don't do anything. I plan to stay in bed 'til nine, and every time the weather's fine I'll be out there with back to bole a-hold of my old fishing pole. I'm glad that this old world's still free so men can work, or else, like me, decide that life's too short for that and snooze all day and put on fat.



HOW TO

PUT YOUR TRACTOR IN SHAPE

For spring and summer work

First, get after dirt in the crankcase. Dirt in the oil supply is abrasive, wears out vital engine parts in a hurry.

Drain out the old oil and flush with Gulf's Crankcase Cleaning Oil.

Then, fill with Gulflube Motor Oil. Gulflube is Multi-sol processed, a modern refining method which removes carbon- and sludge-forming elements. It gives a motor thorough, long-lasting protection.





Tractor gears really take a beating. So start the busy season with fresh lubricant in all gear housings.

Drain the old lubricant, then fill the housing with Crankcase Cleaning Oil and run the tractor briefly to wash out the case. Drain thoroughly and then fill with Gulf Transgear Lubricant E.P. Grade 140 is right for most tractors for summer.

This lubricant is made to furnish a tough, long-lasting lubricating film on gear teeth operating under heavy loads. It won't foam or break down when the going is tough.



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So lubricate them with Gulflex Chassis Lubricant. This lubricant won't wash out, and it won't melt and run when it's hot.

Gulflex Chassis Lubricant comes in two grades, S and W, for summer and winter use.



For a thorough job, you'll want these Gulf Specialized Lubricants, too: Gulflex Wheel Bearing Grease • Gulf Electric Motor Oil • Gulflex Waterproof Grease • Gulflex Universal Joint Lubricant.

Get these specialized Gulf Farm Lubricants plus Gulf Gasoline, Gulf Kerosene, and Gulf Livestock Spray from your Good Gulf man.

GULF

A one-minute demonstration of Better Farming by the

*FERGUSON SYSTEM



One of MANY advantages..

with the FERGUSON SYSTEM the tractor automatically changes its weight to suit the job

One advantage of the Ferguson System that interests every farmer is the way the tractor automatically adjusts its weight to fit the work.

For example, instead of using heavy built-in weight, the Ferguson System provides traction by carrying the plow as well as simply pulling it. Thus the implement's weight, its downward suck, and the weight of soil on the plow bottoms all transfer weight to the tractor's rear wheels—as indicated by the curved arrows in the above picture.

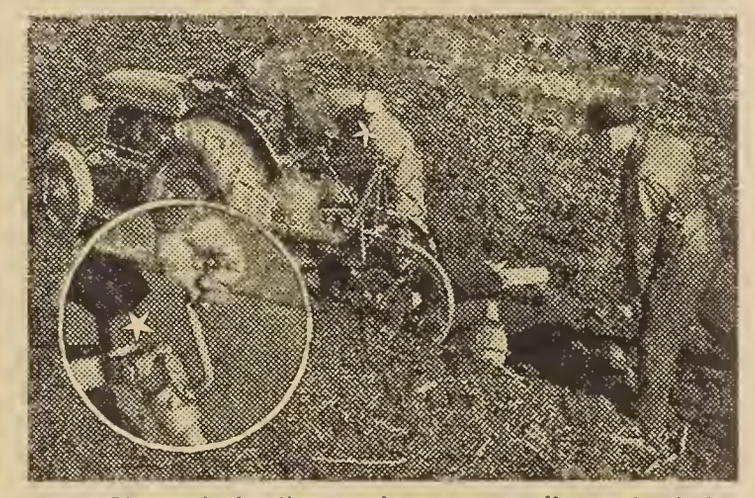
At the same time, through the Ferguson System of 3-point linkage, a strong, forward-slanting thrust is exerted that holds the front wheels down, too—as shown by the long arrow. Heavy going merely increases these natural forces, adjusting the traction to suit the job, instantly and automatically.

The other pictures show a few more of the many advantages of the Ferguson System that we would like to demonstrate for you. Ten minutes behind the wheel will convince you that the Ferguson System turned the tractor into a Farming Machine. By saving time and strength, it makes possible more farming . . . and Better Living, too.

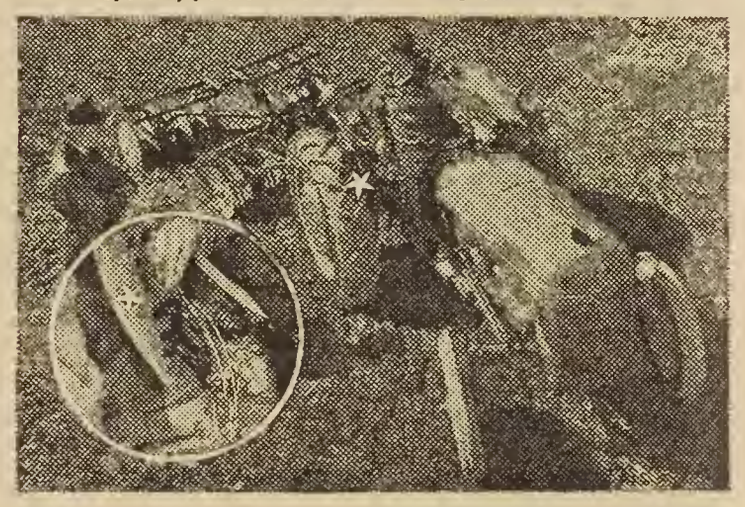
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2. Harrow discs are angled or straightened while moving. With the Ferguson System, hydraulic finger tip control adjusts angle of discs at will, without stopping.



3. Safety starter won't operate with tractor in gear. No danger of a crash start with the Ferguson System. Prevents damage or injury.

***THE FERGUSON SYSTEM Turned the Tractor into a Farming Machine**

- Uses natural laws instead of heavy inbuilt weight to gain penetration and traction.
- Enables you to lift, lower, set and control implements by hydraulic power instead of muscle power.
- Encourages flexible farming by one-minute implement attaching, one-wrench adjustments, and automatic change of traction to suit the job.
- Provides automatic protection against hidden obstacles without "losing" the implement.

HARRY FERGUSON, INC., DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Plant Food for Vegetables

Fertilizer

Use 5 pounds of a 5-10-5 fertilizer to each 100 square feet of garden. This is equivalent to one ton to the acre. A 10-20-10 has the same ratio as a 5-10-5, but you need only half as much.

A good way to apply is to broadcast half on top of the ground and plow under. Broadcast the remainder after plowing and harrow in, or apply in bands on each side of the row at rate of one pound of fertilizer per 25 ft. row. Seed should not come in direct contact with commercial fertilizer.

Manure

If available, apply manure at the rate of 100 pounds to 100 square feet. This is equivalent to 20 tons to the acre. Use 50 pounds of superphosphate per ton, applied with the manure or broadcast at the rate of 2½ pounds per 100 square feet. In addition to supplying plant food, manure adds humus which makes the soil more workable. Well rotted manure is best. Fresh manure can be used if plowed under in the fall or broadcast during the winter. Well rotted manure can be plowed under, or spread after plowing and harrowed in.

Lime

Do not put lime on the garden unless you are pretty sure you need it. Here's a rough rule: If beets have grown well in past years, you do not need lime. The trouble with adding lime is that some garden crops need more than others. For example, you will have trouble with potato scab when the land has too much lime; on the other hand, club root of cabbage is helped by adding lime to the soil. The surest way to know whether or not to add lime is to have a soil test made by your County Agent. Most vegetables grow well where the test shows a reaction of pH 6.0 to 6.8.

—A. A.—

PLOW-SOLE FERTILIZER APPLICATION

Plow-sole applications of fertilizer, while not suited for all soil conditions or crops, have demonstrated enough merit to warrant tests under certain conditions, according to J. B. R. Dickey, Pennsylvania Extension Service. The most efficient method of applying considerable amounts of fertilizer seems to be to get at least most of it down into the soil as deeply as possible where there is a more constant supply of moisture to keep it in solution and available to the feeding roots during the latter part of the growing season.

Enough fertilizer, however, should be held out for side-row application at planting time to insure early growth. The most satisfactory method of deep application is with a plow attachment which places the fertilizer in bands on the furrow bottom. Application before plowing, using a drill or lime spreader, has also proved fairly satisfactory and will serve to test out the general principles involved.

—A. A.—

FITTING AND WEED CONTROL

A lot of work can be saved by fitting a garden properly. If it is high in humus, it will fit easily. Even so, it should be plowed carefully and harrowed thoroughly. Where there is no danger of erosion, fall plowing is excellent; otherwise plow as early in the spring as the ground is ready.

Fitting is closely connected with weed control. Where the garden is plowed in the spring, early crops such as peas, lettuce, radishes, etc., will have to be planted as soon as the ground is in shape, but the area to be used for later crops such as sweet corn, tomatoes, melons, etc., can be harrowed several times before planting. This is an excellent way to kill weeds. Making each harrowing slightly shallower than the previous one helps.

Aside from occasional cultivating and only as much hoeing and weeding as is absolutely necessary, one of the best weed control measures is a vigorous, fast-growing garden. Incidentally, have a file handy and keep your hoe sharp. If you are in a village, where gardening is a hand job, rows should be close enough together (about 18 inches) so that the ground will be completely shaded when the crops get a good start. If you are on a farm, and want to cultivate with a tractor or a horse, put the rows as close together as you can and still cultivate them that way. Even with these wider rows (about 30 inches) many crops will shade the ground once they are well started, and so discourage weeds.

—A. A.—

MULCHING

Mulching is one means of weed control and moisture retention in the garden. Some years ago, much publicity was given to mulching vegetables with paper. Some gardeners still use paper, but enthusiasm for it seems to have waned considerably. On most farms straw is plentiful, and some crops — for example, raspberries — can be mulched with profit. A heavy application of straw between rows keeps down weeds and supplies humus. It is the writer's experience that mulching is the best way to handle a few raspberries for home use.

Another crop that lends itself to mulching is tomatoes. A heavy application of straw before the plants begin to cover the ground holds down weeds and seems to lessen the amount of rotting when the tomatoes begin to ripen.

Occasionally a gardener puts a heavy mulch of straw on the potatoes he is raising in the garden. Some report excellent results, but of course on a farm potatoes are grown in the field and, with the possible exception of a few early ones, not in the garden.

Careful tests have shown that cultivating helps crops by controlling weeds. Do not cultivate more than is necessary to control weeds.

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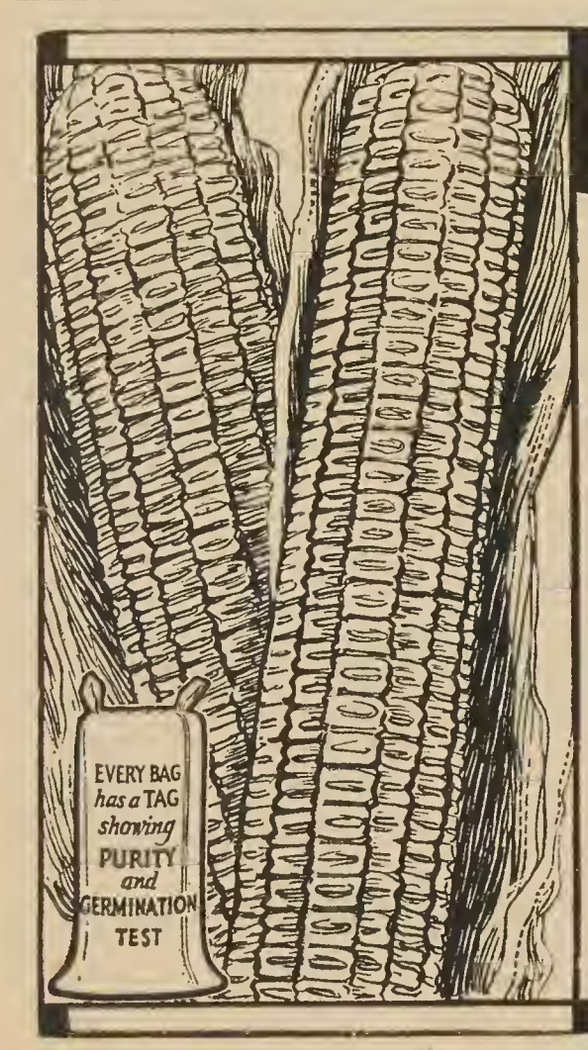
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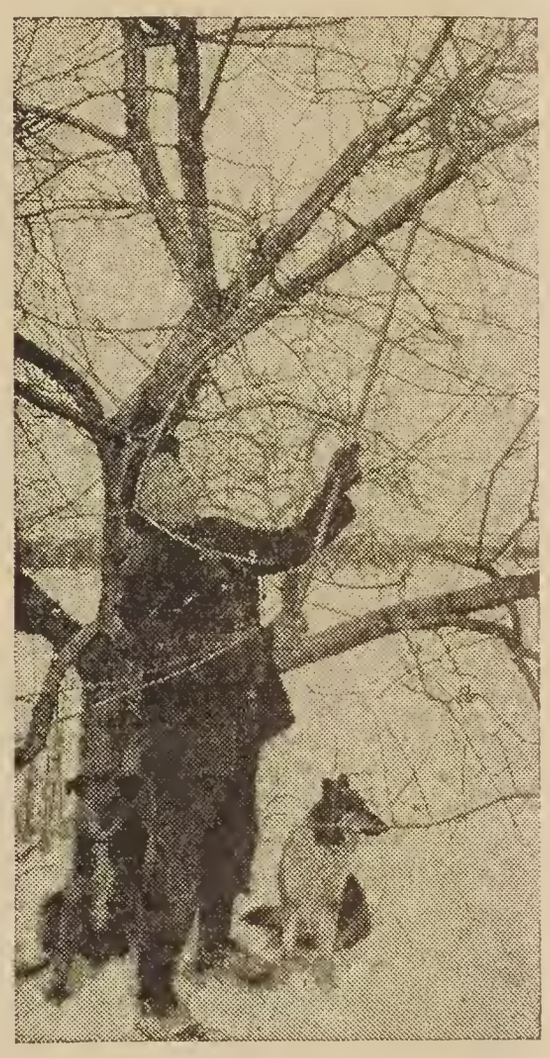
"The Flowers That Bloom in the Spring"

By Ed W. Mitchell

HERE we are in March, and a glance at my 1945 diary shows that we had our first scab infection on the second of April, which is not too far away now, and killing frosts on April 5th and 6th and again on the 22nd and 23rd. Will nature repeat herself and kill all our pretty flowers again? Who knows?

As I prune the apple trees, the buds look fairly fat and thrifty, and it has been my observation that there are nearly always enough blossoms to make a crop, providing they pollinate and set. This, of course, does not apply so much to biennial bearers, like Baldwin and Greening, as it does to Macs and Cortlands; but even with these, good pollinating weather and freedom from frost usually mean a fair, if spotty, crop in the off year.

So far as I know, there is no way to predict what will happen in the matter of frost and weather at pollinating time, but we all know what happens if we fail to take all possible precautions against scab and insects. It calls to mind a quotation from Abraham Lincoln, "Let no one falter who thinks he is right." Be as sure as you can that you are right, and then go ahead to the best of your ability without faltering. A lot of us faltered, slowed down and finally quit last year, only to regret it as we saw scab defoliate the trees and various pests accumulate because of our neglect. We must pay this year for that brief respite we took, and take more than usual precautions against the pests that commonly cause our greatest loss.



"As I prune the apple trees, the buds look fairly fat and thrifty."

Side Hills and Wet Spots

Just how to do this with short supplies of labor, old worn equipment, and perhaps some trouble in getting supplies, is a question each will have to answer for himself. I hope to get things worked around so I can use a one-horse duster for over-all protection and on side hills and in wet spots, and supplement that with whatever spraying the wind, weather, labor and cranky machinery permit. We used to get good clean crops that way, and I think it can be done again.

A perennial problem we all have to solve about this time is what sprays and dusts to use. Each year new chemicals and compounds come on the market and each year we make some progress in bettering materials and methods. The question uppermost in most minds is how much to depend on DDT. At first this was confined to how effective it might be to kill insects, but now the question follows as to what tolerance will be set for it, and how necessary it may be to have a limit set on the amount the finished product may carry. So far, that has not been decided, but it would be unfortunate, to say the least, to bring through a nice crop and find it ostracized by the better markets because of an over-supply of DDT.

Watch New Sprays

For years we clung to the old formula of lime-sulfur, arsenate of lead and black leaf 40. Gradually, the sulfur paste and wettable sulfurs replaced the more caustic lime-sulfur, and various tar products partly replaced the nicotine. New and better materials and methods have evolved during the war, and the pioneers will try them, and in due time the rest of us will know the results and adopt or refuse them as the case may be.

For most of us, the spray and dust program will change but little; sulfur as dust, paste or wettable sulfur spray; lead and lots of it, and some blackleaf or a substitute; but on the side, and if opportunity permits, try and use some of the newer methods and materials promoted by the manufacturers and at the fruit meetings, because by staying in our same old rut we may be overlooking a good bet.

Prices of everything are going up, and, unless there is an unusually large crop and a marked change in conditions, prices next fall and winter should be high enough for our apples to give us a chance to make a profit. There is a long, hard fight ahead as usual before those little "flowers that bloom in the spring" become apples in the storage, but, to quote Lincoln once more, "Let no one falter who thinks he is right."

—A. A.—

ORCHARD FERTILIZER DEFICIENCIES

Dr. J. K. Shaw, Massachusetts Experiment Station, describes deficiency symptoms of apples as follows:

Nitrogen shortage is indicated by light green or yellowish-green leaves.

Potassium shortage results in a dying of the leaf tissue at the point and at the edges of the leaf, much like spray injury except that it has a grayish color. Potassium does affect the tree visibly and a shortage does exist in some orchards.

Magnesium shortage is indicated by the death of leaf tissue between the veins. That part of the older, lower leaves will turn yellowish by mid-summer. As it progresses the leaves drop until in severe cases there are not many leaves left except at the ends of the terminal growth. It causes apples to drop badly.

In sod orchards it is known that a nitrogen application is needed every year. To be sure the trees get it, ring fertilize the trees with quickly available nitrogen each spring. Surface-feeding crops like the grasses are the first to show deficiencies of potassium and phosphorus. As long as grass is growing luxuriantly in an orchard the soil must be well supplied with these elements. When the grass begins to get thin and weedy, broadcast a recommended complete fertilizer.

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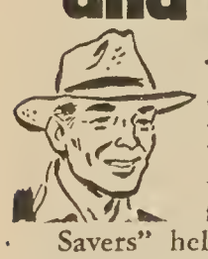
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The Question Box

Is it better to prolong the season of such garden crops as peas and corn by planting early, midseason, and late varieties at the same time, or by planting one variety several times at weekly intervals?

It depends on the crop. With peas, unless you get the first planting in early, there is little use of succession plantings. Hot summer weather hurts both yield and quality. Later varieties of most vegetables are better in quality than the earliest varieties. Therefore, put in just enough seed of the earliest kinds to keep you supplied until the better ones come on. That's true of corn. Golden Cross Bantam is an excellent variety. Use it, or one you like better, for your main crop and plant it three or four times, a week apart.

The season for many crops, such as lettuce, spinach, radishes, beets, carrots, etc., can be extended by several plantings.

* * *

Is Broccoli a difficult crop to grow?

Not at all. It is subject to the same insects and diseases that trouble cabbage and cauliflower. However, a half dozen plants, if heads are harvested regularly, will furnish a family with broccoli from midsummer to snow.

* * *

When should sudan grass be put in for hay or pasture? How should it be fertilized? How much seed per acre?

Put in sudan grass right after corn planting time and fertilize it as you do corn. Alone, use 20 to 25 pounds of seed per acre. If planted with soy beans, use 1½ bushels of soybeans and 15 pounds of sudan grass per acre.

* * *

Is it necessary to test garden seeds for germination?

Seeds offered for sale must have tags showing the results and date of a germination test. If you have old seed from last year, better test it. Easy way is to put seeds on several thicknesses of wet blotter on a plate and cover with a glass to keep moisture in. Keep in a warm place and observe number and strength of sprouts.

* * *

Does Bordeaux mixture injure the leaves of crops on which it is sprayed?

Bordeaux does injure foliage and cut yields. However, the point to remember is that diseases controlled by Bordeaux would cut production a lot more. Scientists are trying to find a material which will control these diseases, but which will not reduce yields.

* * *

Is dusting or spraying best to control garden insects and diseases?

Either is satisfactory, but most home gardeners prefer dusting. In recent years, there has been much improvement in dusts and now two dusts, at most, will handle most diseases and insects. One handy garden dust is a combination of rotenone to control insects and a copper compound to control certain diseases.

* * *

What amount of shrinkage is normal in potatoes stored over the winter?

Some years ago, some records were taken in New York State. It was found that the shrinkage in house cellars was a little less than 7%, in barn basements a little less than 6%, while there was less than 3% shrinkage in bank storages.

* * *

What is the average yield of apples per acre?

About 125 bushels, although you will find some orchards that will go twice that, and a few as high as 500 bushels to the acre.

* * *

Does it pay to add coal ashes to gardens?

Coal ashes contain no plant food. If the soil is heavy, coal ashes help to lighten it.

DDT on Potatoes and Fruit

POTATOES are one crop where DDT really has found a practical use. It controls nearly all potato pests as well or better than the previously used materials. The potato leafhopper has long been the bane of potato production in most of the areas east of the Rockies. No really satisfactory control was known. Against this pest DDT gives exceptional control, so good that this insect can no longer be considered a major pest so long as DDT is properly applied. DDT also gives good control of the Colorado potato beetle, potato flea beetle, potato psyllid, tarnished plant bug and aphids on potatoes.

One fact learned so far on potatoes, especially against aphids, is that DDT should be applied with the idea of keeping insects from becoming abundant and not wait until they have appeared in destructive numbers. For example, in Maine where potatoes have been treated on a regular basis, every 7 to 10 days, aphids have not become abundant. However, where treatment was delayed until aphids were numerous, then DDT did not give good aphid control. This general idea applies to most crops. Thus it is essential that growers be encouraged to make their treatments on a protective or insurance basis rather than wait until pests become abundant and are doing damage.

For potatoes in leafhopper areas use 1 lb. of 50% DDT POWDER (wettable) per 100 gallons where crop is sprayed regularly. Where only 2 or 3 applications are to be made, use 2 lbs. per 100 gallons. For dusting use 3% DDT DUST or 5% DDT DUST, depending on local recommendations, applying 20 to 35 lbs. per acre at 7 to 10 day intervals.

DDT FOR CODLING MOTH

"Where growers obtained only 60 per cent control of codling moth with former spray schedules, they now get from 97 to 98 per cent control using one pound of actual DDT per hundred gallons of water." This is the statement of Dr. J. E. Dewey, extension entomologist at Cornell University, who points out that codling moth is one of the major pests of apples in the state.

Scientific experiments with DDT were made the past 2 years through the cooperation of county agricultural agents, growers, and entomologists of Cornell and the state experiment station at Geneva and Poughkeepsie, in the Hudson Valley.

Until further work can be done, no recommendations are being made on DDT for controlling peach insects.

With the Oriental fruit moth on quinces, particularly important in Orleans and Niagara counties, DDT offers better control than was obtained under the old spray schedules, Dr. Dewey says. He emphasizes the importance of using correct dosages and recommended timing schedules in fighting insect pests of orchard crops. Some growers with only a light infestation of codling moth, for example, were unable to control it with DDT because of poor timing and inadequate coverage. Others, however, with severe infestation, did get good control because they did the job right.



Farm Challenge . . .

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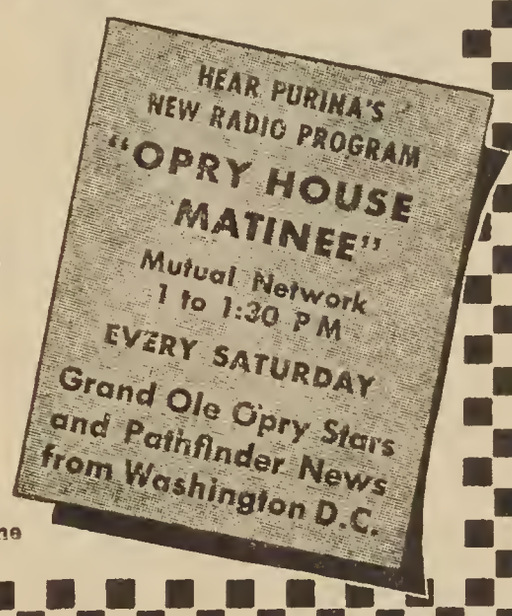


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"ANCESTORS ~ LEADERSHIP!"

My grandmother's maiden name was Mary Jane Jones. As a wee lad I sat on her lap and she would tell me of her ancestor, John Paul Jones. I never knew whether or not there truly was a succession from the Admiral down to my grandmother Jones, and then to me. But I've always hoped that just through the name some of the Jones fighting blood flowed in my veins.

I was particularly interested, therefore, in a little book entitled, "Naval Leadership With Some Hints to Junior Officers and Others." At the beginning I was gripped by an extract from a letter John Paul Jones sent to the Naval Committee of Congress, September 14, 1775. My "ancestor" wrote:

> "It is by no means enough that an officer of the navy should be a capable mariner. He must be that, of course, but also a great deal more. He should be, as well, a gentleman of liberal education, refined manners, punctilious courtesy, and the nicest sense of personal honor.
>
> "The naval officer, in relation to those under his command, should be the soul of tact, patience, justice, firmness, and charity. No meritorious act of a subordinate should escape his attention, or be left to pass without its reward, if even the reward be only one word of approval — conversely, he should not be blind to a single fault in any subordinate."

Then followed a chapter on Leadership, which I want to share:

> "Leadership is that quality, inherent or acquired, in a person which enables him to achieve accomplishment from his subordinates by virtue of their willingness rather than by force.
>
> "Leadership is defined in the dictionary as 'The ability to lead.' A leader is defined as 'One who leads or conducts; especially one fitted by force of ideas, character, or genius, or by strength of will or administrative ability, to arouse, incite, and direct men in conduct and achievement.'"

■ ■ ■ ■

Some of us are now ancestors. Others of us soon will be. I ask a very personal question of you and of myself: Will we as ancestors hand down a torch of Leadership to those who follow us?

Daringly,

WM. H. DANFORTH,
Chairman Ralston Purina Company

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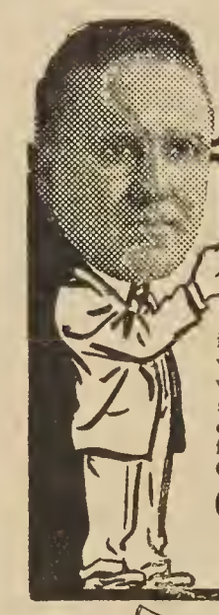
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"A Sower Went Forth to Sow"

By M. T. MUNN

Seed Analyst, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station.

AS THE actual planting season approaches, it appears that good seed will be definitely short. The seriousness of the farm seed situation is not apparent until a farmer sets out to buy exactly what he wants. Then he finds that seeds of the recommended crop varieties are just not available. This even applies to really good seed potatoes. Unfavorable weather last fall for the harvesting of seed crops, the farm labor situation, no appreciable hold-over of seed, and the movement of seed and grain to foreign countries—all have contributed to the situation.

There is a definite shortage of good hardy alfalfa seed, and some seedsmen are able to supply only about 50 per cent of their orders. Red clover seed is in a little better position, yet there is not enough good, clean seed. Some Argentine alfalfa seed is coming in, but it will winter-kill badly in the North. There are a few offerings of low quality "bargain" seed, but they are very uncertain and expensive at any price.

How to Save Seed

To meet the situation in part, it is quite possible and practical to get along with less seed by seeding at a rate per acre much lower than usual. With some clovers, particularly alfalfa, the seed bed must be just right and the seed covered, but not more than half an inch deep. Seed can be saved by better seed-bed preparation and by timing planting to get the required covering of soil. Seed dropped on top of hard soil very rarely survives.

There is little or no local-grown alfalfa seed, but there is some local-grown clover seed which will be sold from farm to farm in a neighborhood. In some counties the county agent knows where these lots of seed are located. Such seed is excellent as to varietal characteristics and adaptability, but may be unclean, or only partially cleaned in a small mill. No farmer can legally sell—and certainly no farmer should buy—unlabeled seed. The buyer should know exactly what impurities are in uncleaned seed.

Spring Grains

The supply of barley and oat seed, the spring grains first to be planted, is only fair. In some localities, good seed does not exist at all except in the form of treated seed which could not be planted last spring and which, because of its poisonous nature, could not be fed to livestock. The seed should have a germination test to be sure that improper storage has not injured it. All certified seed seems to have been sold; at least some efforts to locate such seed were futile.

Some really good stocks of Vicland oats are now being tested for farmer growers and will help the situation. A few lots of barley are also showing up in widely scattered areas. The thing to do is to survey the local area at once to find any available good seed. If you must resort to heavy clipped feed oats, insist that they be legally tested and tagged to guard against excessive amounts of weed seeds.

Grasses

Millet and Sudan grass seed needed for hay and forage crops should be ordered at once. Later, you may not get them in time to plant. The usual supply of seed of Japanese millet in New York is not available. There is some Sudan grass seed in the Southwest.

There will be sufficient timothy and bluegrass seed for meadow seeding mixtures. But, except for a limited supply, the strains of grasses blended into special pasture mixtures by registered seedsmen are not available. If you expect to seed Ladino clover or birdsfoot trefoil, locate the seed before you plan too definitely.

Buckwheat growers who have their own seed saved are in a fortunate position. Bad weather last fall interfered with the harvest and but little strong seed was saved. Seedsmen have scoured the growing areas for all available seed. They may have enough, but, at the moment, the picture is very imperfect. If you want buckwheat for seed, look for it soon, and then be sure that it will grow.

Vegetable Seeds

Vegetable seeds, particularly in the packet form for home gardeners, appear to be sufficient if not abundant in most of the kinds and varieties. However, some of it is held-over stock. Caution exercised by dealers who place such stocks on display, together with good seed control under the seed law, has forced most of the poor seed off the market. But needed supplies of garden seed should be secured soon to avoid uncertainty later in the season. Flower growers may be able to get a little good seed of some of the kinds they like to grow, but from a dealer or supply standpoint really good flower seeds are the shortest item.

Seed orders already placed should be checked fairly soon to see if they are coming through. Otherwise, you may be left in the lurch. If you are definitely going to need some seed, secure or order it very soon, but exercise caution. Any illegal practices encountered should be reported to the proper authorities.

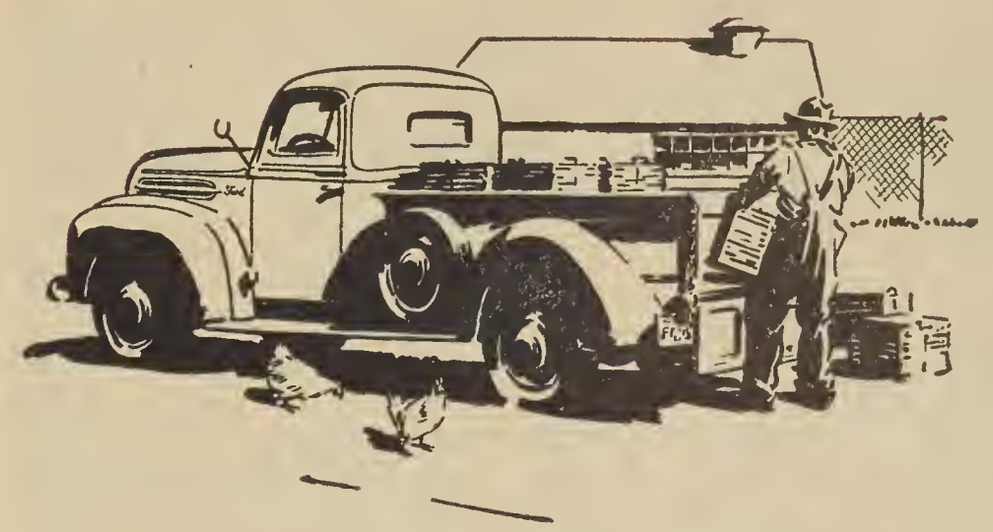


Just about a year ago, Jack Evans af Ithaca used this method ta saw grass and claver seed on a field af winter wheat. In the mixture were timothy, Ladino, medium claver and a little alfalfa. I asked Jack why he didn't follow the comman practice of sowing grass seed in the fall and clover seed in the spring. He replied that putting it an all at once saved a little trouble, and that he gat just as good a seeding; in fact, it was his experience that with a wheelbarraw seeder he could get an evener applicatian af the mixture than with an application of clover seed alone. Jack says he has been able to get a gaad seeding of clear alfalfa, but believes that a mixture of grass and clovers is more palatable to caws than straight alfalfa.

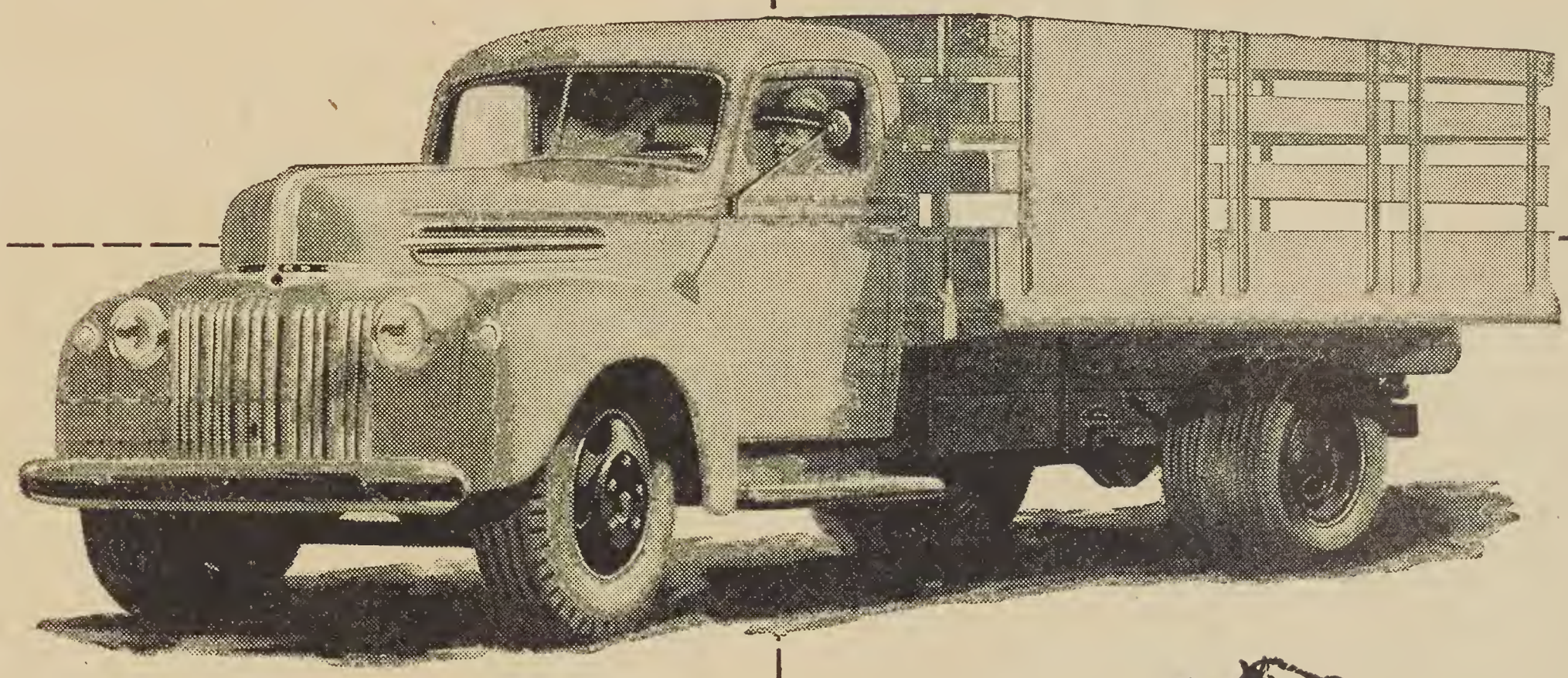
The lake in the backgraund is Cayuga. Jack's farm is on the west shore of the lake, a few miles north of Ithaca, New York.—*H. L. C.*

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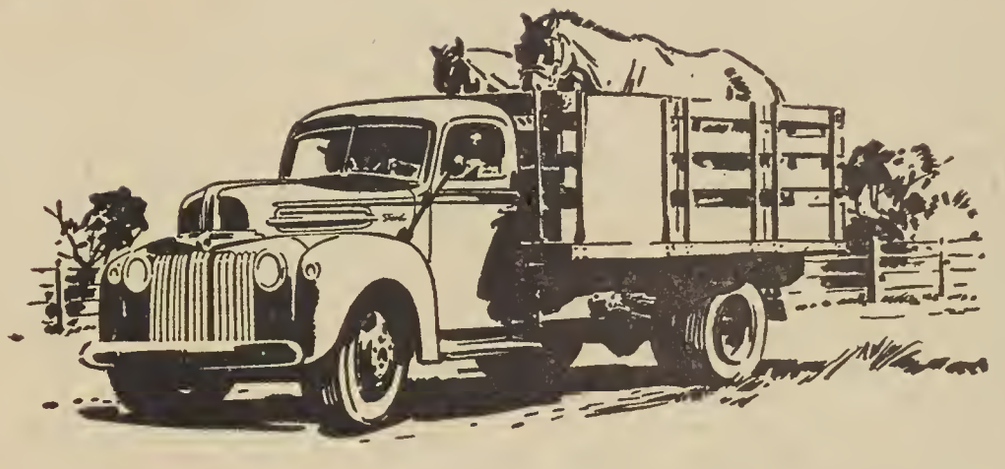


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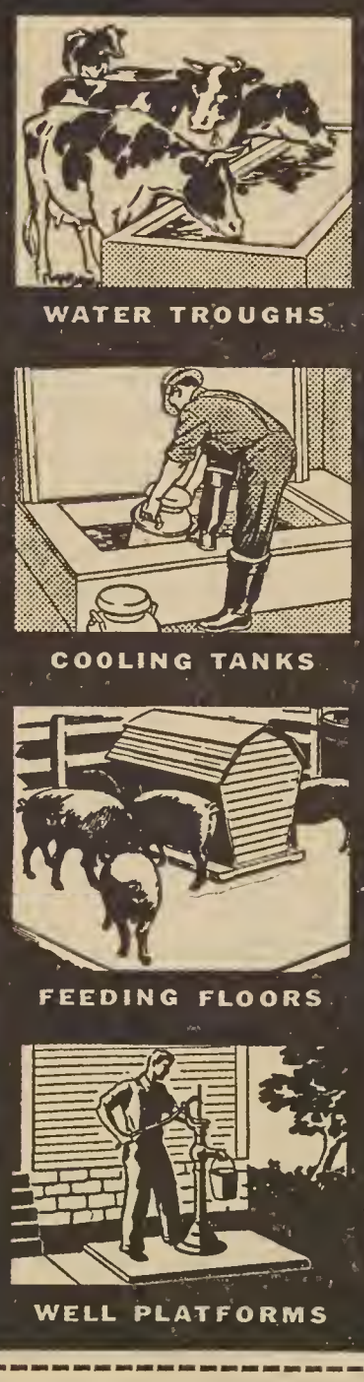
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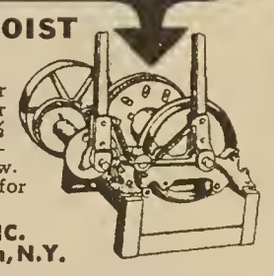
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Western New York Farm News and Views

By L. B. Skeffington

ONE SERIOUS setback that farmers are suffering this spring is inability to obtain delivery of as much new farm machinery as they had hoped for. This is reflected in a summary of the situation issued by the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association. It says, "Demand for farm machinery is large. It will take the industry several years to catch up."

Shortages of machinery are attributed to shortages of labor and material, strikes in manufacturers' plants and in the plants of suppliers. A number of farmers have told me they had hoped to obtain new tractors this spring, but will have to continue to keep the old machine repaired as well as possible and hope it will carry through until new machines are available.

One man told me he had a one-man hay baler coming since last summer and has been unable so far to get a confirmation that he will have it in time for this year's haying. Another man said he tried about every dealer for miles around, trying to get a seed drill, and finally gave up.

* * *

Farm Labor Scarce

The farm labor situation is no better than last year and may be worse, according to local predictions. A number of growers who use large forces have been South doing their own recruiting. It is certain that labor camps will be operated again, and it is hoped that West Indians will be available in sufficient force to help through the heavy harvest periods.

With a few days of spring-like weather in Western New York, farmers already are worrying about getting oats in early and doing some work on pastures. The serious feed shortage is making it necessary for many to revise plans. A lot of ensilage and hay has proved to be of poor quality, and everyone except the officials who fix the price of milk is conscious of corn fields that were not harvested last fall on account of wet weather.

* * *

Big Apple Crop?

So far as one may estimate at this time of the year, there will be a large apple crop this year. Of course, the outlook may be changed by unfavorable weather, but the Apple Institute is going on the theory that the buds will mature undamaged and that there will be a lot of apples to market.

There is a question in the minds of many observers as to how much the potential demand for apples has suffered from the scarcity this season and from the marketing of many poor apples in the previous two years. There seems to be general thought among leaders that this is the year when, if there is a large crop, something more than usual will have to be done about marketing good fruit and keeping the poor stuff out of the fresh fruit market.

Incidentally, the Institute's research work at M.I.T. finally has begun. For the present, the lines of work that will be emphasized will be better coloring, cooking quality, freezing, and green McIntosh. The consensus seems to be that there have been too many green Macs. This was discussed by Cornell and Geneva men at winter meetings of the Horticultural Society. They suggested that where the Macs have shown too little red color, nitrate applications might be reduced as much as half.

This is a matter that each grower will have to work out for himself, or with the assistance of his county agent. But the problem is real. Joseph Sullivan, one of the large handlers of McIntosh on the Boston market, is so concerned that he has advised growers that they are killing their markets by flooding them with "large, soft, green McIntosh."

* * *

Onion Growers Indignant

For four years onion growers of the Elba area have been scapegoats of the OPA, according to Henry T. Coughlin, president of the Genesee-Orleans Vegetable Growers' Association. In spite of the short crop and good demand for their product, he says the OPA consistently has refused to allow them price relief. Coughlin says that last December the OPA said the supply of onions was normal and refused to make any price concessions. The USDA later reported the crop the shortest since 1932.

Onions are scarce in the stores, and in some cases sales are limited to one pound per person. Evidently, the USDA estimate was right, but the price-fixers have been unable to convince themselves. Just how this is going to affect planting plans this year remains to be seen. Coughlin's point is that there is no use of growers trying to meet public demand if government agencies are going to discourage rather than encourage them.

* * *

What Price Butter?

On every hand, people tell me they are unable to obtain butter. I quote to them from a report by the State Farm Bureau Federation that no farmer can be expected to produce butter as long as the pricing system is cockeyed. I did a little figuring. On our farm we got last month about $3.45 net for 100 pounds of 3.5 milk. This means three and one-half pounds of butterfat. So I tell my friends that if we made butter, the price would have to be a dollar a pound without allowing anything for labor, use of equipment and handling. "Why not take it up with your Congressman or the OPA?" I suggest, even if my suggestion is not very helpful.

* * *

Ladd Fund Growing

Tom LaMont, secretary of the Carl E. Ladd Memorial Committee, reports that the fund now is approaching $40,000. He anticipates that the next $60,000 will be the hardest to get, because many of the large contributors already have been heard from. In order to put the fund across, he estimates that every rural county in the state will have to raise from one to three thousand dollars.

One of the points that many farm people apparently overlook is that the fund is not just a memorial to the late Dean Ladd, but is to provide funds to help rural boys and girls obtain an education. Ladd was very anxious that no farm boy or girl be denied the opportunity to obtain the education that would help him toward success later in life.

I mentioned that point the other night in talking to the Monroe County Ag. teachers and Future Farmers. I told them that persons tell us that farming is a "way of life" rather than a business, but I felt the "way" would be happier if they prepared themselves to be good farmers and to make a little money at farming.

"Wonderful land for mosquitoes,"

SAID JOHN EMORY

"Bet it could grow a good clover crop,"

SAID THE COUNTY AGENT



• The boggy field he had down by the brook always bothered John Emory.

It was good black land, about five acres of it. But it was always too wet to grow anything.

John had ideas about draining it, and one time he got as far as staking out the ditches. When he figured the cost, though, he decided he could buy five acres of good land for less money.

Much as he hated to see good land go to waste, John Emory had about given up the drainage idea when he talked with the County Agent last spring.

"It's good land," the County Agent said. "And I believe you can dry it up a lot cheaper than you think. Let's try to dig your ditches with dynamite."

John looked puzzled. Then the County Agent told about a demonstration of ditch digging with dynamite he'd seen at State College. Said it cost a lot less.

"Suppose I bring out a few sticks of dynamite," the County Agent said, "and we'll try blasting a short ditch to see how it works on this land."

The next week the County Agent came out with the dynamite. He and John cut a sapling which was about as big around as a stick of dynamite and used it to make a row of holes in John's boggy patch, along the line of the first ditch and 18 inches apart.

They put a stick of dynamite into each hole and rigged up one in the middle of the row with a cap and fuse. After tamping down the wet soil over each stick, the County Agent lit the fuse and he and John dropped over the bank of the brook.

The row of dynamite sticks went off. And the explosion left a ditch almost as clean as one John could have dug by hand.

John Emory finished his ditches, with $30 worth of dynamite. His boggy field was dry enough to plow at planting time. So he limed it and sowed clover.

The next time the County Agent came around John Emory's brook-side clover field was in full blossom.

"It's a mighty pretty clover field, even if you did have to use some powerful stuff to get it going," said the County Agent.

"Advice from the County Agent is *always* powerful stuff for farmers," John Emory replied.

All over the country, farmers are getting help from their County Agents that makes farming *better* and *easier*.

Another thing that good farmers are doing to farm better and easier is to make full use of electricity.

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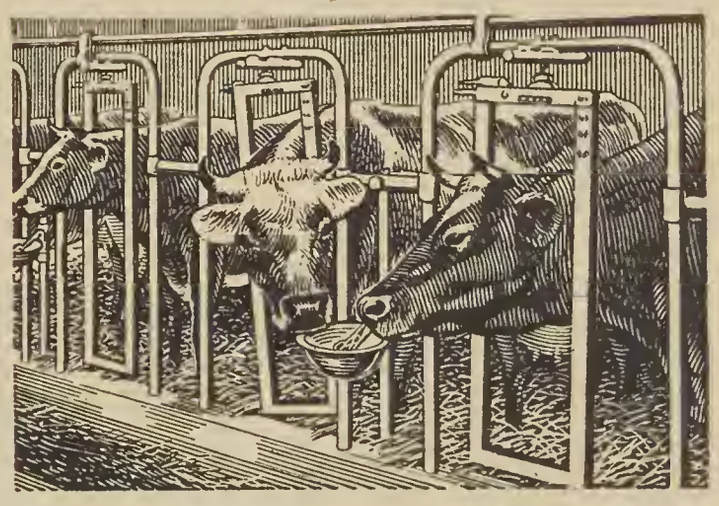
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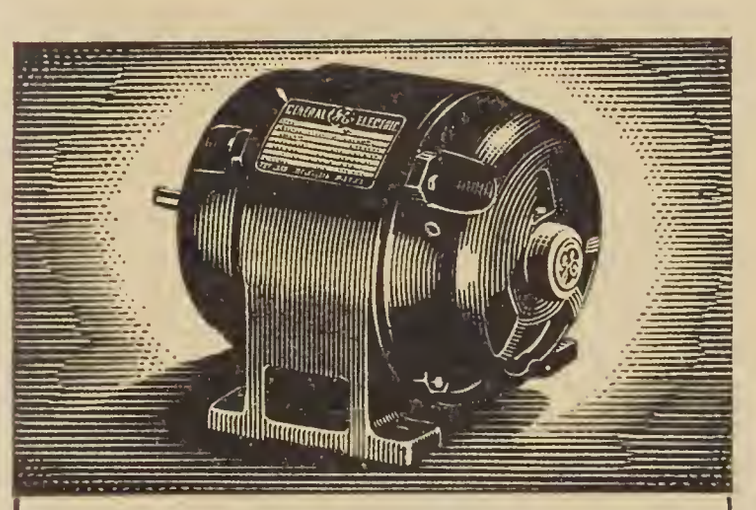
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When you buy your water system, make sure it's big enough for all your needs. Specify a G-E motor and G-E control. G-E motors and controls are dependable and give you long life and attention-free service.



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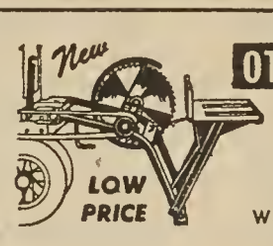
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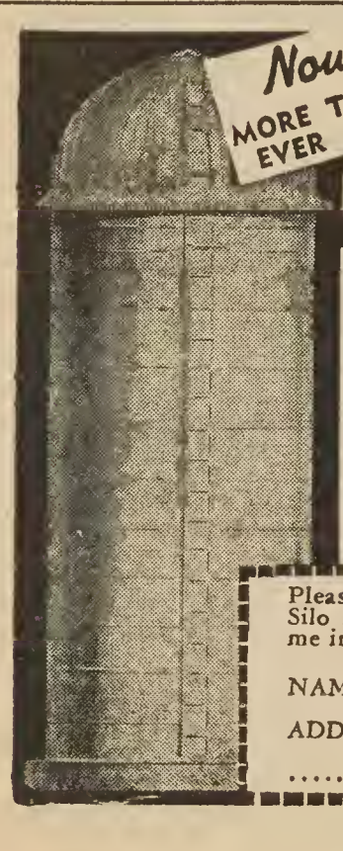
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MAIL COUPON TODAY

How to Prevent CALF SCOURS

By Mark Welsh, D. V. M.

CALF SCOURS very nearly ruined one of the best purebred herds in the country a few years ago. For nearly two years but few calves were raised and most of those got off to a poor start. Every precaution was used to prevent the spread of the infection, and fair improvement was made, but calf losses continued at an abnormally high level until Sulfaguanidine, a drug new at the time, was used as a part of the treatment.

Calf scours and calf pneumonia are probably responsible for about 95% of the sickness and death losses of calves in the average herd. Some dairymen have little, if any, trouble with either, while others, apparently following the same practices, find it virtually impossible to raise calves even for herd replacements.

Calf scours and calf pneumonia may occur as separate and distinct diseases, but not infrequently they occur together. Unfortunately, there is very little definite information recorded on calf losses. What there is, however, indicates that from 20 to 25% of the calves born die within a few weeks in areas where dairying is a major industry.

The Cause

The cause of infectious calf scours has been studied at several experiment stations by prominent veterinarians and bacteriologists. Several different organisms appear to be associated with scours, but there seems to be general agreement that the most common offender is the colon bacillus—an organism found in the intestinal tract of all warm-blooded animals. No one knows why this germ, which is usually harmless and beneficial, occasionally becomes a killer of baby calves and other young animals. Some investigators have a strong suspicion that scours may be caused by a virus, but so far there is little proof of this theory.

Vaccines have been used to immunize the mother with the hope that the protective antibodies thus produced would save the calf. The results of this treatment are excellent in some cases and most disappointing in others. So far, sanitation is the best preventive of calf scours. However, when sanitation is inadequate and infection develops, proper treatment will bring through a surprisingly high percentage with little loss or injury.

Most of the cases of calf diarrhea that are seen are the so-called "white scours". The discharge has a foul odor, is white or gray in color, and frequently contains gas bubbles. The tail

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and flanks are usually soiled, and the calf stands with the back arched, the belly tucked up, and has a depressed appearance. Frequently, the appetite of sick calves is fairly good until just before death, but the milk consumed does not seem to be utilized, and large chunks of undigested milk may be found in the stomach. In acute cases, the calf often lies on its side with its head extended on the floor and seems too weak to arise. Without treatment, such calves usually die in 24 to 48 hours. If loss or stunting is to be avoided, treatment should be started as soon as there is definite evidence that the calf has diarrhea.

Controlling Calf Scours

In the purebred dairy herd previously mentioned, there was both acute and chronic white scours, as well as calf pneumonia, and virtually every other condition in the calves that could possibly result from the lowered vitality caused by these diseases. While little was known then about the use of the sulfonamides in the treatment of animals, Sulfaguanidine had been used with considerable success in the treatment of various intestinal ailments of man, so it was tried on the calves of this herd. Results were most gratifying. In the very acute cases that started to scour almost from the moment of birth, sulfonamides, vitamins, serums, or other treatments, or a combination of all of them, frequently failed; but the calves that stood and nursed, and later developed scours, were saved with but few exceptions when they were treated with Sulfaguanidine alone or in combination with vitamins.

What Experiment Stations Found

Wise and Anderson of the South Carolina Experiment Station have contributed valuable information on the use of Sulfaguanidine, not only as a *treatment* but as a *preventive* of scours under practical herd conditions. In one herd, during a 15 month period, approximately 24% of a group of 114 calves developed scours and 74% of these died. At the same time, 22% of another group of 103 calves developed scours, and treatment with Sulfaguanidine reduced death losses to 9%. Moreover, it was necessary to treat 89% of these calves for only 12 hours.

The importance of prompt treatment is emphasized when death losses of 7½% in a group of calves which were treated promptly is compared with 20% death losses in a group where treatment was delayed. These investigators also found that small doses of Sulfaguanidine given *all* calves for the first 48 hours prevented the develop-

(*Continued on Page* 21)



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Our 30th year.
Write for circular and price list.
O. S. Williams, Box 2, Rushville, N. Y.

Pedigreed White Leghorn Cockerels
FROM OUR FINEST MATINGS. HALF AND FULL GROWN. WE ARE RAISING 500 TO SELL BETWEEN NOW AND DECEMBER 1st.
BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Ithaca, N.Y.

Vancrest New Hampshires
Family-pedigree bred for livability, egg and broiler production, N. Y.-U. S. Pullorum Clean. High New Hamp. pen 1944-45 Farmingdale Contest.
Alson Van Wagner, R.D. 2, Hyde Park, N. Y.

KEYSTONE ENGLISH AMERICAN
S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS. HARDIEST BREED. GREAT LAYERS, LARGE WHITE EGGS. STOCK AND EGGS. CIRCULAR FREE.
THE KEYSTONE FARMS, Established in 1910, Box 65, RICHFIELD, PA.

Boice's Poultry Breeding Farm
U. S. Pullorum Passed White Leghorns, New Hampshires, Barred Rocks and Crosses. Progeny test breeding for big birds, big eggs and exceptional livability. Free Circular.
GERALD BOICE, TIVOLI, N. Y.

SEEDS

HYBRID SEED CORN —
Cornell 29-3, 34-53 and 35-5 Certified Hybrid Seed Corn; Vicland Oats, Whipple's Yellow Sweet Corn. Write us for additional information.
Jerry A. Smith & Sons, Ludlowville, N. Y.

EDIBLE BANSEI SOY BEAN SEED
grown from certified seed.
Extra fine $6.50 bushel, F.O.B. York, Pa.
A. Darnell, R. 3, Dover, Penna.

CERTIFIED GREEN MOUNTAIN SEED POTATOES— 100% disease free in Official Florida Test. This seed is recommended for foundation stock by the N. Y. Co-Op. Seed Potato Assoc. Under 10 bags, F.O.B. price $5.00 per 100 lb. sack. Special prices large orders.
SHERWOOD M. TUTHILL,
Richfield Springs, N. Y. Phone 219F6

FOR SALE — WISCONSIN CERTIFIED
HYBRID SEED CORN
in 80, 85, 90, 95 and 100 day varieties known for high yields and good keeping qualities. Certified Vieland oats direct from foundation stock; rust and smut resistant.
BLANEY FARMS, Rt. 3, MADISON, WISCONSIN

PLANTS

STRAWBERRY PLANTS
SPRING AND EVERBEARING VARIETIES.
Catalog free.
W. E. BENNING, CLYDE, N. Y.

RED RASPBERRIES
Vigorous, State inspected, true to name stock.
NEWBURG, TAYLOR, MILTON, INDIAN SUMMER.
HOWARD W. MOORE, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

MAPLE SYRUP

Skyview 100% Pure Maple Syrup
First run, unexcelled quality. Price, insured and prepaid third zone, $3.75 per gallon. 5 gallons or more, same address, $3.60. No C.O.D.
Skyview Poultry Farm, R. 1. **Andover, N.Y.**

EQUIPMENT

WANTED: Ireland Saw Mill and Winch for Caterpillar 30.
SID SHEPARD, HOLLEY, N. Y.

Cletrac Model E Crawler Tractor,
complete with pulley and power take off and new set of two row Cultivators.
Address G. ARCHIE TURNER & SONS,
Horseheads, N. Y. Phone 41-F-4

Wanted to Buy: ONE WAY DISC PLOW, 6' to 9' wide, 24" or 26" diameter discs, weight 1700 to 2100 lbs. Any well known make. Prefer one which travels on its own wheels on the road.
WRITE BOX S14-CH,
c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT

FEMALE—ABLE-BODIED HOUSEMOTHER
to guide, train, and supervise a group of girls in household activities in a correctional school. Excellent living accommodations, pleasant place to work. Permanent position. Salary range $1320-$1800 a year.
STATE PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT
STATE CAPITOL, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Help Wanted: Young men for treo surgery and landscaping. Also nursery work. Farm background preferred but ability to climb trees essential. Minimum wage 70c per hour. Apply by letter only, giving full information. List references. GEORGE F. BLOOMER, 193 Main Street, FLEMINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

HELP WANTED: Single man, experienced, reliable, for general farm work on a thoroughly modernized New Jersey dairy farm with pure bred stock, three miles from Flemington, N. J. $120 monthly plus board and private room with shower. Good working and living conditions. Give age and full information in first letter. Mrs. Christian Fischbacher, Cherry Lane Farm, Ringoes, N.J.

HELP WANTED: SINGLE MEN
wanted to work on Ayrshire and Aberdeen-Angus breeding establishment, both inside and outside work. Good wages plus room and board and good working conditions.
GOOD HOPE FARM, OLD CHATHAM, NEW YORK.

Farmer Wishes Position on Farm
offering house and some farm produce for large family. Son, 18, also wishes work. At present employed in greenhouses but find city living too high. References. Address Burchel Calwell, c/o Anton Joas, Murray Hill, New Jersey. Please include all details in reply.

HELP WANTED: SINGLE MAN
for barn work with Pure Bred Jerseys. Good wages with room and board furnished. Farm located two miles from town with frequent bus service. No milking.
Randleigh Farm, Lockport, N. Y.

Help Wanted: Middle Age Farmer
to work small farm and country estate on share basis. Modern tenant house furnished. Many other privileges. Write
W. H. Perkins, Poestenkill, N. Y.

HELP WANTED: HERDSMAN
EXPERIENCED.
Take charge in Agricultural School. Room, board and wages. Excellent terms.
Write Dr. W. A. Haines
The National Farm School,
Farm School, Bucks County, Pa.

SITUATION WANTED:
Dairyman and farmer wishes modern equipped dairy farm to rent on shares. Would take herdsman's job. Best references. Available April 1st.
WRITE BOX 514-R,
c/o *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, N. Y.

FARM MANAGER WANTED
Opportunity for an experienced working Farm Manager on dairy farm comprising 1000 acres. Large registered Jersey herd, milk sold in bulk. Man must have broad experience with the use of modern machinery. Prefer married man who has children and who is appreciative of good surroundings. Choice of several homes. Manager will have responsibility of hiring and firing. References required.
ADDRESS BOX 514-MF
c/o *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED: Chauffeur-Gardener
on Long Island. Single. Board and lodging furnished. State age, wages and experience.
WRITE BOX 514-L,
c/o *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, N. Y.

HELP WANTED: MARRIED MAN
FOR FARM AND DAIRY WORK.
Tranquillity Farms,
ALLAMUCHY, NEW JERSEY

HELP WANTED: MARRIED MAN
for general work on fruit, crop and dairy farm. Good home, privilcges and working conditions. References.
WYCHMERE FARMS, LAKE ROAD, ONTARIO, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

For Sale: Two Adjoining Farms,
315 ACRES ON STATE ROAD.
Good business location, corner bus line Buffalo to Wellsville, Olean, Hornell. 2½ miles to schools and churches. Machinery obtainable on farm, large modern cow barn, double house, two sets of buildings, two silos, bull barn. All fenced. Gas, electricity and wood, springs, well. All up in shape. Barn full of hay right now.
MRS. CLARA J. SHORT
TRANSIT BRIDGE, BELMONT, N. Y.

150 ACRE DAIRY-CROP FARM, ON STATE ROAD, 3½ mi. to town. Never failing spring water in buildings. Buildings wired for electricity. 3 barns equipped for dairy cows, horses, 300 hens plus hay and grain storage. 9 room house, bath. 3-car garage. 100,000 ft. saw timber. 20 tons lime.
90 ACRE DAIRY-CROP FARM: Adjoining farm above. 50,000 ft. saw timber, 9 room house, garage. Hen house 20 by 80, tool barn. Two farms will work together and are money-makers. Terms: One-half cash, balance on contract. Payments to suit purchaser. Write BOX 514-W, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

BEST 140 ACRE FARM
Central New York. Excellent buildings, all modern improvements, fine location. Good soil, all tillable, running water. Tied fifty head. Must be sold.
GEORGE NUNN, 902 Floyd Ave., ROME, N. Y.

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE
125 Acres, class 5 land, 10 valuable timber, 40 excellent pasture. All level. 12-room house. Barns with steel roofs. 1 mile from milk station, central school and churches. Hard road, electricity, telephone. Priced to close estate, $12,000.00
O. K. SMITH ESTATE
PERU, CLINTON COUNTY, NEW YORK



By J. F. "DOC" ROBERTS

OUR LIVESTOCK situation is just what could be expected — *over-marketing* now (as we are told to do by our politicians), with a real food shortage facing us within sixty days. Nevertheless, the true farm problem today is food for starving millions, including little children. Unfortunately, this is again a "must", and our farmers will rise to it.

By political, vote-getting curbs on prices and production, we are again maneuvered into another emergency. How long, oh, how long, are we going to allow the balances of demand, supply, and price, so finely adjusted through the years, to be upset by political ne'er-do-wells! This sort of thing is inevitable while we continue them in power and allow them to overrule the experienced, practical judgment of the many minds of the common man.

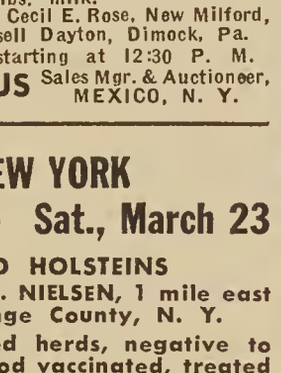
There is no threat of inflation if the American farmer is allowed to produce to his capacity. In fact, this is true of all of our national production.

There is some hay accumulating in the Northeast, grass hay, which will help the corn situation. There is so much "soft" (high moisture) corn around which cannot be handled in warm weather in the Midwest that there is really no reason why we cannot get corn now—but every reason why we cannot get it after the first or the middle of April. This is going to create another emergency: FEED, and it will be a *real* one this time. If

(*Continued on Page* 23)

A Susquehanna Co. Dispersal
HARRY J. LAWRENCE & SONS SALE
50 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
HALLSTEAD, PENNA., located 4 miles north of New Milford and one mile west of Route 11 on black top road at Summerville, Pa.
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1946
All T.B. Accredited and Bang Certified. Herd founded in 1922. All descended through about 4 families. Herd Sire—selling—DAYTONIA ADMIRAL ORMSBY BANKER. He has 29 daughters and first 4 daughters average 419.3 lbs. fat, 11,849 lbs. milk, an increase over dams of 31 lbs. fat and 463 lbs. milk.
Daughters sell by these proven sires used in the herd: OYLO POSCH SEGIS KING—sire of 8 daughters from 500 to 647 lbs. fat. ORMSBY BURKE OYLEN POSCH —his 11 daughters in heifer form average 389.7 lbs. fat, 11,205 lbs. milk.
Consignment of 10 heifers from Cecil E. Rose, New Milford, Pa., and 5 cows from Russell Dayton, Dimock, Pa.
Sale held under cover, starting at 12:30 P. M.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

SOUTHEASTERN NEW YORK HOLSTEIN SALE -- Sat., March 23
50 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
at the farm of HENRY L. NIELSEN, 1 mile east of WARWICK, Orange County, N. Y.
All from T.B. Accredited herds, negative to blood test, many calfhood vaccinated, treated against shipping fever, milking animals mastitis tested.
These offerings include consignments from well-known herds of Southeastern New York in addition to an excellent group direct from Canada. Sale starts at 12:30 P. M.
This is the 7th in a successful series that have been popular with Holstein dairymen and breeders in Southeastern New York and New Jersey.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS
Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

HORSES and PONIES
Farm chunks 1200 to 1550 pounds, drafters 1600 to 2400 pounds; singles, matched pair or carload.
All-purpose riding and driving horses for general use; fancy three-gaited and five-gaited pleasure and show horses. Arabian-Indian cow-ponies neck-rein broke for hard use; golden Palominos and walking nodding horses. Large useful attractive ponies Hackoeys and Welsh; large, medium and midget Shetlands improved modern type, solid colors and beautifully spotted; shipped singly in crates by express. How old are children you want pony for? Also western saddles all sizes.

Your Entire Satisfaction Fully Guaranteed.
Howard Chandler
CHARITON, IOWA.

YOUNG THAT ARE PROFITABLE



THE STAMINA and vigor of the offspring are partially determined *before* birth. That's why mother health is so necessary —why, throughout gestation, animals need ample calcium, phosphorus *and Vitamin D* along with other nutrients.

The Vitamin D intake of the mother helps put calcium and phosphorus to work building strong, healthy bodies for her young.

Profit-minded farmers realize the importance of sound nutrition during the periods of reproduction, growth and milk production. They make certain that dairy and hog rations contain Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast, rich, *economical* source of Vitamin D for all four-footed animals. The next time you buy feeds, look for the words "Irradiated Dry Yeast" on the feed tag.

FREE BOOKLET —Send for your free copy of "Vitamin D for Four-Footed Animals at Low Cost." Address STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED, Desk AA-3-16.

$3.50 POSTPAID 5-POUND PACKAGE

If you can't obtain feeds, concentrates or minerals containing Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast, see your dealer, or send $3.50 for the postpaid 5-lb. FIDY package (include name of your dealer). Contains enough Vitamin D for 8 dairy cows and 6 calves for one year or 6 brood sows for a year and 40 pigs to market size. Feeding directions with each package. Address STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED, Desk AA-3-16.



Fleischmann's
IRRADIATED DRY YEAST
STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
595 MADISON AVENUE . . NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
Rich in VITAMIN D For Four-Footed ANIMALS



Raise Ayrshires
Heoviest producer of 4% milk ot lowest feed cost—the milk the post-war market demonds.
Ayrshires are noted for perfect udders, grozing obility, hordiness ond outstanding type.
Write for literature and list of breeders near you with stock for sale.
Ayrshire Breeders' Ass'n
85 Center St., Brandon, Vt.
4% MILK

AYRSHIRE AUCTIONS
53 HIGH RECORD AYRSHIRES
SELL IN THE ATWOOD ORCHARDS SALE
Saturday, March 30, at 1:00 P. M.
Doane Farm, 8 miles north of Plattsburg, N.Y.
Herd T.B. and Bang's Accredited, tested for both within 30 days of sale.
33 Cows, 6 1st Calf Heifers, 6 Bred Heifers, 3 Yearlings, 5 Bulls.
19 daughters of the $4000.00 Easy Ace of A. O. Approved will sell. Also 8 daughters of Approved Penshurst Red Star. Herd has 19 yr. H.T. Ave. of 9669 lbs. 4.11% milk, 398 lbs. fat.
Constructive Breeder Award winner for 4 years.
AYRSHIRE SALES SERVICE
Box 85, BRANDON, VT.
Joseph Olinup, Bristol, Conn.

Coming--Two Big Auction Sales
in heated pavilion,
EARLVILLE, MADISON COUNTY, N. Y
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20—
191st in this famous series.
125 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
Over 100 Fresh and Close Springers with young calves of both sex. A complete dispersal of A. H. DIEHL herd from ORISKANY FALLS, N. Y. 6 ready for service bulls from dams with good records.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3—
192nd in America's oldest series of Registered Holstein sales.
125 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
Many fresh and close springers and an excellent group of heifers, bred to freshen in the early fall. 6 ready for service bulls from dams with good records.
All animals in both sales from T.B. Accredited herds, negative to blood test, many eligible to go anywhere, younger animals calfhood vaccinated. All treated against shipping fever and milking animals mastitis tested.
You can buy with absolute confidence in these famous sales. Competent truckmen will move your animals safely and reasonably. Plan to attend one or both of these big events.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS
Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

Raise a GUERNSEY BULL To Raise Your INCOME
To get top income over cost of feed, select one of 50,000 registered Guernsey bulls out of a good or better cow and travel the road to more profitable dairying. Write for FREE Booklet.
THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB
309 Grove Street, Peterborough, New Hampshire

HOLSTEINS SELL WELL
Surplus Holsteins find quick buyers readily—The proven production ability of this great breed makes them popular with both producers of dairy products and breeders. Practical dairymen vote Holstein overwhelmingly.

FREE ILLUSTRATED HOLSTEIN JUDGING MANUAL. WRITE
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N OF AMERICA • Brattleboro, Vermont • Box 3002

SIXTH ANNUAL **NEW YORK HEREFORD BREEDERS' SHOW and SALE**
TO BE HELD MONDAY, **APRIL 15th, 1946**
AT THE PAVILION N. Y. S. COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, **ITHACA, N. Y.**
55 HEAD. 5 BULLS, 50 FEMALES, MOSTLY BRED TWO-YEAR-OLDS.
26 OFFICIALLY CALFHOOD VACCINATED AGAINST BANGS DISEASE.
15 DOUBLE STANDARD POLLED HEREFORDS. FOR CATALOG WRITE
JOHN E. REDMAN, *Sales Mgr.* Box 84, Brighton Station, Rochester 10, N. Y.


The One-Man Light-Weight Portable PRECISION POWER CHAIN SAW



Type "1" "Precision Bow Saw", 14" capacity—suitable for felling and cross-cutting.



Type "3" "Precision Saw", with 26" guide bar—suitable for felling and cross-cutting.

OVER 600 MACHINES NOW IN OPERATION IN EVERY PROVINCE IN CANADA AND MANY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Reports being received continually from users of the Precision Chain Saw are that it is the "King of The Woods". One big company writes us as follows:

"We have now used your saw for two months and have produced approximately 800 cords of wood and 30,000 feet board measure of logs. The type of wood cut was hemlock, soft maple and yellow birch. We would be very pleased to recommend this machine to anyone who is interested in cutting pulp wood, cord wood or logs."

ALL PRECISION Saws use the well-known and reliable 2 cycle 3½ H.P. "Precision" air cooled motor. Various sizes and types of "Precision" Saws are manufactured, some of which are as follows: Type "1" Bow Saw—cutting capacity 14", suitable for felling and bucking. Type "3" with standard guide bars for one or two-man operation, suitable for felling and cross-cutting; available in 20", 26" and 32" lengths. Either straight blade or bow frame are interchangeable on any machine at extra cost using same motor.

Ball bearings are used throughout the "Precision" motor; also equipped with "Hi-Sparking" magneto and easily adjusted carburetor. Quick-operating and positive clutch. Special "Precision Hi-Speed" cutting chain. Weight of complete machine—48 to 55 lbs. depending on length of guide bar.

ORDER A "PRECISION" POWER SAW NOW

PROMPT DELIVERY. FULL INFORMATION ON REQUEST.

"You Never Saw a Saw Saw Like This Saw Saws"

Manufactured by

PRECISION PARTS LIMITED

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"FIRST AID" to the Handy Man



For sealing cracks in farm machinery, tractor and auto parts; stopping leaks in piping, stoves, heaters, pumps, tanks; for repairing tools, utensils, etc., use Smooth-On No. 1 Iron Repair Cement. *No heat required, no dismantling. Makes quick, easy repairs that last.* Get Smooth-On at your hardware store in 1¾ oz., 7 oz. and larger containers. If they haven't it, write us.



FREE Repair Handbook

40 pages of tested, practical repairs. Clear directions. 170 diagrams. Pocket size. Write today to Smooth-On Mfg. Co., Dept. 48, 570 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City 4, N. J.

Do it with **SMOOTH-ON**

The Iron Repair Cement of 1000 Uses



Now ready for you . . . Our New Catalogue featuring just the Farm Supplies you've been wanting . . . Poultry Fencing, Netting, Turkey Wire, Welded Wire Fabrics, Field Fence, Barbed Wire, Steel Fence Posts, Electric Fence Controllers, Chain Link Fence, Ornamental Fence, Chestnut Post & Rail Fence, Cedar Hurdle Fence, Rustic Picket Fence, Cedar Posts. *Write for FREE Catalog.* You'll be mighty glad you did.

ARNOLD-DAIN CORPORATION

Dept. A-35 MAHOPAC, NEW YORK

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TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CORP.
INCORPORATED • LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

M. W. CLEEDESH, KINGSTON, N. Y.

Now you can CONTROL ext. PARASITES-INSECTS infesting ALL LIVESTOCK—POULTRY and BUILDINGS easily, quickly with the Sensational exclusive different

GAS-ALL-LICE

RESULTS will amaze you, users give it highest endorsement. COVERS large field of CONTROL use, fully guaranteed. If your dealer cannot supply this product at once, include dealer's name—address, order direct, regular size $1.25 U. S. A.; $1.50 Canada, postpaid. Address

GAS-ALL-LICE LABORATORY M6

Cobleskill, N. Y.

Flood Control for Eggs

By L. E. Weaver

AT THIS time every year the price you get for eggs is at the lowest point for the year. It has been that way ever since anyone can remember; it will be true a year from now. Every poultryman knows the reason. There is a surplus of eggs; many more are being produced than can be used at this time. It is lucky for the egg producer that we have cold storage. Otherwise the price of eggs would go much lower under ordinary conditions.

In spite of the low price of eggs some poultrymen make money in the spring because they are good managers and have good hens and therefore get a high rate of egg production. The higher the rate of production, the lower is the cost of producing a dozen eggs. When you get the cost below the selling price, you can make money. But this spring the price of feed is up and I suspect a lot of people will not be making much on their hens. Here is a suggestion:

Do you know why there are so many eggs now, and why there were so few last fall? It is because a year ago at this time a lot of people who should have been starting chicks in their brooder houses decided to wait for warmer weather, or maybe they did not think about it at all. Those warm-weather chicks (there were millions of them) are now laying most of this flood of eggs that pushed down the price and is holding it down. Why not this year try starting your chicks early enough to get most of their eggs in the fall when they bring their best price? Chicks hatched after the middle of April do not have much chance to get in on the highest prices, but they will start laying just in time to help knock the foundations from under the price of eggs.

* * *

Take It Easy, Mr. Poultryman

Apparently one reason why the price of eggs is staying up well enough that the government has not had to do much support buying to date is the large number of eggs that the storage men are buying. It looks as though they are betting on fairly high fall prices for eggs. That may be a hint to poultrymen that they will be wise to hang on to all their hens that have a good chance to continue to lay into the fall.

Of course such a procedure should be based on two conditions: (A) that the prospects are reasonably good that you can get enough feed for the hens; (B) that you cull out every week those that quit laying. As time goes on and I hear about farms with reserves of feed on hand, and the predicted big surplus of eggs fails to materialize, I begin to hope that it may not be necessary to "liquidate" good layers after all. Certainly it will be better for poultrymen and for the country if such liquidation can be avoided.

* * *

The Laying Test and I

Since the first of last November I have had the honor and pleasure of being Supervisor of the Western New York Egg Laying Test. Prior to that time, Professor R. C. Ogle had been in charge. He had a large part in planning the tests, and getting them off to a good start 15 years ago. Under Professor Ogle's guidance the Central and Western New York Tests have been recognized among the leaders in the country. The Central Test, at Horseheads, became a war casualty when

(*Continued on Page* 22)

Easy, Quick DISINFECTANT for BROODER HOUSES — Pleasant PAR-O-SAN



DISINFECTING USED TO BE THIS KIND OF JOB!



Buy genuine Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores, today. **GET THE GENUINE**



Dr. Salsbury's PAR-O-SAN

PLEASANT POULTRY HOUSE DISINFECTANT

FREE LITERATURE *Tells How to* **DISINFECT WITH FIRE!**



AEROIL Kerosene TORCH

Great for garden spraying, whitewash, cold water paints, disinfectants. Save labor with this tool of 99 uses. Thaw water pipes, split giant rocks. Destroy parasites, green weeds, seeds and all, instantly. Endorsed by leading Agriculturists the world over.

600,000 USERS

Complete with 4 gal. corrugated Tank, Burner and Hose $22, express collect. 5 gal. $27.25. Spray attachment $3.50. Immediate shipment. Descriptive literature FREE.

SINE EQUIPMENT AAA, QUAKERTOWN, PA.

Danger of Disease

Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising Baby Chicks depends largely upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby Chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your flock before you are aware. Use preventive methods — use Walko Tablets. For over forty years thousands of poultry raisers have depended upon them. You, too, can rely on Walko Tablets as a valuable antiseptic to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water.

Remarkable Results Raising Baby Chicks

"Gentlemen: I have been using Walko Tablets for 35 years with splendid results. I would not think of trying to raise Baby Chicks without them. I also use them for my grown birds with the same satisfaction." Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Diagonal, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their baby chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 50c, $1.00, $2.50 and $4.00.

Walker Remedy Company
Dept. 404, Waterloo, Iowa

HOW TO PREVENT CALF SCOURS

(*Continued from Page* 17)

ment of infection in most instances. However, the first treatment was delayed until the calf had nursed.

An Effective Treatment

For best results, it has been proved many times that adequate doses of Sulfaguanidine must be given as soon as there is evidence of scours. If treatment is delayed, the organisms multiply with great rapidity in the intestinal tract, injure the delicate linings, and apparently overflow into the body so that a systemic infection develops. Obviously, such calves have a much poorer chance of recovery, and, when they do recover, they often grow poorly or are stunted.

Niacin and Vitamin A

Calf scours, this number-one killer of calves, may strike at any time during the year. It is, however, a condition more frequently met with during the late fall and increases in severity with each month until after the cows are again turned out on spring pasture. Likewise, the duration of illness becomes less with the passing months until, towards spring, apparently healthy calves born one day are dead before the second day passes.

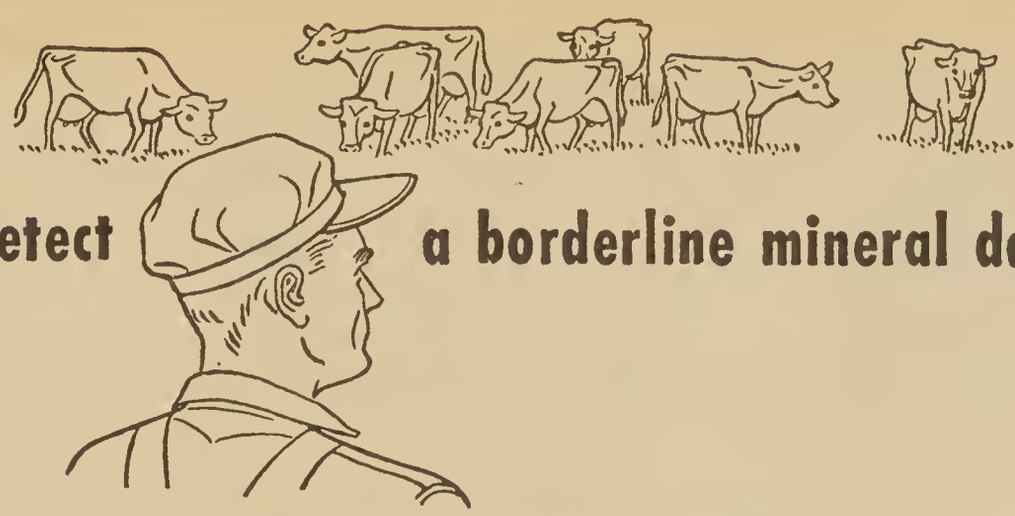
This condition may be accounted for by the fact that animals freshening during the fall months, if they have but recently been brought in from pasture, have a large reserve of vitamin A and the vitamin A content of the colostral milk is high. During the winter months, the vitamin A reserves of the cow are depleted, resulting in a lowered output of vitamin A in the colostral milk.

Colostrum is the primary medium through which vitamin A is transmitted to the new born calf. The English investigators, Stewart and McCallum, found the vitamin A content of colostrum varied between wide limits and depended upon two factors, the diet of the cow and the length of the dry period. Moreover, in 160 calves receiving colostrum containing more than 250 units of vitamin A, the loss from calf scours, joint-ill, and navel-ill, was 8%, whereas in 56 calves receiving less than 250 units, the loss was 23%.

Sulfonamides Plus Vitamins

One of the first instincts of the new born calf is to nurse. Since colostral milk supplies the calf with the needed vitamin A as well as other health protecting substances, it is essential that the calf receive this milk as soon as possible after birth. If there is any reason to believe that the dam's milk is deficient in the needed vitamins, they should be added to the diet of the calf. On many farms it is virtually a standard practice to give every calf born large doses of vitamin A for the first day or two to get him started, and then continue with the other vitamins for about a 10-day period. Vitamin and drug combinations assist greatly in maintaining the disease resistance of the calf, but, should calf scours or pneumonia develop, the drugs are necessary to control the infection.

There is no specific means of immunizing a calf against either scours or pneumonia. Therefore, the best method of combatting these diseases is to avoid them insofar as is possible by providing nutritionally adequate rations, avoiding the overfeeding of the young calf, housing the calf in warm, clean quarters, and keeping calves separated to avoid spread of disease. When, despite these precautions, infections occur, the prompt use of sulfonamides and vitamins A, C, and niacin will save many a calf that might otherwise needlessly die.



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MICO protects against loss of profit resulting from a deficiency of minerals in the dairy ration

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BROAD BREASTED BRONZE
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All Hatched from Our Own Flocks.
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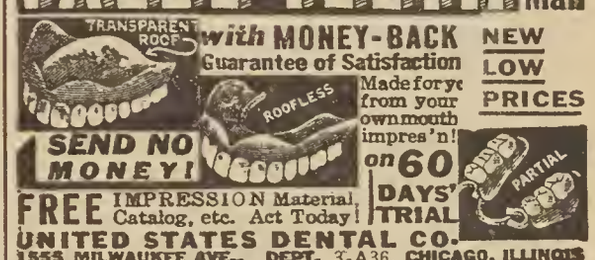
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HATCHES EVERY WEEK YEAR AROUND
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3 or 4 wks. old started chicks Cash or C.O.D.	100 Unsexed	100 Pullets	100 Ckls.
Large Eng. White Leghorns	$11.00	$22.00	$ 3.00
Barred & White Rocks	15.00	18.00	15.00
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Our N. H. Reds & Rock-Red Cross Chicks are from N. H. & U. S. Approved and Pullorum clean breeders. 95% Guarantee on Sexed Pullets. 98% Livability on AAA Chicks for first two weeks.

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All Breeders carefully culled and Blood Tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new Catalog. Satisfaction and Safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.— Will Ship C.O.D. Postage Paid.	100 Unsex'd	100 Pul'ts	100 Ckls.
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Wh. & Bl. Leghorns, Grade A Matings	15.00	25.00	3.00
Br. Buff, Bl. Leg. & Anconas	11.00	18.00	3.00
Barred White and Buff Rocks	13.00	18.00	10.00
New Hampshires & Rock-Red Cross	13.00	18.00	10.00
Spec. Reds & B. Rocks, Grade A	15.00	25.00	15.00
H. Assorted, when available	9.00	15.00	8.00

Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 25th year.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat. Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
Black Minorcas	11.00	20.00	3.00
Bar. or Wh. Rocks, Crosses, or Wyandottes	15.00	18.00	14.00
N. Hamp. Reds (AAA Sup.)	17.00	22.00	14.00

Heavy Mix $13.-100; ASSORTED BROILER CHIX $11.-100. Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. 100% live delivery. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy.
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ROSELAWN CHICKS

100% Live del. Guar. Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid.	100 Unsexed	100 Plts.	100 Ckls.
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$10.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
Buff Minorcas	11.00	22.00	5.00
Bar. & W. Rox, S. C. Reds	13.00	16.00	13.00
N. H. Reds and Buff Orps.	14.00	18.00	14.00

H. Mix $9.-100. Breeders Bloodtested. Order from ad or write for Free Catalog. Pullets 95% Guaranteed.
ROSELAWN CHICK FARM, Dept. A, McAlisterville, Pa.

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White Leghorns for larger profits. Pullets or Str. run. 100% live del. P.P. Write for circular and Discount.
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PROMPT DELIVERY! ORDER FROM THIS AD!

4 Wk. Old Pullets	4 Wk. Old Broilers	Day Old Broilers
$30.00 per 100 FOB Sedalia	$15.00 per 100 FOB Sedalia	$2.95 per 100 Cash with order

Price will not go lower — may have to be higher. Rush order NOW! Catalog Free!

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FIRST for 16 consecutive years because of LOW PRICES, high quality and service. Leading purebreeds, crossbreeds. SEXED, if desired. U. S. Approved, Pullorum Tested. BIG 4-color CATALOG and POULTRY BOOK. **Both FREE!**
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-CHICKEN AND TURKEY COOPS-

NEW—SPINDLE—STURDY—LIGHT WEIGHT
Standard Sizes Prices are Right
Carlots or Less
CHUCKROW'S
BOX 115, TROY, NEW YORK
Write for Descriptive Circular and Price List

(*Continued from Page 20*)

qualified help could no longer be obtained, but at the Western Test at Stafford last year, the best record ever hung up at any laying test was made.

Because many people have asked why Professor Ogle severed his connection with the tests, I want to explain that it was at his request. He asked to be relieved of the responsibility in order to have more time to give to promotion of the 4-H poultry program in the state. Less than two years ago he took over that job, and already it has expanded under his direction to a point where these juniors will soon be showing up some of us adults as they often do in other lines of agriculture.

Actually my new responsibility has been very easy to date. I lean heavily on Ogle. His office is next door to mine. Furthermore, the man who does the real work of keeping the pullets on their toes at the test, and shelling out the eggs, is the plant manager, Richard Chase. It is a lot like Washington. Last summer I joined the U. S. Department of Agriculture the same day Secretary Anderson took over. Things went on as usual because the same men who had been there for years were still in charge of getting the work done. So I stay in Ithaca and "determine the policy" of the test, and go up to Stafford once in a while to watch Richard and his helpers trap and feed the pullets.

Already I have learned a lot of interesting things about laying tests and what they can contribute to the poultry industry. From time to time I will pass some of these items along in this column.—*L. E. Weaver.*

—A. A.—

A BAD HABIT

A short time ago my chickens had the roup. I gave them medicine, but it does not seem to take effect, and they are continuing to die. Today, while looking them over, I noticed that they are picking each other on the back and around the tail. What will stop this? Some people told me that by letting chickens pick cabbage heads, it will stop this and also give them a food element that is lacking in their feed. Is this true? We are using mash and scratch grains.

I do not think that colds and the feather-picking (possibly cannibalism) in your flock are related to each other.

Hens take colds, as people take them, by being exposed to the cold germs at a time, or under conditions, when their resistance is at a low ebb. There are a half-dozen kinds of colds and you must know which it is that your flock has before you can doctor them intelligently. Inasmuch as you live in New York State, the best way to find out about that is to send 3 or 4 sick birds to the New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., for free examination. You should write a letter and tell about how many hens are in the flock, how many have died, how you feed them and what kind of medicine you gave them.

Picking at each other is a bad habit—not a disease. Feeding cabbage will probably help to stop the habit. Cab-

(*Continued on opposite page*)

HIDDEN NAMES GAME

Hidden IN BETWEEN advertisements in this issue are names and addresses of several subscribers, picked at random from our circulation lists. In each case we have "scrambled" (that is, rearranged) the letters in the last name, but the initials and address are unchanged. See if you can unscramble the last names and identify the persons.

If you find your own name, you can win $1.00 by writing to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and claiming the dollar for finding your name. *Remember that only the bearer of the hidden name can claim the dollar!*

WOOLTOP FARM REDS



Here are chicks of a "distinctive" type—really an achievement in breeding—the successful combination of finest meat qualities of our New Hampshires with the EGG LAYING qualities of Rhode Island Reds.

Our new catalog tells about the breeding program that produced these marvelous chicks. It took years of rigid selection and ruthless elimination to develop the family perfection we sought. Top quality year after year was used to develop still further improvement. Now, we offer with confidence, baby chicks and hatching eggs from

THE CREAM OF 18,000 BREEDERS

Remember, ours is a private flock—one breed, one farm, one supervision. EVERY breeder is Mass.-U. S. Pullorum Clean. You can get our "distinctive" Quality Reds ONLY at Wooltop Farm!

ALL CHICKS ARE HATCHED FROM EGGS PRODUCED RIGHT HERE.

Write for descriptive catalog. It's FREE.

WOOLTOP FARM
Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Marriner,
EAST PEPPERELL 5, MASS.

KERR CHICKS EASY TO RAISE



• Kerr's Lively Chicks come from breeders that have been blood-tested for B.W.D. (pullorum) by slow tube agglutination method. Bred to lay—and lay heavily—these healthy chicks bring you early profits.

Modern scientific methods, 240-acre breeding farm. 120,000 breeders. 38th year. Discount for advance orders. 100% live delivery. Write for price list and free Poultry Raisers' Guide.

N. Y.: East Syracuse, Kingston, Binghamton, Middletown, Schenectady; CONN.: Danbury; N. J.: Paterson, Jamesburg, Woodbury; PA.: Lancaster, Dunmore, Reading. (Dept. 21)

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Smith's QUALITY CHICKS ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Mon. & Thur. Order from ad or write for Catalog. 100% live del. We Pay Postage. Cash or C.O.D.

NON-SEX PLTS. CKLS.	100	100	100
Sp. Mating Hanson W. Leg.	$12.00	$22.00	$ 2.00
Large English White Leghorns	10.00	20.00	2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	13.00	18.00	10.00
New Hampshire Reds, Special	14.00	20.00	10.00
Rock-Red Cross	13.00	18.00	10.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00	——	9.00

H. Mixed, no sex guar., $9.-100. All Breeders Blood Tested. Sexing guar. 95% accuracy.
Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

SUNNY SLOPE CHICKS

Shipped Prepaid Parcel Post Cash or C.O.D.	Str. 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Eng. White Leghorns	$ 9.50	$19.00	$4.00
Barred Rocks	11.50	16.00	12.00
White Rocks and R. I. Reds	12.00	16.50	12.50
Special N. H. Reds direct from N. E.	14.00	19.00	14.00
Special Rock-Red Cross direct from N.E.	14.00	19.00	14.00
Mixed Chicks	8.00	12.00	6.00

Assorted Chixs, our choice, $5.50 per 100. Better Chicks mean Better Profits. All Breeders Blood Tested. Sexing 95% guar. Order today. Folder Free.
Sunny Slope Hatchery, Dept. A, Thompsontown, Pa.



Mottled Ancona Chicks

"The breed with the Atomic laying power" of large white eggs on less feod than any other breed of Poultry. Unsexed Pullets, Cockerels. Catalog FREE. Write

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100% del. Cash or C.O.D. (Pullets Guar. 95%)	STR. 100	PLTS. 100	CKLS. 100
Special Mating White Legborns	$11.00	$20.00	$ 2.00
Utility Mating White Leghorns	10.00	20.00	2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox & Reds	13.00	14.00	12.00

H. Mix $11. Breeders Blood Tested. Free Cir. Postpaid.
Niemond's Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa., R. 1.

BIG, RUGGED WHITE LEGHORNS

Steady, heavy producers of large white eggs. Straight Run chicks, Pullets or Cockerels. Now booking orders for Feb., March & April. Hatches Mon. and Wed. of each week. Send for your Free Catalog at once.
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Box 37, Richfield, Pennsylvania

A. J. Berthe, Adams, Mass.

BABY AND STARTED CHICKS

Blood Tested. All Commercial R. I. REDS, N. H. REDS, ROCK CROSS, WHITE ROCKS.
Year around service. Circulars and Prices.
KENYON POULTRY FARM, Marcellus, N. Y.

R.O.P. U. S. SIRED TESTED CHICKS
Started Pullets, BARRON and HOLLYWOOD strain.
Write for Free circular and prices.
FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. I, Richfield, Pa.

SUNNYBROOK CHICKS

PROFIT BRED 25 YEARS

All Breeders U. S. Approved—Officially Pullorum Controlled

STARTED CHICKS
Three weeks and up. Thousands available—reared under ideal open range and housing conditions. 5 popular breeds, also crosses.

SEXED PULLETS
20,000 various ages, day old and up. All from stock bred for egg production, full of health and vitality. Good future profits for you.

BABY CHICKS
from one of the finest poultry plants in East—365 acres of fine shaded ranges and buildings with every facility for quality stock. Hatches weekly all year. Be sure to place your

ORDER WELL IN ADVANCE

NEW HAMPSHIRES • R.I. REDS
WHITE LEGHORNS • WHITE ROCKS
BARRED ROCKS • CROSSES



Write for free folder and prices today

SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
A. HOWARD FINGAR, Owner.
Box A, Phone 504, Hudson, N. Y.

SCHWEGLER'S World's Record Winning Chicks

AVAILABLE the Year Around!

20 World's Records

FOR SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BREDS" THEY PAY BETTER FOR BROILERS, HEAVIES OR EGGS—You can own chicks directly descended from stock that has made us 20 World's Records. Breeding like this makes you more money. They grow faster for broilers, have greater livability as layers, and produce lots of large eggs. All flocks headed by males directly related to 200 to 324 egg record pedigreed females. Many of these females are 2 to 3 years old which means stronger chicks.

ATTENTION OISCHARGED VETERANS—Special discounts for you on chicks, supplies and equipment. Ask us about this special offer.

Write Today for PRICES and FREE CATALOG—Breeding like this sells fast so write at once for latest price list and fully illustrated catalog. We have the breeding that makes World's Records and pays better profits—catalog explains fully. Get it today and then act—you will see how good breeding pays better profits.

HOME OF "THOR-O-BRED" CHICKS.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY,
208 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO 8, N. Y.

SAND HILL FARMS BABY CHICKS

RED-ROCK CROSS BREDS
RHODE ISLAND REDS
WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY POULTS

SAND HILL FARMS
C. W. WIGHTMAN
Almond, New York

ALL EGGS SET ARE FROM OUR OWN BREEDERS ON OUR OWN FARMS.
Write for free circular and price list.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS.... $16. PER 100

HATCHING EGGS
SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS.

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

JOSEPH TOLMAN

I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

Dept. B,
ROCKLAND, MASS.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

from high record trapnested, bloodtested stock: imported and bred this strain for 30 years. Sexed or Unsexed chicks. Free circular.

DAVID M. HAMMOND
Rt. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

Hampton's Black Leghorn Chicks Great layers.
Big white eggs. Healthiest breed. No cannibalism. Cir. free. A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, Pittstown, New Jersey.

(*Continued from opposite page*)

bage is good for the hens and it may be true that it supplies something that the hens crave and are not getting in their feed. Some people have found that it helps to prevent feather-picking if they feed dry oats to the hens.

—*L. E. Weaver.*

—A. A.—

PENN STATE HAS NEW DEAN

Dr. Lyman E. Jackson assumed his duties as new dean of the School of Agriculture at the Pennsylvania State College on February 9. Dean Jackson fills the vacancy caused by the recent retirement of Dean S. W. Fletcher.



Dean Jackson, who is 47 years old, left the position of president of South Dakota State College to come to Pennsylvania. He held that position for five years, serving previously as Junior Dean of Agriculture at Ohio State University for four years. Since he graduated 25 years ago from the University of Wisconsin, Dean Jackson has served as county agent, as college professor in research and experiment station work, with 4-H Clubs, and has helped organize correspondence courses in agriculture. He is co-author of three books on farm subjects, including one used with the United States Armed Forces Institute.

—A. A.—

DOWN THE ALLEY

(*Continued from Page* 19)

O.P.A. had let many minds decide what dry corn has been worth since last fall, most of this soft corn would have been kiln dried even if more drying facilities had to be built. But, no, this year's bumper corn crop was "controlled", and now millions starve in foreign lands, our milk and livestock industries go to pieces, and everyone is hurt, including labor, but they are told that "the line has been held" so they will "vote right".

P.S.: Please note the alibi that is now being built up to explain the coming food shortage.

Another Farm

My son writes, "You sure are a hard man to figure out, Doc. Just when I am sure you have found out that farming is darn hard work, no money, no fun, and a lot of worry, you up and buy another farm."

That's from my Vermont son, need I say.

This is the way I feel about it, Son. Meeting this farm challenge and making it pay has been the most satisfying fun I have had since my track and basketball competition days. It has been hard work, and I can see nothing ahead but more of the same. BUT it has been creative work, not just trading dollars. Yes, creating some useful things, but greatest of all it has created in me the willingness to attempt to get more fun (satisfaction) from greater accomplishment, and so, I hope, on and on into the years.

Many men will understand this, many others will not. I hope you do, Jim.

—A. A.—

PERLEY EASTMAN, secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, reminds us that citations for Century Farm families are given where the farm has been continuously owned AND OPERATED by the same family for at least 100 years. Inadvertently the words "and operated" were omitted in our mention of the two families who received citations from the Society in January.

2 CLEAN PULLORUM TESTS

EVERY BRAY breeder, this season, has passed two recent clean official pullorum tests . . . . not just one, but two! (Our breeding flocks now contain over 100,000 selected breeders without a reaction to their latest test.) That's strong assurance of real vigor, health and livability in your chicks.

Besides this clean bill of health, Bray breeders have behind them many generations of careful, skillful selection for both eggs and meat . . . . fast growth, fast feathering, and early full development.

You owe it to yourself to find out about Bray Chicks and the methods behind them. Just drop us a postcard with your name and address, and we'll send you a copy of our illustrated catalogue.

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Harmon Ferguson, Shelburne: "Best hens I ever had—egg production excellent."

Mrs. Walter Donald, Summer Hill: "Lost only 3 out of 309. Cockerels averaged 6¼ lbs. dressed at 6 months. The Bray Chick sure does the trick."

Albert Casselman, Winchester: "Real egg machines."

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95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery. 1946 CAT. FREE.

Special AA Grade	Non-Sexed Per 100	Pullets Per 100	Ckls. Per 100
White Leghorns	$12.00	$22.00	$ 4.00
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Black Minorcas	14.00	24.00	6.00
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Grade AA WHITE LEGHORNS	$11.00	$22.00	$4.00
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Bar. and White Rocks	12.00	15.00	12.00
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Br., Wh., Buff Rox	10.90	16.00	9.00
N.H. Reds, Red-Rock & Rock-Red Cross	11.90	17.00	9.00

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FLOWER GARDENS are Near Again

Oh, who would think a mighty thing
Like the glorious Spring
Could be brought from God knows where,
Carried back with tender care
On a robin's wing?
—Alice Crowell Hoffman.

by
MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

WHEN March winds blow and the robins are still hesitating to come North, I find nothing more reassuring than the thought that it won't be very long before I shall be working in my flower garden again. This year, as usual, I have been studying the seed catalogues and trying to restrain myself from ordering too much. Time was when I indulged my desire for plenty of variety and went in for some of the rarer and more exotic flowers, but the war years have taught me to cut my pattern according to my cloth—to plan my garden with an eye to the time and effort I can devote to it. So I now find myself sticking more closely to the kinds of flowers which are less apt to show neglect if I am caught up in a sudden rush of work later.

Petunias, marigolds and zinnias are certainly on my list. Among these groups I find enough variety in color and height that I can work out almost any color scheme where annuals are needed. Every year new varieties are introduced, and while I shall not depend upon the 1946 introductions for my main supply, I intend to have the lovely new all-double petunia, *Colossal Shades of Rose,* for specimen plants.

If all of you fellow-gardeners have not yet placed your seed order, you had better do it without delay, having first planned definitely where the plants are to go. In order to get the benefit from slow-germinating plants, they should be started early indoors in flats, transplanted to other flats as soon as the true leaves appear, and hardened off in cold frames or by setting flats outdoors during the warm hours of the day and then protecting them at night by setting in a closed porch or garage. As soon as danger from frost is past, the plants may be planted outdoors.

—*Photos courtesy of W. Atlee Burpee Co*



WAVES [➢] a new early-flowering sweet pea is of mid-blue color, of most pleasing fragrance. Flowers are unusually large and fully ruffled, nicely placed on long, husky stems. The name Waves was given by permission of the Navy Department.

* * *

TETRA SNAPS [⚘], a new "scientific" creation. These are the largest flowered of all, with central spikes averaging 2½ feet in height under general field conditions.



For transplanting, choose a cloudy day if possible; otherwise, you may need to shelter the newly set plants from strong sunlight during the hottest part of the day. Water well when planting, cover the wet soil with dry soil and watch from day to day to see when more water is needed. A wilted plant takes longer to become established; hence, precautions to prevent wilting before and after transplanting hasten the growth of the plant.

Annuals which tend to bloom before leaving the flats are benefited by pinching back; this saves their strength for making sturdy plants and for branching.

Garden soil should be made ready to receive the new plants by digging to a depth of 6 to 8 inches, pulverizing the soil until it is fine and working in a moderate amount of commercial fertilizer. Fertilizer should not come directly into contact with plant roots. A second light application of fertilizer may be applied before flowering. It is very easy to overdo the fertilizer.

Where it is difficult to grow seeds indoors, the seed bed outdoors is prepared by digging and pulverizing the soil, lining off the rows, making a shallow trench, and sprinkling the fertilizer lightly on each side of the seed row. Rake lightly to cover seed, press down well with a board or with the back of the hoe. This pressing is important to bring the seed into contact with the soil. Seed packets give instructions as to depth of planting.

As the plants become crowded, thin to a stand, leaving sufficient room for the plants when mature. See seed packet for size of plants. The plants which are removed may be transplanted into other locations, if desired.

Late-blooming perennials should be divided in the spring—phlox and chrysanthemums particularly. Early-blooming perennials such as pyrethrum (painted daisy) and primula (primrose) are best divided after blooming. To divide chrysanthemums, only the vigorous growing shoots around the edge should be used. Each shoot will produce a large plant. These may be pinched back about twice while growing. Use only the vigorous outer portion of the clump of phlox, discarding the woody central part. Both phlox and chrysanthemums require fertilizing from time to time and sufficient moisture at all times.

For the tuberous or fleshy-rooted perennials, peonies, daylilies and Oriental poppies, cleaning up and fertilizing may be all that is needed, since they are not divided often. The soil around them should be worked lightly in order not to disturb the roots, and then top dressed with a mixture of well-rotted compost and commercial fertilizer. Daylilies are separated and transplanted after blooming; Oriental poppies after the tops have died down but before new leaves appear in late August or early September; the peonies are moved in September or early October.

If you are lucky enough to be starting a new perennial border, dig soil deeply, incorporate well-rotted manure or compost, set plants according to a plan which has been carefully worked out in advance. If you are resetting old plants and it is not possible to do the job all in one day, it may be necessary to heel in some of them to prevent drying out of roots. It is important not to overcrowd, since a perennial border should last several years if cared for properly.

If you have a rose garden, you probably will find room for the rose introduction of 1946, namely *Peace,* which is described as a marvel.



All-double Petunia, COLOSSAL SHADES OF ROSE, won the *All-America Silver Medal* for 1946. It is the first giant all-double petunia ever created in America, ranges from salmony pink through rose-pink to rich, rosy mauve and grows to 20 inches in height. Valuable for beds, borders, window boxes and cutting.

Petunia BRIGHT EYES [⚘], winner of the All-America Bronze Medal for 1946, has the same gay and cheerful flowers as Rosy Morn, except that Bright Eyes has a larger white area at the center and a more compact and dwarfer form of growth. It grows 7 to 9 inches tall.



The Garden . .



The Best Paying Spot on the Farm

THE enthusiastic gardener may grow as many as 30 or 35 crops. Of these, 10 or less produce at least 75 per cent of the food raised.

In discussing briefly the growing of various vegetables, some good varieties will be mentioned. If you have grown a variety not mentioned that you like, stick to it. Varieties followed by an (F) have been found especially good for freezing.

Beans

Snap beans should be planted after danger of frost is past. Bush beans should be planted 2" to 4" apart in rows 1" to 2" deep. Space rows 18" for hand and 36" for horse cultivation. Make successive plantings up to July 15. Varieties — Stringless Greenpod (F), Tendergreen (F).

Lima beans require a longer and warmer season than bush beans. In Long Island, New Jersey and sections with long growing seasons, Limas may be planted May 15. In cooler sections, about June 1. Henderson Bush and similar small seeded varieties are best for short growing seasons. Plant seed 6" to 8" apart. Increase the stand and insure against rotting by treating seed with Spergon. Varieties — Fordhook (F), Burpee Improved (F), Henderson (F), King of garden (Pole) (F).

Beets

Beets may be planted as soon as ground is ready in spring. In order to have surplus for winter storing, make two or three successive plantings rather than one large planting. Sow thinly in well worked, light soil, planting about ½" to ¾" deep. Rows should be 14" to 18" apart. Thin seedlings to 2" to 4". Plant for greens as well as root crop. Crosby Egyptian and Early Wonder are good for table use and Detroit Dark Red for canning or storage.

Broccoli

Broccoli will bear throughout the season, and requires no blanching. Cut the head of closely massed flowers when in the bud stage and small lateral clusters will continue to develop through the growing season. Set out as soon as the garden is ready to provide early crops. For late crops, sow seed about May 1 and transplant 6 to 8 weeks later. Space plants 18" apart in rows 24" to 36" apart. Broccoli will stand considerable freezing weather.

Cabbage

For continued supply set early varieties as soon as soil is plowed and ready. In early summer set midseason and late varieties to mature in the early and late fall. For early crops plant early Copenhagen Market, then Late Copenhagen Market and Glory of Enkhuizen for midseason and Danish Ballhead for late or storage crop. Cabbage should not be grown in the same area each year as diseases and insects are more troublesome. Cabbage does not do well on very acid soil and needs ample sunlight, moisture and fertilizer.

Early cabbage should be cut as needed, as it does not keep well. Late cabbage should be cut as late as possible before freezing.



Carrots

A cool season crop that may be planted as soon as the ground is ready.

Over-mature carrots do not keep well in storage so plan a second planting late in June for a storage crop. Plant seed very shallow in rows 14" to 18" apart, and thin seedlings when 2" high. Varieties—Chantenay, Danvers Half Long, Nantes.

Cauliflower

Cauliflower needs a deep, rich loamy soil and quickly available plant food. It is a cool season crop needing plenty of moisture and is harder to grow than either cabbage or broccoli. Fall crops are usually more successful. Sow seed around May 1 for setting in the garden in late June or July in most of the Northeast. Heads must be blanched as they begin to form by tying the outside leaves over the head. Blanching usually takes a week to 10 days but in warm weather this time is shortened.

Celery

Space plants 6" to 8" apart in rows 20" to 24" apart and fertilize liberally.

To blanch the crop when it reaches maturity, shut out the light by using heavy dark paper, boards or soil. Soil should not be used for blanching during warm weather. For a small number of plants, newspaper tied around each plant is satisfactory. Watch the blanching carefully to harvest the crop in its best edible condition. Varieties — Cornell 19, Giant Pascal, Golden Plume.

Swiss Chard

Swiss chard can be sown early as it is very hardy and will produce continuously all summer. Space rows 18" to 24" apart. Thin plants to 6" apart. New growth will develop, if the plant becomes too rank, by cutting it off 2" or 3" above the ground.

Sweet Corn

Sweet corn grows best in hot weather as it is subject to frost damage. Plant seed after danger of frost has passed and the ground is warm. Earlier plantings can be made if seed is treated with chemicals to prevent rotting.

For a constant supply of corn from midsummer to frost, make several plantings of a quick-maturing variety or plant an early, a midseason and a late variety together.

To insure better cross pollination, plant in 2 or 3 shorter rows rather than 1 long row. Hills should be spaced 30" to 36" each way and plants thinned to 3 strong stalks per hill. In rows, the plants should stand 9" to 12" apart. Plant seed 1" to 2" deep.

Golden Sunshine, Golden Bantam and Bantam Evergreen are good yellow open pollinated varieties and Luther Hill and Stowell's Evergreen are recommended white varieties. Recommended hybrids, listing the earliest variety first, are Marcross 13:6, Carmel Cross and Golden Cross Bantam. For canning or quick freezing, Golden Cross is the best variety.



WHAT IS WRONG AND WHAT IS RIGHT with this farm garden? Well, first, labor is too scarce and too costly to employ four people, or even one person at hand labor in taking care of a garden, although, of course, hand labor must be used in the non-farm garden where land is scarce. A farm garden should be rotated with other crops, the ground prepared and the weeds killed with machinery. Farmers do not hoe corn and potatoes any more in field crops. Why do it in gardens?

Note the old fence at the end of this garden, which breeds weeds and vermin.

On the good side, there is a nice patch of asparagus, a tasty vegetable ready before anything else in the spring, and there is a great variety and profusion of other vegetables of a quality and freshness that cannot be bought. There are no weeds. This spot is easily the most profitable ground on the farm, and that's the way it should be on every farm.

Cucumbers

This is a tender crop to be planted from approximately May 1 to 15 after danger of frost has passed. The cucumber is a vining plant and 4' or 5' should be allowed between rows, spacing plants 12" apart. If planted in hills, allow 3' between each hill. Sow seed ½" to 1" deep, cover and firm the soil.

If fruits are kept picked as soon as they reach edible size a few plants will produce a good crop throughout the season. For the small pickling sizes, National Pickling is recommended. Slicing varieties (A & C, Straight Eight, Arlington White Spine), will also produce good pickles if they are picked at the proper time.

Lettuce

Sow seed in narrow rows as soon as the garden is ready in early spring. Thin out seedlings as soon as they are large enough. Leaf varieties should be thinned to stand 6" to 8" apart; heading varieties should be thinned to have single plants 12" to 14" apart. Sow seed shallow and very thin.

Grand Rapids, Black Seeded Simpson and Prizehead are the easiest leaf varieties to grow. Heading varieties such as Big Boston, Imperial 847 or Cosberg grow well in early spring and late fall but go to seed and grow bitter in hot weather.

Onions

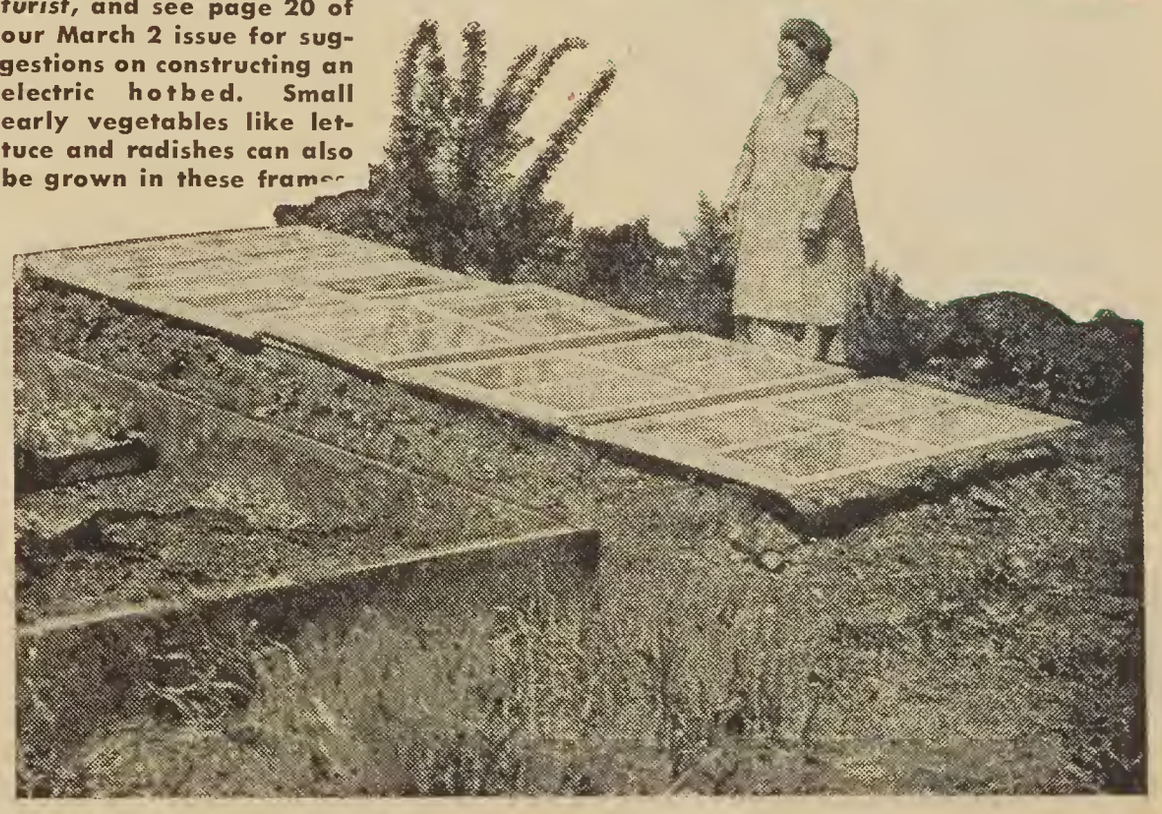
Onions should be planted as early in the spring as possible in loose soil, well drained and supplied with humus. Plant very thin and shallow in narrow rows. If you buy or grow seedling plants, they should be transplanted early in the spring, about 2" apart.

For green onions, sets (onions grown from seed during the previous season) or seedlings should be set in furrows 2" deep. Plants are ready when they reach the desired size.

Onions for storage must be allowed to ripen before harvesting. The tops should ripen down and the outer skin of the bulbs should be dry before pulling. After pulling, the onions should lie on top of the ground until tops are thoroughly dry, usually 3 days to 1 week. Then cut tops off about ½" above the bulb. Before putting in winter storage onions should be crated and

(*Continued on Page* 29)

START YOUR VEGETABLE and flower plants in a hotbed or cold frame and greatly lengthen your growing season. The only difference between the two is that a hotbed is artificially heated, either by horse manure or electricity. For suggestions on building a cold frame, see page 10 of the February 16 issue of *American Agriculturist*, and see page 20 of our March 2 issue for suggestions on constructing an electric hotbed. Small early vegetables like lettuce and radishes can also be grown in these frames.





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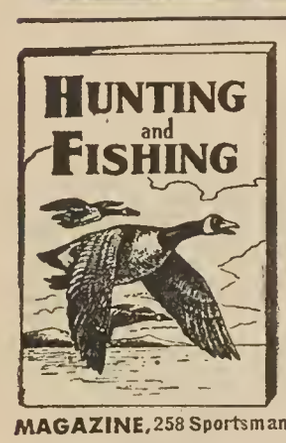


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39th AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Have a Healthy Baby

By Helen A. Bigelow

Consultant Health Nurse N. Y. State Dept. of Health.

No. 5—REGULAR MEDICAL INSPECTION

THE doctor is the best friend of the parents who are trying to do a good job of raising a family. He is a far safer adviser in bringing up children to be healthy and happy than even grandmother, or an experienced friendly neighbor whose methods of child care may or may not have been the best. The doctor is educated and trained to recognize health as well as disease and should be depended upon to keep the family healthy just as one would depend upon an architect or an engineer for advice in their fields.

Parents would be wise to select a doctor who specializes in the care of children to supervise the health of the baby. If there is no such doctor in the community, the family physician should be called upon for this service.

Medical supervision should be regular, every month for the very young baby and probably every two months after he is six months old. The doctor will advise the mother how frequently he will need to see her child in order to keep him strong and healthy.

The baby should be completely undressed for the examination so that the doctor can see all parts of his body in relation to one another and be able to examine him thoroughly. He will weigh and measure the baby first, as that helps him to judge the baby's progress. In examining the baby, the doctor will note his development, nutrition, body frame, color and condition of his skin, and the condition of his eyes, ears, nose, mouth, throat, glands, heart, lungs, abdomen, limbs and genitals. He may want to make special tests of the blood or urine. It is only through such thorough examination that he can know the baby's condition and how best to advise the mother about his care.

The mother should be prepared to tell the doctor all that has happened to the baby since the last visit, any illnesses or accidents, how he has taken his feedings, if he sleeps well, how frequently his bowels move, and whether or not he has been happy and contented. The mother should write down these happenings—also any questions that she may want to ask the doctor—and take the record with her on every visit.

From these regular examinations the doctor will know the health of the baby and thereby be better able to care for him if he becomes ill. Also, the baby learns to recognize the doctor as a friend. Then, if illness comes, the baby will not be frightened by a strange new face.

In the next article the procedures which the doctor will advise to protect the baby from disease will be discussed.

FLOUR — AND BREAD

The new government order requiring millers to get at least 80 pounds of human food from each 100 pounds of wheat (80 per cent extraction flour) will result in bread of a slightly more creamy color, but of good eating quality and fine for toasting. Bakers will continue to enrich bread, and no doubt much of the flour on the open market will continue to be enriched.

The home-baked loaf will not be quite up to the standard of white bread to which the homemaker is accustomed, but it will still be good bread. If you are interested in doing your own baking, you will find our illustrated "BREAD-MAKING LESSON" helpful.

To obtain a copy of our BREAD-MAKING LESSON, write to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 3 cent stamp for postage.

SPRING ASSETS



No. **3080.** Fashion forecasts for Spring a frock with lovely lines that mould your bosom, round your hips and swirl your skirts. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 3 yards 39-inch.

No. **3091.** The ever-favorite shirtwaist dress here has raglan sleeves and roomy inverted pleats in skirt. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 3¾ yards 39-inch.

No. **3076.** The 'tween-age girl would love this pretty princess dress with novel side-buttoned closing. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, 2⅜ yards 35-inch; 1⅝ yards braid.

No. **3023.** Casual in air, simple in cut, with soft, smoothly rounded shoulders, this two-piece dress is a must for your Spring wardrobe. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 3½ yards 39-inch.

No. **3025.** This attractive frock can go anywhere — flattering V-neckline, curved yoke effect, brief sleeves. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 3⅜ yards 39-inch.

Delight the children with a lively duck (No. **3621**) all dressed up in his new Easter bonnet and with this roguish looking bunny (No. **2500**) with his big ears. Both patterns cut in one size. Duck is 12 inches high and requires ½ yard 35-inch; ¼ yard 35-inch contrasting. Rabbit is 17 inches long and requires ⅞ yard 35-inch fabric.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins for each pattern wanted. Add 12 cents for our New Spring Fashion Book, OR send 25 cents for the book AND a pattern of your own choosing. Address Pattern Dept., *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



By ARLENE NUTTALL

SPRING FEVER

THESE FEW nice sunny days we have been having, which are so obviously growing longer, are beginning to give me "the itch" to get outdoors and see things grow again. I realize that it will be a few weeks yet, at least here in our locality, but the new seed catalogs have arrived, and that is a good sign. It also means that we can start planning our freezing for this year.

Without any plan, we might find in lima bean season that the earlier maturing fruits and vegetables had used up all the available space in the freezer. We don't want that to happen! So first of all, we must decide on what products we want to freeze, and in what quantity. Then, we will begin to study the recommendations put out from various sources as to the best varieties to grow in this section for freezing. Our chief source of such information will be the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University. And finally, we can choose our seeds.

Perhaps, if you are new at the freezing game, you wonder why the variety makes any difference. It has been found that different varieties of the same fruit or vegetable do not react the same in freezing. For instance with raspberries, some varieties remain firm and natural looking and tasting upon thawing after freezing. Others tend to become soft, to darken and even to be "off flavor". Choice of varieties will also depend upon locality. What may be right for us here in New York State may be wrong for you people in other states. You had better consult your own State College in this matter.

PORK SAVERS BEWARE

Just a note of *warning* in regard to pork. It has been found, and we agree, that pork cannot be depended upon to keep well in zero storage for much more than three or four months. It has been our experience that if held much longer than that, the fat tends to get rancid.





Other hands than Mine

He's a great boy. I'd hoped all along he'd want to come back on the farm with Mother and me but until now I couldn't be sure. After all, four years is quite a chunk out of his life. But he's home safe and that's the important thing.

I'm getting older and while I haven't said much about it, he knows that before too long, the job of running this place will be in his hands. Wish I could pay off the mortgage for him, but without a windfall I probably won't make it. Even if I don't though, he shouldn't have much trouble. I've only had this Land Bank loan for ten years—he's got twenty more to pay it off if he needs that long. He can't possibly lose the farm as long as he meets the 4% interest and the small installments. And the folks at the farm loan association who got me the Land Bank loan will stick with him in good years or bad. They know what farming's all about. . . . . .

Mother and I have worked hard for this place—it means a lot to us. It's good to have a son who feels the same as we do. As long as we're around, we'll back him to the limit. Somehow or other, these past few years have taken a lot out of me . . . what with worrying about him and trying to run the farm short-handed. Guess it won't be too long till I'll be ready to ease up and let him take over.

We'll be glad to send you a new booklet that gives the whole story on Land Bank loans—interest rates, terms, etc. The coupon will bring you a copy at no cost or obligation together with the name and address of the association nearest you.



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Garden Seed Treatments

Home gardeners can easily treat their garden seeds to prevent rotting of early-sown seed in the ground, and to control "damping off" which kills the seedings at the surface of the ground.

Seed-borne diseases require treatments which are difficult to carry out at home. A number of seed firms now treat seed of tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, celery, cucumbers and squash for these seed-borne diseases. They usually label the packages as "treated". These seeds should also be treated in the home for control of "damping off" and rot.

Garden seeds are easily treated with a chemical dust for better germination and growth. Each seed packet can be emptied in turn into a dry bottle or can, and shaken thoroughly with as much of the dust as can be picked up on the tip of a knife blade. Excess dust can be screened off with a strainer, and the seed returned to the original packages.

Spergon, semesan, and red copper oxide are all good materials for treating seeds. For peas, lima beans, and snap beans, spergon or red copper oxide is suggested. For cabbage, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, kale, cauliflower, turnips, semesan is considered satisfactory. For spinach, copper oxide or semesan may be used, likewise for cucumbers, squash, chard, beets, tomatoes, peppers, and other crops.

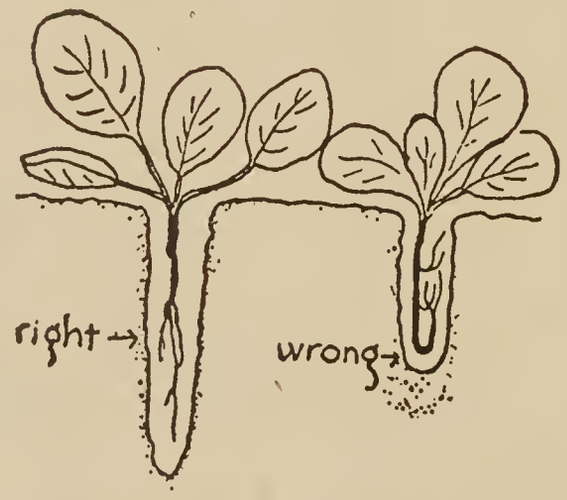
The dusts for seed treatment can be purchased in small packages at most stores that handle garden seeds.

—A. A.—

TRANSPLANTING

Whether to raise plants for transplanting or buy them is always a problem. Unless you have a hotbed or are willing to use infinite pains to grow them in the kitchen window, it is probable that you will be able to buy better plants than you can raise. They do cost money, and occasionally the demand for a particular variety outruns the supply.

It takes from six to eight weeks from time most seed is sown to grow good plants for setting out in the garden. Plants such as late cauliflower and cabbage can be grown in a cold frame, or even in the garden, but plants such as tomatoes, peppers, early



Do not double up roots in transplanting. Above shows the right and wrong way.

celery, and some others, must be started in a hotbed or in the house.

Whether you buy or raise them, transplanting them into the garden is an important step. If you raise your own plants, thin them out while they are still growing so that they will not be overcrowded in the flat. Where plants have plenty of room in the flat, it is a good idea to run a knife lengthwise and crosswise between the plants a few days before they are to be transplanted. This is called "blocking." Fine roots will grow in the few days before they are set out, and transplanting will disturb the plants less. Also before transplanting, water the plants thoroughly.

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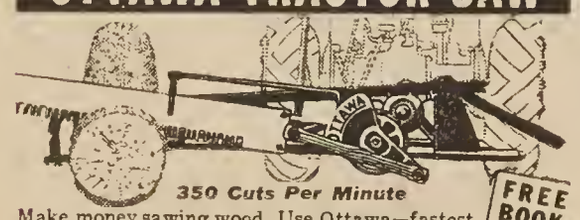
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THE GARDEN

(*Continued from Page* 25)

stored, to cure for 3 to 4 weeks. Varieties—Ebenezer, Early Yellow Globe, Southport, Sweet Spanish.

Peas

Plant peas early so that they get most of their growth before warm weather. Plant seed 1" to 2" deep in rows 24" to 36" apart. Dwarf varieties can be grown closer together than tall growing peas. Space seed 2" to 3" apart in the row. Don't plant peas where peas were grown in previous season—it encourages root rot and other diseases. Treat seed with Spergon to prevent damping off.

Spread maturity dates by sowing early, midseason, and late varieties at about the same time. Peas mature very rapidly in hot weather. Watch them carefully and pick the crop when it is at its best. Varieties—Early; World's Record (F), Midseason, Thomas Laxton (F), Late, Alderman (F), Dwarf Alderman (F).

Peppers

Peppers require a long, warm season. Plants should be started in hot beds, window boxes or purchased from plant growers. Set out of doors after danger of frost is past. Space rows 24" to 36" apart, allowing 14" to 18" between plants. Allow 8 to 10 weeks to grow plants. When gathering peppers, cut them off with a knife or pruning shears —pulling them off is likely to injure the plant. Varieties—California Wonder, Early Giant, Worldbeater.

Rutabagas

Rutabagas or Swede turnips require a longer growing season and more moisture than turnips. Sow seed from June 15 to July 15 in narrow rows. Thin plants to stand 6" to 8" in the row. Plants may be raised in an outdoor seed bed and transplanted.

Spinach

Spinach should be planted early in the spring or in late fall. It does best in cool weather and will withstand some freezing. During long hot days of June and July it will go to seed. Soil should be fairly sweet and well fertilized.

Plant New Zealand (not a true spinach) for summer greens.

Squash

Plant squash after danger of frost is past. Summer squash can be placed in hills 3' each way. Harvest while rinds are still soft enough to indent easily with the fingernail. Fall and winter varieties mature more slowly than summer squash, and should be planted in hills spaced 8' each way. Varieties—Summer, Yellow Straightneck, Italian Marrow. Fall; Acorn. Winter; Blue Hubbard, Table Queen, Delicious.

Tomatoes

Tomato plants are tender and should not be set in the garden until all danger of frost is past. Protect young plants from hard winds and dust or spray at any sign of flea beetles.

Leave 4' to 5' between rows and 3' between plants if the crop is allowed to grow on the ground. If plants are pruned and staked, rows can be closer together. Staked vines yield cleaner fruit in a wet year but suffer from sunscald and dry rot in dry seasons.

Choose several varieties in order to have a continuous crop. Most early varieties are not well adapted to the home garden. Pritchard, Marglobe, and Rutgers are excellent varieties. John Baer and Bonny Best are recommended for short growing seasons. Try Victor and Earliana, if you must have earlier tomatoes.

Turnips

In this territory, turnips do better if grown as a fall crop. In July or August, sow seed in rows 14" to 30" apart. Thin plants to stand 3" to 4" apart. Cultivate lightly to keep free from weeds. Turnips may be left in the ground late in the fall.

—A. A.—

NEW STRAWBERRY

"In the February 2 issue of *American Agriculturist*, Prof. Slate speaks very highly of 'Sparkle' variety of strawberries. I have been specializing in an excellent strain of this variety under the supervision of Prof. J. Harold Clark, originator, with the New Jersey College of Agriculture. We picked 'Sparkle' for nearly five weeks last season without irrigation, which, incidentally, I will have this year. You probably know that old strawberry beds, and most old varieties, are so seriously infected with virus diseases as to make high yields impossible. 'Sparkle' has none of these troubles." —*William B. Duryee, Allentown, N. J.*

—A. A.—

REFUGEE BEANS

In recent years fewer Refugee beans have been grown in western New York. Tests at the Geneva Experiment Station, reported by W. T. Tapley, say that Refugee beans grown in 1945 gave high yields and there was less checking of growth by leaf hoppers.



FARM AND HOME SPECIAL

Eight Cars of New Ideas!

THIS April, the *Farm and Home Special* . . . an agricultural demonstration train operated by New York Central in cooperation with Cornell University . . . brings the latest word in agricultural advancement to the farming communities of New York State. Note in box the date and time of the exhibit stop nearest to you. Plan to visit this trainload of new ideas for better farming and better farm living.

TWO HOME CARS. Model Tenant House—Picture Story of Remodeled Farm Home—Exhibits of Repair Material and Methods—Efficient Use of Storage Space with Cupboards.

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LYONS	April 3, 1:30 P.M.
ONEIDA	April 3, 7 P.M.
UTICA	April 4, 9 A.M.
HERKIMER	April 4, 1:30 P.M.
FONDA	April 4, 7 P.M.
SCHENECTADY	April 5, 9 A.M.
ALBANY	April 5, 1:30 P.M.
HUDSON	April 6, 9 A.M.
POUGHKEEPSIE	April 6, 1:30 P.M.
NEWBURGH	April 8, 9 A.M.
KINGSTON	April 8, 1:30 P.M.
MALONE	April 9, 9 A.M.
POTSDAM	April 9, 1:30 P.M.
GOUVERNEUR	April 9, 7 P.M.
LOWVILLE	April 10, 9 A.M.
WATERTOWN	April 10, 1:30 P.M.
OSWEGO	April 10, 7:30 P.M.
BROCKPORT	April 11, 9 A.M.
ALBION	April 11, 1:30 P.M.
LOCKPORT	April 11, 7 P.M.
BATAVIA	April 12, 9 A.M.
DEPEW	April 12, 1:30 P.M.
SILVER CREEK	April 13, 9 A.M.
WESTFIELD	April 13, 1:30 P.M.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL

The Water Level Route—Serving the Land of Shorter Hauls to Bigger Markets.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

BY THE time you read this, if nothing goes haywire, I'll be out on the West Coast. It seems that the usually alert and aggressive West Coast farmers have heard of the idea of creating a better market for agriculture through upgrading the diet of the American people. *Characteristically they want to know more about it.*

Ever-normal Refrigerator

I am packing a miniature model of my ever-normal refrigerator in my suitcase and going out to see them.

My first stop will be in Chicago, where I will visit with the presidents of some huge food-processing concerns. They see in a constantly improving diet better and better outlets for themselves.

My next stop and my first meeting will be in Salt Lake City. Here I will speak at the annual meeting of the Utah Poultry Producers' Cooperative Association. This is the outfit which, before the war, used to ship thousands of cases of top quality eggs to New York City. *Now its entire output and more is needed by the expanded population on the West Coast.*

I am going to have two or three days around Salt Lake which I shall use for calling on farmers. Then I shall work my way down to San Francisco. I have several conferences and meetings arranged for this town. I particularly want to spend some time with John Lawler, head of the Poultry Producers of Central California. This cooperative does both marketing and buying for its members.

On to Los Angeles

My next stop will be Los Angeles, headquarters of many of the West Coast cooperatives and of a number of large food-processing companies. Nothing can be more indicative of the changed status of cooperatives in American business than the fact that the meeting which I shall attend, and at which I shall present the ever-normal refrigerator idea, will be attended by the representatives of *both* profit-making corporations and non-profit cooperatives. *These gentlemen I am sure will be on the best of terms with each other and ready to support common objectives in the interest of West Coast agriculture.*

Secretary Anderson's Farm

From Los Angeles I plan to fly to Albuquerque, New Mexico. One or both of my sons will drive over from Roswell — 200 miles, which is nothing in that country — to meet me. While they are in Albuquerque with a car, I want to call on a few friends in that city — Albert Simms, who runs a fine certified dairy on the edge of town; Floyd Lee, a big sheep man to whom I have been sending information about how to build a home freezer; Lee Evans, who has a fine cattle ranch about fifty miles out of town; and Secretary of Agriculture Anderson's farm. When I saw the Secretary in Chicago recently, I asked him if I might look his dairy operation over.

Two Days at Roswell

It looks as though I might have two days at Roswell, New Mexico. These will be very busy ones. It takes quite a little while to go thoroughly over a thousand acre farm. I shall want to see the Palomino colts and possibly try out one or two of the two-year-olds, and of course the grandchildren can't be neglected.

The boys will be full of their plans for handling hay, both down there and at Sunnygables, and presumably John will be leaving to come back here about the time I am.

On his way down, he observed flue drying set-ups on a number of farms and visited Purdue University. I have a five-page report from him covering what he saw. He will want to double check on his way back, and then as soon as he gets here proceed to put in the installations for flue drying at Sunnygables.

A Vacation

While the trip will be a change, it actually won't be much of a vacation because I shall be very, very busy on it.

I am planning for one welcome relief, however. For nearly eleven years, I have missed writing this page but two or three times. I am going to use my trip as an excuse for not writing it next issue. Instead, I have asked the two boys to write it for me: Howard from his point of view as a New Mexico farmer; and John from the angle of what he has learned since he got back from Germany through his short stay here at Sunnygables, his trip by car to New Mexico, and the two or three weeks he has spent in that section.

A Promise

Poet Burns once wrote he'd give a lot to see himself as others saw him. Well, by reading the past issues of Kernels, Screenings, and Chaff, *I at least get a chance to read myself as others read me.*

It seems to me there has been a distinct let-down in the job I have been doing here. Also, I must apologize for writing so much about pen stabling, ensilage, and flue drying. Apparently when I get an idea in my mind, I stay with it until I work it out. Remember how I used to write about freezing food, putting farm implements on rubber, and cross-bred poultry?

I haven't forgotten about these things. I am still interested in them, but I guess I take them for granted. I hope when I come back to you a month from now to write a much more interesting Kernels, Screenings, and Chaff. For example, there will be the hybrid corns we shall test out for ensilage this summer, the pond we are planning on building to raise fish and to irrigate our garden, our plans for raising hogs largely on Ladino clover and hogged-down small grains, and of course our flue-drying installation, our pastures, and our first cross-bred dairy calves.

It looks like a most interesting summer. All the boys have to do on the farm while I am gone is to continue to sell 500 pounds of milk per man per day, take good care of the cows, hogs, and poultry; get the manure out of the pens, and skid a few logs for lumber. They shouldn't get into mischief!

DOMESTIC NOTES

Instead of farm notes, I'm going to mention here some of the values which can accrue to the household on a farm.

DAIRY SPREAD

Instead of butter, we are supplying all of our farm families with dairy spread. Dairy spread is nothing more or less than cream which is so thick and heavy that it solidifies at room temperature. It is made with a separator fitted with a special cream screw. A can of milk a week supplies our three families with all they need of this delicious dairy product for both table use and cooking.

The remaining skim milk is partly made up into cottage cheese. The balance is fed to laying hens. So far as the welfare of the families at Sunnygables is concerned, we probably get more out of this can of milk than we do from any can of milk we sell.

FROZEN LOBSTERS

At Christmas time, partly to give our visitors from New Mexico a treat, we bought a crate of Maine lobsters. There were too many of them to eat all at once, so we boiled a few and froze them.

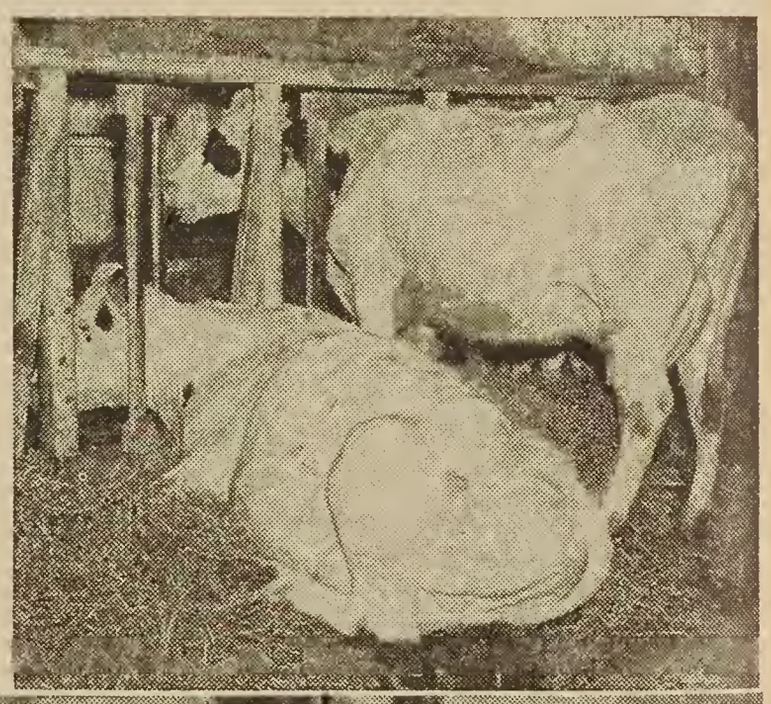
During the last few weeks, it's been fun to go out to the freezer and select a nice fat lobster and broil it for supper or make it up into lobster a la Newburgh. I sometimes think we inlanders don't eat the amount of seafood we can both afford and enjoy. A little planning in the use of a farm freezer can change this situation.

MINUTE STEAKS

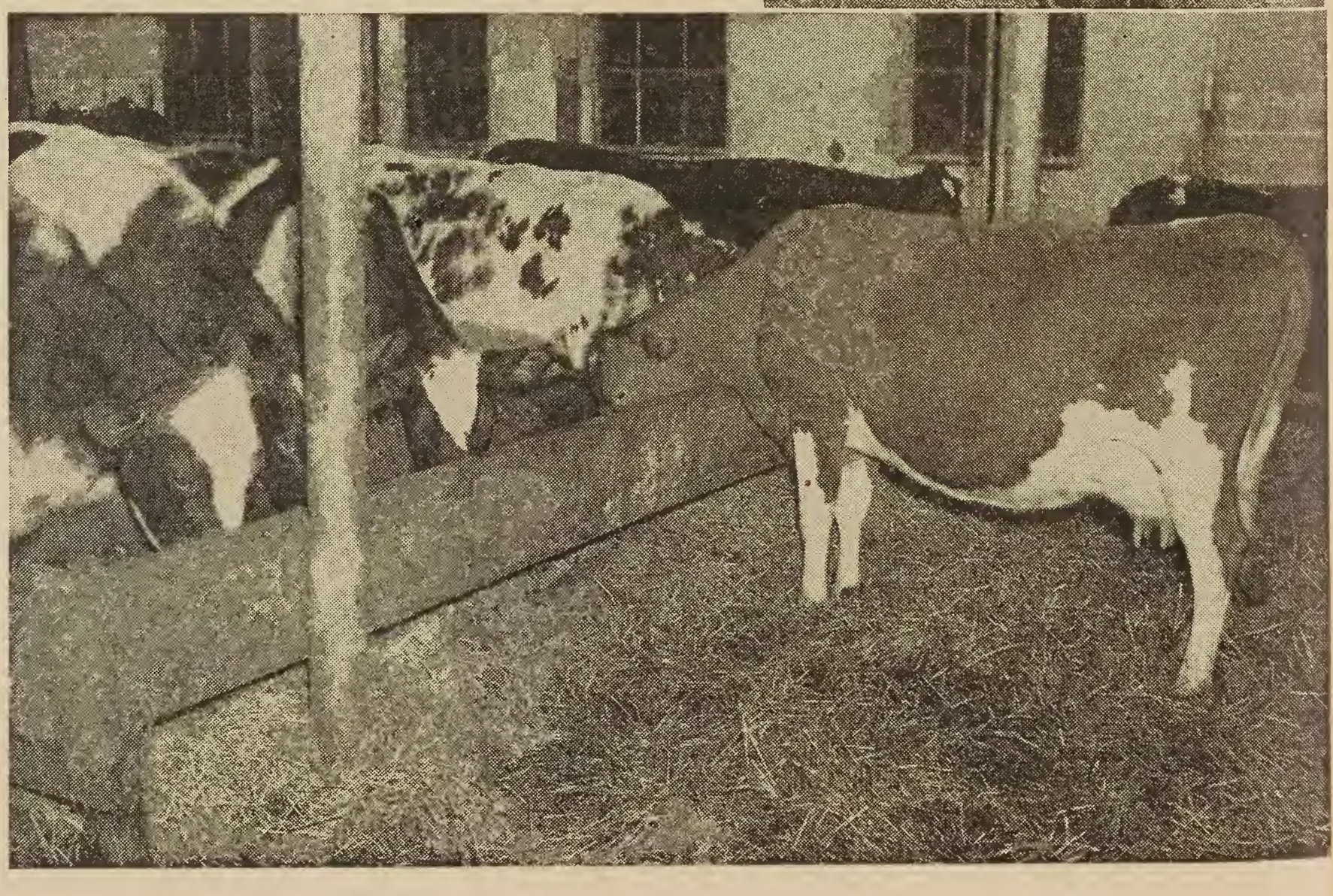
When we kill a steer now, instead of making up so much hamburg, we cut a considerable portion of the round into minute steaks. These little steaks are about the size of a slice of bread. They are paper thin and literally can be cooked in a minute. A couple of them with some pancakes for breakfast make a great way to start a day off, though they are just as good for dinner or supper. They make a delicious steak sandwich, too.

FRYERS IN SOUR CREAM

This past summer in the rush of other work, the roosters we kept for fryers got a little too large before we realized it. Also, they weren't any too fat when we killed them, which is apt to be the case with a fryer. This winter we have found that cooking these fryers in heavy sour cream for about an hour at 350° makes them literally fit for a king.



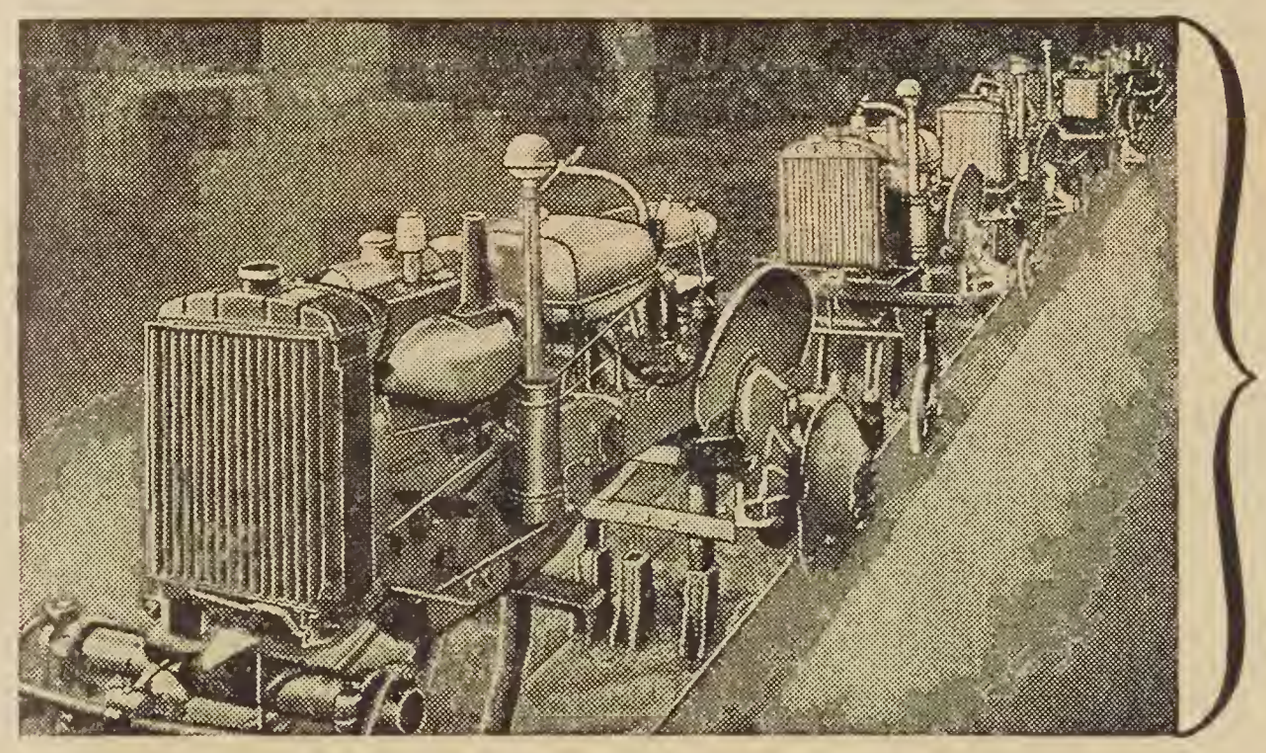
Many who write in about pen stabling wonder about keeping the cows clean under this system of management. In the pictures we show two of our stanchioned cows and several of them in one of our pens. The stanchioned cows have been brushed daily. The cows in the pens have not been touched with a brush all winter.



You aren't getting machinery, Mr. Farmer, because . . .



Photograph of factory gates at Tractor Works, Chicago. Although open at the time this picture was taken (before the strike), they are now closed by picketing.



Final Assembly Line at Tractor Works, Chicago. This photograph was taken between shifts before the strike started. It shows present condition of the line.

PICKET LINES

have taken the place of

PRODUCTION LINES!

. . . so don't blame your IMPLEMENT DEALER!

YOUR implement dealer had planned and expected to have his display floor filled with new implements and tractors weeks ago. And we had planned to make them—had told our dealers and our farmer customers they would have new equipment and plenty of service parts for the 1946 spring work. And we had hoped to sell these machines at no advance in price.

Real Production Had Started

When the war ended, our organization bent every effort to increase production, with the result that in the last months of 1945 machinery was being built in very substantial quantities. Here are a few figures:

ITEM	PRODUCTION NOV. 1945	DEC. 1945
Tractors	7,271	7,432
Combines	2,345	2,526
Cultivators	3,482	3,308
Hay loaders	209	982
*Plows	6,185*	6,702*

* Plows are made in our Canton and Chattanooga Works, which are not on strike. January production was 7,747 plows.

Both your dealer and we were encouraged by this production picture at the turn of the year.

But the strike changed all that. As you know, the CIO United Farm Equipment & Metal Workers of America called a strike in ten of our plants, effective January 21, 1946.

What Is The Strike About?

Wages are a basic issue. At the time of the strike, Harvester employes were among the highest paid workers in American industry. When the strike began, the average hourly earnings in the Company's plants, not including overtime, were $1.15½. If present wage proposals are adopted, this figure will become $1.33½ per hour.

When the strike began, negotiations were broken off by the Union on the issue of compulsory union membership. The Company has no desire to weaken the Union. It recognizes certain reasonable needs of the Union. But the Company does oppose *compulsory* unionism. It feels strongly that an employe's membership should be a matter of his own choice.

Material Costs and Price Relief

Wages and materials are the great costs of operating our business—together they consume **all** but a few cents of every dollar the Company takes in. Wages are obviously going to be high—and nobody knows just how high material costs will go.

In the face of rising costs of materials, the Company does not see how it can pay the wage increases recommended by a Government fact finding board until it has definite and satisfactory assurance from the Government that reasonable price relief will be granted to the Company within a reasonable period of time. This matter is of such importance that it will not be discussed here, but will be covered by other advertisements in this series devoted to both prices and profits.

Speaking for our dealers and ourselves, we can assure you that no customer is more eager than we are to resume production. We are doing and shall continue to do everything in our power to bring about a fair settlement as soon as possible.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER



We're Working Together to keep up Milk Production

Feed is critical . . . Here is what we are doing about it . . .

NORTHEASTERN DAIRYMEN have to buy more feed than any other dairymen in America. From two-thirds to three-quarters of all the grain fed Northeastern dairy cows has to be imported from outside the territory.

Feed is short the country over, and dairymen of the Northeast, depending on outside sources for their grain supply, are in a particularly critical position.

While few Northeastern farmers have actually run out of feed, many of them are being limited in the amount of feed that they can buy. The protein content of mixed feeds has been reduced and it is almost impossible to obtain any individual ingredients. The situation will get worse unless some adjustments are made to bring about an equitable distribution of the Nation's grain supply.

The Dairymen's League, working with other farm organizations, is urging government officials in Washington to make the adjustments that are necessary to insure the Northeastern dairyman of getting his just and fair share of the supply of feed. We are asking for this not only in the interest of milk producers, of the New York milkshed, but also to protect the 15,000,000 consumers who depend on dairymen in this milkshed for their fluid milk needs.

Keeping up milk production is a tough problem. By working cooperatively through the League and other farm organizations, dairymen can help bring about a fairer distribution of feed. At the same time, here are some things that Northeastern dairymen can do individually on their own farms:

1 **Feed the maximum amount of roughage** to provide nutrients and save grain. Feed hay more frequently . . . 4 or 5 times per day and feed enough hay so the cows can pick it over and eat the best, then use the rest for bedding.

2 **In feeding grain,** weigh or measure the grain according to the milk production of each cow. Give preference to Spring freshening and heavier producing cows; next to Fall freshening cows; and finally to yearlings.

3 **Ammonium nitrate** applied at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre in March or April to limited acreages of grass pasture will increase yields and enable you to turn out earlier.

4 **Plan to graze the aftermath** on some early cut hay fields to help conserve grain during the early summer.

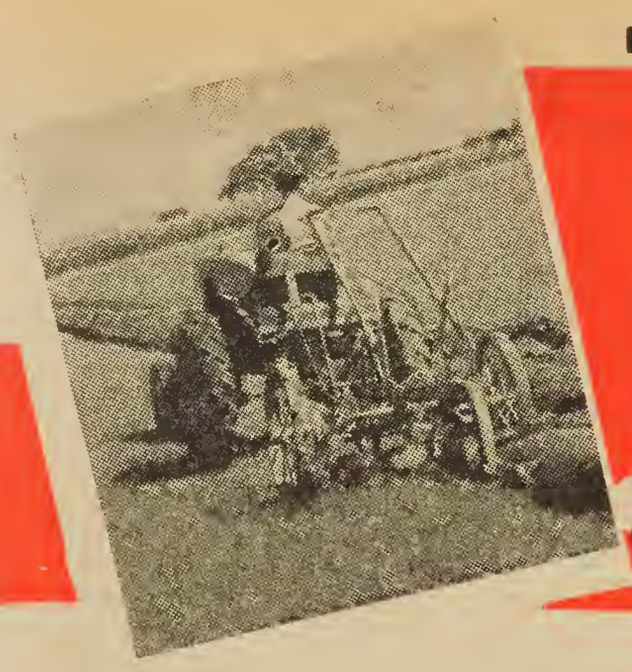
5 **Grow some supplemental pasture** such as Sudan grass, oats or Millet to save grain and help avoid the July-August slump in production that usually results from burned out permanent pastures.



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

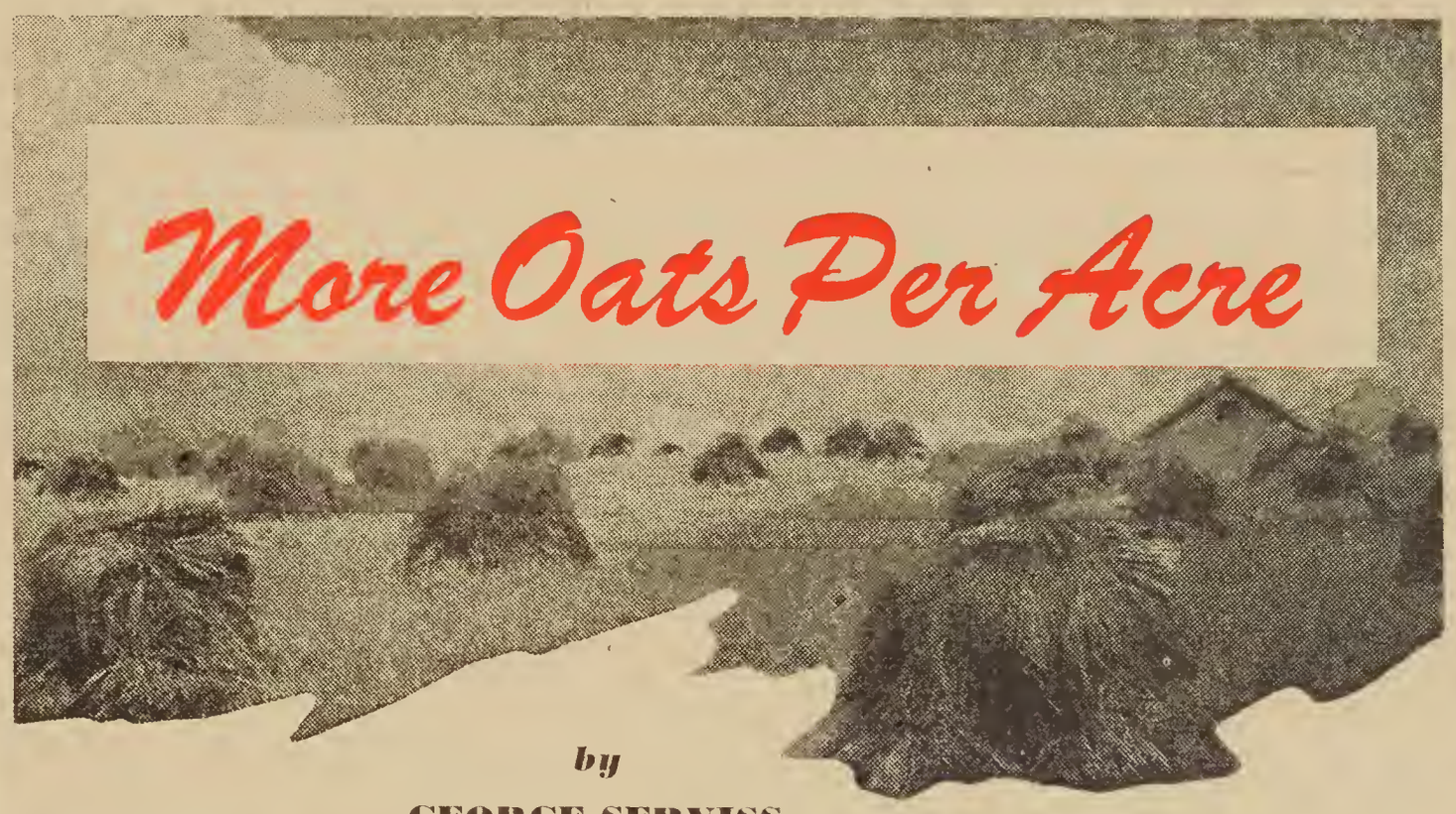
APRIL 6, 1946



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



More Oats Per Acre

by

GEORGE SERVISS

IT LOOKS like a big oat year in the Northeast, at least as far as acreage goes. Time only will tell what the yield will be. The present shortage of feed grains and the failure of many farmers to sow all the acreage they planned to in 1945, due to the late wet spring, should result in some increase in acreage.

While cost account studies have generally shown oats to be a rather unprofitable crop, farmers continue to grow them. In New York, for instance, the oat acreage is larger than that of any other annually sown crop. There are sound reasons for this. In addition to the grain, farmers want the straw for bedding and they prefer to make their seedings with a nurse crop rather than without one. By so doing they feel that they get a greater return from the land in the seeding year.

Rust-Resistant Oats

It must be conceded, though, that the yield of oats per acre is low and that while the yield per acre of many crops has gone up substantially during the last seventy-five years, the yield of oats has barely held its own over much of the Northeast. Yet, during this period, considerable improvement took place in varieties. The best answer seems to be that various diseases, especially rust, have more seriously affected yields than we thought. This proved to be the case in many areas in the Mid-west where acre yields stepped up markedly with the introduction and general use of rust-resistant oats.

Judging from farm reports, it looks like the same thing is likely to prove to be true in many areas of the Northeast. In a survey of over 2,000 farmers made in New York and northern Pennsylvania last fall, Vicland, a rust resistant variety, outyielded all other varieties by a substantial margin. The difference was substantial for all sowing dates, but was greater for the very late sowings than for the early ones. This indicated that when sowing had to be late, the Vicland was certainly the variety to use. These yields were those reported by farmers and were not from carefully conducted experiments. This year will see a big increase in the use of this variety.

The Vicland is an early-maturing, rust-resistant, short-strawed oat. It is not the perfect oat. Many dairymen would prefer one yielding more straw. Also, in years where there is no rust it may not yield quite as much as some of the older later-maturing varieties. Certainly it is worth trying wherever oat yields have not been satisfactory. While it cannot be called a really stiff-strawed variety, it does not lodge badly as frequently as many of the older varieties. The shortness of its straw and its resistance to stem rust appear to be responsible for what resistance it has to lodging. Its shortness of straw and early ripening make it about the best oat to seed with.

New Varieties

Tama, Boone, and Clinton are other rust-resistant varieties that have been tried in the Northeast in a small way, but the seed of these is not as generally available. Erban, Vanguard, and Ajax are partially rust-resistant varieties that are liked by some. New superior rust-resistant varieties that are really stiff-strawed and which yield considerably more straw than Vicland will likely be available in three to four years. When they are, oats may become a prized crop rather than something to be grown because there is no other crop (*Turn to Page* 24)

Oats

Are Better Yields Possible?

THE world-wide grain shortage makes home-grown feed more valuable than ever this year. Just a few extra bushels of oats per acre will make a real difference in the total feed supply of Northeastern dairymen.

What Holds Back Oat Yields?

The factors that hold back oat yields are well known. The principal hazards are:

LATE PLANTING: Oats are a cool season crop. Many authorities feel that late planting cuts oat yields more than any other one thing. Unfortunately it is not always possible to plant early. When it isn't, an early maturing variety like Vicland is the best solution.

POOR SEED: Unknown or unadapted seed will save pennies per acre at planting time, and cost dollars per acre at harvest. The varieties approved by state colleges in G.L.F territory are:

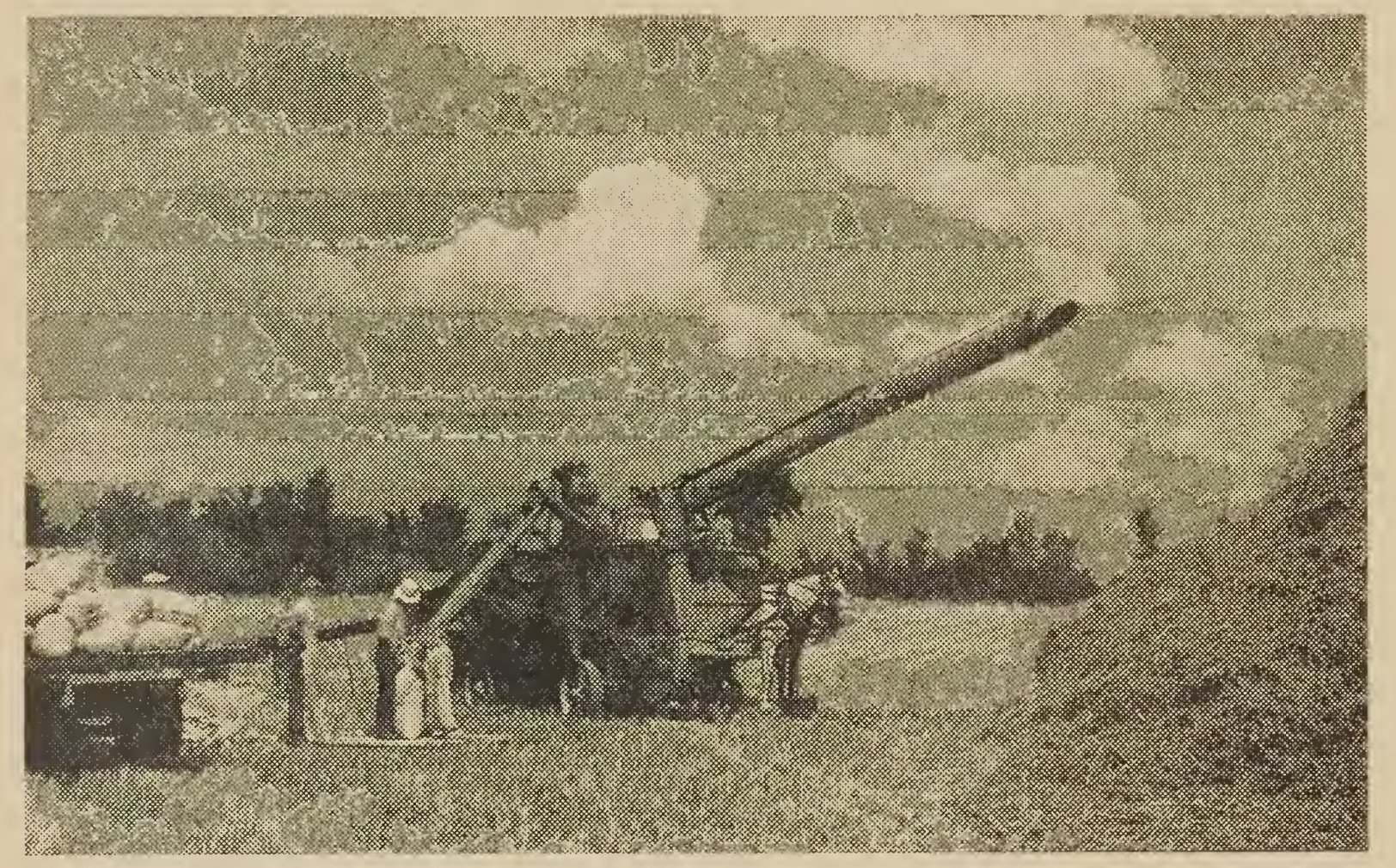
Pennsylvania: Vicland
New York: Cornellian, Erban, Goldwin, Ithacan, Llenroc, Upright, Vanguard, Vicland
New Jersey: Vicland, Victory (for hay)

Choose a variety that has done well on farms in your community.

RUST: Where rust is prevalent—and it is increasing in many parts of this territory—the only known insurance is to plant a rust-resistant variety, such as Vicland. Where rust is not a problem, some of the other approved varieties may outyield Vicland.

SMUT: Overcome it by using smut-treated or smut-resistant seed. Home-grown seed can be treated with formaldehyde

LODGING: Lodging not only cuts the yield of oats that can be harvested, but may also injure the new seeding. Reducing the seeding rate reduces the danger of lodging and benefits the seeding without seriously affecting yield. A bushel and a half per acre is recommended, and never more than two bushels.



More Oats Per Acre

In a year of feed shortage and scarcity of adapted legume seed, every dairyman should aim to get all the grain possible from his oat acreage, and to give the new seedings the best possible start.

The right seed variety, treated for smut, planted early, planted right, and fertilized well, will go a long way toward these objectives.

GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—*The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey and northern Pennsylvania*—
OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N.Y.

NEWS NOTES

VICLAND OATS

Northeastern farmers have rapidly accepted the Vicland oat. Its great merit is its resistance to stem rust and leaf rust, which have made oat growing unprofitable for many farmers. Since rust generally hits late sown oats the hardest, Vicland is particularly desirable for land that can't be planted early in the spring. It does exceptionally well when sown late in the season.

Vicland is an excellent variety when a good seeding is desired. Its shorter stem favors the seeding and because it ripens very early, it can be taken off the land sooner.

Vicland is a very useful oat, but it is not perfect. For one thing, its grain is yellow. Many farmers like a white oat. Farmers who place a high value on straw will be disappointed with Vicland which ranges from 6 to 10 inches shorter than the more common varieties when grown on the same field. Its short straw, however, makes it an excellent variety for combining.

Vicland generally is not as susceptible to lodging because it is shorter and therefore not as top heavy However, it has only moderately stiff straw and will lodge severely on highly fertile fields, or during certain conditions of moisture and temperature when growth is rapid, which seems to weaken the straw.

In good oat years, when sown early in areas where rust is not prevalent, the older varieties of oats will probably outyield Vicland. Where rust is a problem or oats are sown late or under unfavorable conditions, no variety will yield as well for Northeastern farmers as Vicland.

BETTER SEEDINGS

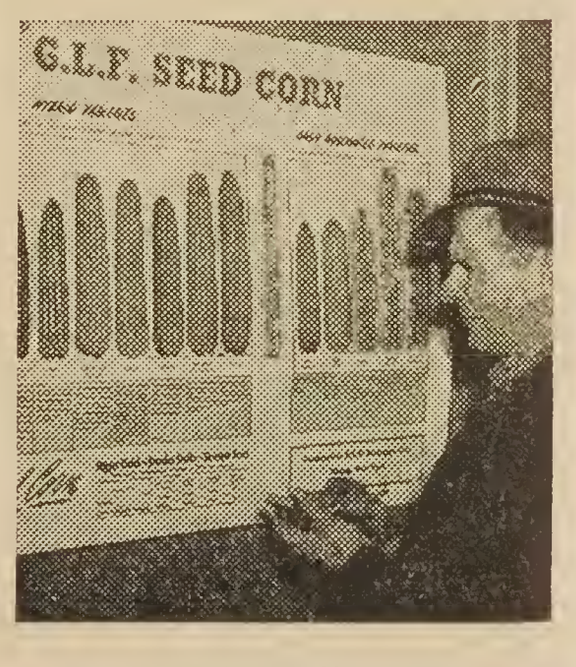
Early planting is as important to the seeding as to the oats. An extra effort to get oats sown early will pay off in better seeding as well as increased oat yields.

Fertility is even more important than early planting. Superphosphate on recently manured soils, or mixed fertilizer where manure has not been recently applied, will benefit the seeding and increase the oat yield Nitrogen fertilizers should be avoided on very fertile soils. Apply lime according to the recommendations of your County Agricultural Agent.

Another important point in getting good seedings is to make a good seed bed—a really good, firm bed, just as soon as you can get on the land. Then don't sow the oats too thick, and finally, firm the land with a roller or cultipacker.

☆ ☆ ☆

SELECTING SEED CORN



The 1946 Seed Corn Charts are now on display in G.L.F. Service Agencies. The chart describes the characteristics of 9 hybrid varieties and 5 open-pollinated varieties of corn which fit growing conditions here in the Northeast. Varieties are pictured in actual size and natural color.

What's Ahead for the N. Y. Potato Grower?

By E. V. Hardenburg

WITHIN the next few years potato growers may expect to see some decline in the general price level, which means a corresponding decline in the level of the farm price of potatoes. This situation is bound to have its influence on developments within the industry in all its phases, just as it will influence every other type of farming; but however radically the economic situation may change, New York potato growers will continue to have a distinct advantage over distant producing areas in nearby markets. This should not lull us into a false sense of security. The quality of upstate New York potatoes is still far below what it should be to compete successfully with the product shipped into our nearby markets from Maine and Idaho.

Upstate New York is a deficit potato area. This is a way of saying that we annually produce less potatoes than we consume, and our public is forced to eat shipped-in potatoes or some other vegetable. Our potato acreage has been declining for 40 years so that during the past 5 years we actually planted less than 200,000 acres or less than half the acreage at the turn of the century.

We Can Grow More

Whether or not this presents a challenge to the upstate New York grower, it certainly indicates that he need have little fear of overproduction. Last year New York's acreage was about 187,000, the smallest in at least 75 years. Yet the acreage goal for 1946 suggested for New York by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is 180,000 acres. It does not make sound economic sense to urge New York growers further to reduce acreage to help relieve growers in distant producing areas who have greatly expanded their potato acreage during the war years.

During the last decade there has been a definite trend in New York toward the abandonment of the poorer potato soils and a development of the industry on the better potato soils, particularly in regions where fairly large fields are available for the operation of machinery. This has meant a gradual decrease in the number of farms that sell potatoes, and the development of more large-scale intensive operations. There is no good reason why this trend should not continue, inasmuch as it is economically sound.

Plenty of Good Land

There seems to be plenty of good potato soil not yet in potato production. This may or may not be brought into production depending on the economic outlook for potatoes in the future. However, all growers and particularly those on the better soils on sloping land must give more attention to soil conservation practices than they have in the past if the yields are to be maintained and the industry kept on a permanent basis. This means not only the maintenance of organic matter in our soils but the adoption of such conservation practices as strip cropping, contour planting, diversion ditches and the control of sources of headwaters.

Much has been said about the decline in the consumption of potatoes in recent years. This is indeed an established fact brought about by competition in the market with many other kinds of food, particularly fresh vegetables. Nevertheless, recent studies in some of our large terminal markets indicate that the per capita consumption of potatoes has been remarkably well maintained during the war years. This coupled with the fact that we need only to publicize the health values of the potato to convince the public that the potato is still the most important staple vegetable food and one which has notable health values, including vitamins and minerals not obtainable so cheaply in any other form, is sufficient to encourage production. Our sister state, Maine, through its advertising campaign has spread the slogan "It's not a meal without potatoes" through the country. Such a slogan will be helpful to the entire potato producing industry and we should do our part to develop public confidence in a high quality product from our New York potato fields.

Saving Time

During the next ten years, farm labor and machinery will be relatively high priced because of the competition of agriculture with industry for these commodities. As a result of this competition farmers will continue to look for ways to save labor and to operate more efficiently. The big growers will have the most modern equipment available, including many gadgets not yet on the market. The small grower will be forced to resort to the cooperative ownership and use of equipment such as planters, sprayers, diggers and graders. Also, the small grower will find it to his advantage to organize cooperative pools for buying and selling of seed potatoes, table potatoes, fertilizer and equipment. Economic conditions may be such that he cannot profitably remain in business otherwise.

We shall as in the past slowly improve our cultural practices. Among these will be larger applications of fertilizer, better methods of fertilizer application, a continual raising of quality standards in seed potatoes, better control of sprouting and of tuber rots in storage, improvement in quality, cost and usage of vine killers and herbicides.

Irrigation

With a declining level in farm prices, we hardly need look for much increase in the use of portable irrigation except where the following condi-

(*Continued on Page* 10)

The Food that's Mined!

Nature's own plant food — Natural Chilean Nitrate comes out of the ground



The only *natural* nitrate in the world — no wonder it's different from other nitrogen fertilizers

Yes sir, it's perfectly *natural* that good farmers almost universally prefer Chilean Nitrate in producing high value cash crops, where time is vital and no avoidable risks can be taken.

A century of practical farm experience, supported by still growing scientific evidence, has proved its efficiency, dependability, economy.

All Available to the Crop

As a direct food for fruit and vegetable crops, Chilean Nitrate is *all* available to the crop — immediately soluble in normal soil moisture.

This gives you not only rich quantities of quick-acting, *anti-acid* nitrogen, but also provides a generous proportion of sodium which helps out the potash supply when that element is lacking or deficient. And it provides, in Nature's own proportions, small amounts of boron, iodine, manganese, zinc, copper, magnesium — 34 different elements in all. Chilean Nitrate because of its *natural* origin, is the *only* nitrate fertilizer which supplies all these elements.

Free-Flowing, Quick-Acting

In *free-flowing* mechanical condition, packed in easy-to-handle sacks of even weight and uniform quality — Chilean Nitrate is the safe, sure, quick-action nitrate for your crops.

Easy to Handle . . . Easy to Use

Natural Chilean Nitrate comes in two forms — Champion brand and Old Style. It reaches you in fine mechanical condition, in even-weight bags, for easy storage and handling.

Natural
CHILEAN NITRATE of SODA

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

MOON'S PHASES FOR APRIL

New Moon	1st	11:37 P. M.
First Quarter	8th	3:04 P. M.
Full Moon	16th	5:47 A. M.
Last Quarter	24th	10:18 A. M.

"WE'LL PAY FOR IT LATER!"

THE AVERAGE annual rainfall for most parts of the Northeast is 40 inches. Much of the Atlantic Coast gets a little more than this, as do the mountainous sections of New York State, while most of western New York receives a little less than 40 inches total precipitation.

When there is a long spell of either rainy or dry weather, or unusually warm weather as we have had during March, we all have a habit of saying, "We'll pay for this later!" That is right. We usually do, because weather conditions do tend to average up over a period of time.

Last year we had a warm March in most parts of the Northeast just as we have had this year. This started up Nature, including fruit buds, too early, and then later when we "paid for it" in cold, rainy weather, the fruit was ruined.

The warm weather in March also has again resulted in a very poor maple syrup season.

On the good side of the picture, farmers have already made a good start with spring work.

THE FOOD SHORTAGE AND THE FARMER

By E. R. Eastman

IN MANY different parts of the world great masses of people are on the verge of starvation or are actually starving. It is our solemn duty as a nation and as individuals to do everything we can to save food and to produce more.

The responsibility for more food rests heavily on farmers, and they will do everything within their limits to meet this challenge. But it should be pointed out to those who manage our public affairs — and who often know so little about farm problems — that there are limits to what farmers can do. The labor situation on farms this year is the worst ever. Labor unions, supported by the politicians, have succeeded in obtaining greatly increased wages. To pay the wages, industry has raised or will raise its prices on everything the farmer buys.

This would not be so bad — for farmers like to see laboring men get good wages — but the farmer cannot pay those high wages in the increased cost of everything he buys unless he gets higher prices for what he sells. But city consumers, composed of labor unions and others, backed again by the politicians, insist that they must have cheap food. Thus they insist on eating their cake and having it, too. Instead of letting the consumer pay the real cost of his food, the politicians continue to keep ceilings on farm prices, and they continue to make the taxpayer help pay the consumer's food bill by food subsidies, paid from the U. S. Treasury.

Meanwhile, the farmer's costs of production continue to soar. He cannot find much help, and cannot afford to pay for it even when he can get it. Returning soldiers won't take farm jobs — and I don't blame them. Why work a ten-hour day or longer on a farm when one can work eight hours for bigger wages, with time and a half for overtime? Machinery is old and wornout, and there is not much new equipment available. Dairy and poultry feeds are scarce, and growing scarcer. There are 15,000 fewer cows on farms in New York State now than a year ago. And yet more and more milk is needed. Butter cannot be bought for the simple reason that price policies have made it unprofitable for farmers to make butter.

In spite of this gloomy picture, this lack of understanding and mismanagement on the part of those who determine farm and price policies, farmers will work harder and longer this year than ever. But they cannot do the impossible, and it is high time that those who are urging more food production look to the mote in their own eyes in order to remove the hurdles that are preventing farmers from adequately feeding our own people and those in other countries who are so desperately in need of food.

WHY MACHINERY IS LEFT OUT

A FRIEND of mine recently said:

"I have traveled from west to east across almost the whole Northeast recently and I'll bet I saw $150,000 worth of farm machinery rusting in the fields right where the farmer unhitched from it last year."

Most of us do have this bad habit of failing to put machinery under cover. One reason is that we are too busy at the time to put it in. But the chief reason why a lot of machinery is lying out is that farmers just have no place to put it. It takes so much equipment nowadays to run a farm and some of it is so big and awkward — a side delivery rake, for example — that many farmers do not have the barn room. That is why at least some machinery is left outdoors, but even at present prices of materials a machinery storage shed would soon pay for itself.

GROWING FRUIT FOR HOME USE

MANY OF US can remember when there was a good family orchard on most eastern farms. Then came the diseases and the pests and it became impossible to grow good fruit without much special equipment, including a lot of skill. So the orchards have disappeared.

Now, however, *American Agriculturist* is often asked if it is practical to grow fruits for home use. The answer is that it is perfectly possible and practical to grow all kinds of berries. Tree fruits are something else again. If you are really willing to work at it, in most sections of the Northeast you can grow some of the smaller tree fruits. There are new and good varieties of peaches, for example, that will ripen in a short season. There are also some excellent new grapes that will get ripe in most locations. Good work has been done in recent years at Geneva and other experiment stations in developing dwarf fruit trees, including especially apples and pears. Such dwarf trees come into bearing quickly, they produce very well on a non-commercial basis and they are more easily cared for than larger trees.

However, all fruit trees are subject to insect and disease pests and it is necessary to have at least some spray equipment and the knowledge and time for insect and disease control. In other words, tree fruit can still be grown for the family, but unless you are willing to work at it you had better stick to berries and an excellent vegetable and flower garden.

In every recent issue of *American Agriculturist* we have published an article by George L. Slate of the Geneva Experiment Station on small fruits. This is the best information on this subject you will find anywhere.

HORSE AND BUGGY DAYS

By W. D. Aker.

I like to think of other days
When people lived in simpler ways,
The good old Horse and Buggy Days.

I love the little school which stood
In every crossroads neighborhood.
Some say I'm wrong, but I think I should.

I love the farms in vale and hill,
The village store, the old grist mill.
For these I'm longing, longing still.

I love the folks so kind to me.
I've often wondered where I'd be
If they had not been kind to me.

If no one then had sensed my need,
I think that I'd have gone to seed
Like any other country weed.

I love the joys of simpler days
When people lived in wholesome ways,
The good old Horse and Buggy Days.

FARMERS READ THE A. A.

"Recently we advertised our herd of registered Holstein cows in the *American Agriculturist* and we would like to tell you of the response that we had. Altogether we had sixteen replies, phone calls, letters, and visits, coming from Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, and of course New York.

"As it happened, we had already sold the cows before the ad appeared, but we firmly believe that it was the 'threat' of the ad soon to appear that prompted the quick action on the part of the buyer.

"Needless to say, we are well pleased."

—*C. E. J., New York.*

IT IS A JOY always to open the great pile of mail which comes to *American Agriculturist* every morning from so many members of the 200,000 farm families that comprise the great *American Agriculturist* family. In it there are always helpful, encouraging letters like the above. Sometimes there is criticism of our editorial policies, and we welcome that too, because constructive criticism helps us to do a better job.

Whenever you think we can be of any help to you, or when you have any suggestions that you think will help us to do a better job, do not hesitate to write to the Editorial Department, *American Agriculturist,* Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

FARMERS DON'T DRINK

I AM GETTING a little fed up on stories and novels about country conditions and country folks which leave the impression that all farmers are hard drinkers.

It is one of the greatest privileges of my life to have known many hundreds of country people, and I can think of very few indeed who ever took a drink, to say nothing of actually getting drunk. The real hard drinkers among country dwellers are not farmers at all but are to be found among those who live in the country and work at some other occupation. Farmers are so busy trying to squeeze a living out of the soil that they have no time for booze.

Hotel and convention hall managers have often expressed surprise to me that there is so little drinking or disorder during the meetings or conventions of such organizations as the Farm Bureau, the Dairymen's League, the G.L.F., and the Grange. In 25 years of attending such meetings I cannot remember of ever seeing a drunken farmer at one of them.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

WHEN I was younger and got rather bored by the minister's sermon or by some other speaker, I used to let my imagination run wild and wonder about such absurdities as what the folks would say if suddenly I jumped out of my seat and began walking around on the ceiling like a fly, with my head down. I wonder if anybody else ever has such fool ideas? Anyway, I was reminded of it by a story told by Bob Hope about two flies who were strolling along on the ceiling. Suddenly one of them stopped.

"Say," he said, "ain't human beings silly?"

"Why?" inquired the other.

Then the first fly buzzed:

"Take a look at them fools down below there. They spend good money building a nice ceiling and then they walk around on the floor!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 143, No. 7. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. Colby Bartlett, Associate Circulation Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK: Fluid milk shortage in city markets is easing slightly but for Feb., N. Y. City still reported shortage of 7%, Buffalo and Rochester 3%. Best guess is that shortage next fall will be worse than '45. In Nov. and Dec., New York City wanted over 40 million additional pounds of milk; in Jan. nearly 30 million.

WHAT TO DO: Right now dairymen can plan for heavier fall production **by emphasizing pasture improvement and plenty of top quality hay and silage.**

Abundant pasture, particularly in August, will reduce shrinkage. Early cut hay, good silage will encourage production after cows are stabled next fall. Importance of plenty of good roughage is emphasized by certainty of short grain supplies until harvest, and possibility of shortages thereafter.

Herd health is important. Looking ahead two years, it's good insurance (unless you have a better plan) to **vaccinate calves against Bang's disease between the ages of 4 and 8 months.**

Present shortage will not continue indefinitely. In the meantime it's good sense to support efforts of the ADA and National Dairy Council to increase consumption of milk and its products.

Secretary Anderson announced that Class I, New York price would **NOT** be dropped 25c a cwt. on April 1 as called for in the summer schedule of prices. Milk subsidies will continue until July 1 at least. April rate 70c a cwt. in New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine; 80c in New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. May and June rates 35c and 45c.

LIVESTOCK: On Jan. 1 U. S. livestock population was down 3% from last year.

In spite of wishful thinking of horse lovers, decline in numbers of horses and mules will continue as tractors multiply. However, shortage of new tractors has given slight boost to demand for work horses in some areas.

POULTRY: Already predictions are being made of egg shortage by fall. **Nevertheless, constant culling of non-producers is essential to save feed.**

WHAT TO DO: If necessary, sell layers in order to get feed for pullets. Get chicks now. Chicks started after May 1 will not lay until egg prices have begun to slump. **Provide a good poultry pasture and feed less grain.**

POTATOES: On March 1 Northeastern growers **had fewer potatoes on hand than last year, growers in most western states more;** total U. S. increase over last year **17%.** Growers of southern early potatoes have increased acreage 10% over early intentions.

Potato acreage recommended for '46 is 2,771,000 acres, slightly less than 1945 and 10% below average acreage for last 10 years. Support prices for the 1946 crop will be continued.

FARM INCOME: Farm income is a result of price multiplied by volume of production. Farm product prices will be good in 1946, but volume might be down. Weather has been good for 9 straight years. **A severe drought is overdue, would be particularly disastrous in '46 because grain reserves are exhausted.**

Decision to ship grain to feed Europe affects both farm and business. Feeding grain to livestock gives bigger income than selling it and adds to urban business by furnishing jobs in marketing, processing, and retailing animal products.

WHAT TO DO: Some (but not drastic) reduction in livestock numbers is imperative. Close culling will usually do it. Government move to reduce meat animal subsidies and raise grain ceilings will help.



These workers from Jamaica have been loading turban squash on the truck of Colby Brothers, Litchfield, N. H. Jamaicans performed a real service in working on farms during wartime. James Colby testifies that they did a good job on his farm, some of them making up to $1.50 an hour for picking beans, and some of the speedier ones picking up from 150 to 165 bushels of potatoes. —Photo, courtesy First National Stores.

A Marketing Program to Help Agriculture Shift From War to Peace



EVERY segment of our national economy is concerned now with the shift from war to peace.

The degree of success of these national groups in developing a sound financial, industrial and business program will directly affect agriculture because of the common economic interdependence of each. Nevertheless, agriculture's own future, in large measure, will be determined by how well producers, distributors and allied interests discharge their twofold responsibility:

1. Adequate production.
2. Sound marketing.

The production record of the war years clearly demonstrates the ability of the American farmer to furnish an adequate supply of food. With the return of peace and the removal of war handicaps—shortages of man-power, farm machinery and equipment—the productive capacity will be greatly increased.

With adequate production assured, agriculture's most pressing problem, in addition to maintaining low production costs, is, and will be, efficient distribution.

Agricultural leaders have long recognized the need for a better marketing program to accomplish the following objectives:

1. To maintain the original quality and freshness of agricultural products for consumers.
2. To keep damage and waste at the minimum.
3. To eliminate unnecessary distribution costs, and to reduce all costs to the fullest extent.

The most hopeful development of late years has been the cooperation of farmers, the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture, the Colleges of Agriculture, and leading farm organizations with progressive distributors and retailers in working for these objectives.

From years of experience, the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, and Atlantic Commission Company believe that the best contribution these cooperating agencies can make to the cause of better marketing is to devote their varied talents and facilities to:

1. Producing efficiently the quality, quantities and varieties suited to local and national requirements.
2. Providing better marketing coordination to avoid surpluses and waste in some areas when markets are available in others.
3. Improving and standardizing shipping containers and consumer packages.
4. Improving and standardizing grade and pack.
5. Developing better transportation methods by truck, train and plane.
6. Using scientific refrigeration at every stage of marketing, when required.
7. Routing produce more directly from field to retail outlets.
8. Merchandising more mature products.
9. Developing new by-product uses for inferior grades.
10. Improving retail merchandising through better display, advertising, handling and selling.

Teamwork made America invincible in war. This same unselfish teamwork by those who have the responsibility for food production and marketing will help agriculture more successfully to shift from war to peace.

ATLANTIC COMMISSION COMPANY

Affiliate of

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY



Sanilac Cattle Spray For Double Protection



So Safe and Easy! When used as directed, Sanilac won't burn or blister the hide, stain or gum the hair or taint the milk. Takes only 1 to 1½ ounces per cow. Yet it both kills and repels horn and stable flies, and other infectious insects. Helps herds produce more milk—helps you get more profits. Developed by the famous Socony-Vacuum Research Laboratories. Available in drums and gallon cans.



2 New Sanilac Products with D.D.T.

Sanilac D.D.T. Liquid Concentrate

Contains 25% D.D.T. and when diluted with water, gives a highly effective, long-lasting residual spray for barns, stables, chicken coops and stagnant water.

Sanilac D.D.T. Wettable Powder

Contains 50% D.D.T. and when used in a water spray protects herds up to two months. Also use as a residual spray for barns, stables and chicken coops.

SANILAC
FARM PRODUCTS

SOCONY-VACUUM

Sanilac Cattle Spray • Sanilac Harness Oil
Sanilac Axle Grease • Sanilac Hand Separator Oil
Sanilac Insect Spray • Sanilac Compound Neatsfoot Oil
Sanilac Disinfectant • Sanilac D.D.T. Liquid Concentrate
Sanilac D.D.T. Wettable Powder

FRUIT
Plus a Few Odd Jobs

By James Hall

IT SURPRISED ME to find Don J. Wickham ankle deep in snow, pruning away on a 50-year-old Concord vineyard when I called on him at his Hector, Schuyler Co., N. Y., farm. It shouldn't have been, but knowing how busy he is as vice-president of the New York Farm Bureau Federation, as chairman of the State Farm Security Advisory Committee, and in a host of other activities, I subconsciously expected to find him in a heavy swivel chair behind an imposing desk.

Don—and that's his whole first name—would have been content to visit there in the full sweep of a near-zero wind off Seneca Lake, but he saw that I shivered the pencil right out of my hand and took me to his nice warm living room to answer some of my questions about the fine fruit farm he bought 32 years ago.

Mrs. Wickham, as genial as her well-known husband, was busy typing out Don's notes for the next radio talk over WGY, and Don took time out to help load eggs on the GLF truck at the door. He didn't seem a bit tired, although just the day before he had helped finish pressing 70 tons of alfalfa hay.

More Fruit Planned

That hay is, indirectly, one of the reasons why he's going to set out more fruit on what is already the largest fruit farm in Schuyler County. He says that hay is one of the crops that must be harvested just as soon as it's ready. "Care of my vineyards and orchards has to be put off when hay is ready," Don said. "With too much to take care of, it would be easy to keep putting off work on fruit until neglect affected the crop."

With his own farm between the highway and the lake on the east shore of Seneca, his father's farm down the road, and a new piece across the road purchased a couple of years ago, Don has 350 acres. Of this 110 acres are in fruit, including 45 acres of grapes, 40 of peaches, 20 of sour cherries and 5 of sweet cherries. This year he is setting out an additional 10 acres each of grapes, peaches and sour cherries.

During the next two years he plans to set out between 40 and 50 acres more. This land he has seeded to alfalfa to build up the ideal gravelly fruit soil. Facing the prospect of working between 180 and 190 acres of fruit, it's easy to see why he is even reducing his "herd" of milk cows from four to two. Only one team is kept now to work on the vineyards, but four tractors are kept busy.

The vineyards are mostly Concords, with just a few wine varieties, and all the new grape acreage will be set out to Concords due to the favorable market for this variety. Don helped create this market by organizing, with other growers, the Finger Lakes Fruit Products Cooperative, Inc., at Watkins Glen, where they make and bottle their own grape juice. There are now 70 members in the six-year-old cooperative which plans, in a couple of years, to process members' sour cherries. Don is a director and treasurer of the co-op which employs 25 during pressing time.

Don has little trouble marketing his cherries. He just puts ads in papers circling the Finger Lakes area from Hornell down into Pennsylvania and east to Binghamton, telling folks to come pick their own. And they do! One Sunday last summer he sold 10½ tons to families that picked them for their own consumption.

Mrs. Wickham takes charge of peach packing, which is done in a large tent. Here they set up equipment for brushing, grading and ring packing. Don told me that two tents have served for 30 years at a total cost of $250, which is much cheaper than erecting and maintaining a special building when it is used so briefly each year.

Last summer they didn't have to pack peaches. They were sold in bulk to Northern Pennsylvania dealers, and 20 pickers harvested the whole 40 acres.

Plenty of Work

Four men are hired by the year to work the big farm. Their work is supplemented by that of Don, Mrs. Wickham, sons William, 17, and David, 15, senior and sophomore at Watkins High School. Daughter Mary Jane, 11, Hector district school student, does her bit, too.

Don says that anyone can learn to prune peach trees in a few hours, but vineyards require more experience. He says it's important to have the same person or persons prune the vines year after year so they will know what buds to leave on individual vines and be able to plan the next year's pruning as they go along.

While Don doesn't feel dressed without a pair of shears in his hip pocket and is an expert in the art, he says that old timers are best for the fussy pruning job. William Johnson, 70, has been in charge of pruning the Wickham vines for 25 years, but he's a youngster compared to 78-year-old Clarence Ely who has been pruning off and on since Don was a boy. Ely remembers the day the Windsor sweet cherries were set out behind the house. There are 29 of these 65 year old trees left and last year they produced four tons.

Some Odd Jobs

Now, just in case you think Don hasn't much to do when four hired men, the family, pruners and pickers are all busy:

He buys 1,500 straight run Leghorn

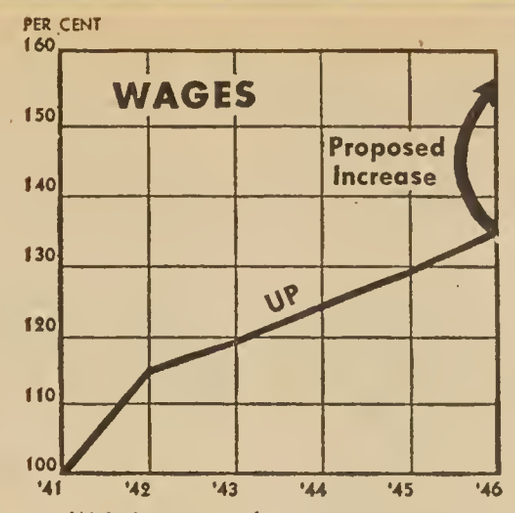
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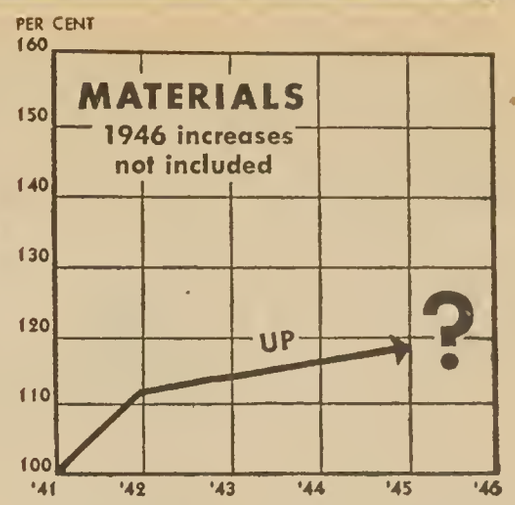
Don Wickham, pruning grapes in a 50-year-old vineyard.

How would you

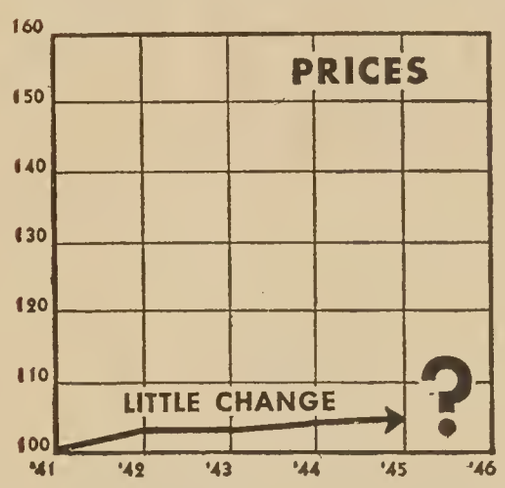
CHART YOUR COURSE?



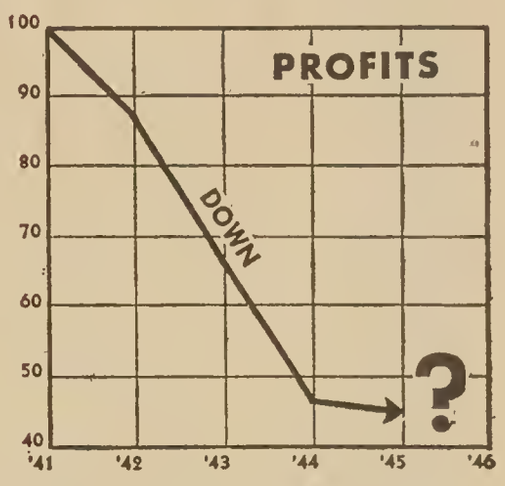
With the proposed increase, wage rates will have risen from $0.85½ per hour in 1941 to $1.33½ in 1946—a gain of 56.1%. Weekly average would be $53.40.



By the end of 1945, prices on all commodities other than farm products and food had gone up 19.2% since 1941. Chart does not show effect of 1946 increases.



Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics with 1941 prices equaling 100, prices of farm machinery in 1945 were only 104.9.



Profit per dollar of sale has declined until in 1945 it was slightly less than four cents, as against 8.4 cents in 1941.

Pictured here are the records of four "life lines" of our business—four things which largely control the destiny of any business, whether it be a farm, a factory or a store. They are Wages, Materials Costs, Prices, and Profits. Suppose these were pictures of what is going on in your own affairs. How would *you* chart your future course from these facts?

What about wages?

Wages have risen steadily for five years. Before the strike which began on January 21 in ten of our plants and which has choked off nearly all farm machinery production, earnings of employes of these plants averaged $1.15½ an hour, not including any overtime. The Union demanded a 34 cents per hour increase and a Government board has now recommended a general increase of 18 cents an hour, which would make average earnings $1.33½ an hour. For a forty-hour week this would average $53.40.

What about materials?

No one seems to know how high materials costs will go. The Government has increased steel prices as much as $12.00 a ton, with an average increase for all grades of 8.2%. Steel is the most important material we buy, but prices on other materials will also undoubtedly increase.

What about prices?

There has been no general increase in our prices since they were frozen by the Government in early 1942. Since then a few small increases have been allowed where particular machines were substantially changed in design.

What about profits?

Risk is part of the American profit and loss system, so we do not, of course, ask either our customers or the Government to guarantee that we can be certain of profits each year. The chart tells the story of our profits during the war. Although Harvester produced more goods than ever before, it had no desire to get rich out of the war, so our rate of profit has steadily gone down. What our 1946 rate of profit will be is extremely uncertain.

What is the next step?

As you can see, our present situation is that with frozen prices and declining profits, we are asked to pay higher material costs and to make the biggest wage increase in the history of the Company. Can we do this?

Well, wages and materials consume all but a few cents of every dollar we take in. If our prices continue frozen, and the cost of wages and materials continues to rise, obviously our Company will begin to operate at a loss at some point.

The exact point at which operating at a loss would start is a matter of judgment. Government agencies and union leaders may have opinions as to where that point is. But if they turn out to be wrong, they can shrug their shoulders and say: "Well, it wasn't my responsibility. *I* didn't make the decision."

The management of this Company cannot and will not say that. It dares not gamble. It has to be sure. Continuation of our service to millions of customers, the future jobs of thousands of employes, and the safety of the investments of 39,000 stockholders depend on our making as correct a decision as is humanly possible.

What about future prices on farm machinery?

The judgment of the management of the Harvester company now is that we cannot safely make the huge wage increase recommended by the Government until the Government authorizes adequate increases in the prices of farm machinery to cover the resulting increased costs.

That is not a judgment that makes us happy. The Company does not want to raise prices. We prefer to lower prices, when possible, and we know our customers prefer to have us do that. We have produced at 1942 prices, and hoped we could continue to do so. We have delayed seeking general price relief in the hope that it could be avoided. Now we are convinced that it cannot be avoided any longer. The price question must be settled. Until it is settled we do not see how we can settle the wage question. Until the wage question is settled we do not see how we can resume production and begin turning out the farm machines which we know our farmer customers need.

Because of the important stake which both farmers and city dwellers have in this controversy, we are bringing these matters to your attention. Through the cross currents of today's conditions, we are trying to chart a course that is fair to our employes, to our farmer customers, and to our stockholders.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

The day I bought my farm...

I Joined the League



THE Dairymen's League is a good example of long time cooperative effort. Many of the original members of the League, which was organized a quarter of a century ago, to provide producers with steady markets, security, and benefits of cooperative marketing, are still active members today. In fact more than one-third of the entire membership have been League members for more than 20 years.

It required more than a belief in cooperative philosophy to retain these members—it took day-by-day services and benefits, such as those listed at the bottom of this page.

The need for cooperation today among dairy farmers of the New York milk shed is as great, if not greater, than ever. There are many problems and situations confronting us that can only be met by cooperative action.

For example, the League several weeks ago took the lead in working for suspension of summer schedules. Favorable action on this means that producers will not be cut 25 cents per hundredweight on Class I milk during April—and we have reaffirmed our stand that there should be no lowering of price in May or June, and that in July the price to producers should be raised by at least 80 cents.

As the largest fluid milk marketing cooperative in the world the Dairymen's League invites all those who are not members to join and share the benefits that always come through cooperation

SOME BENEFITS I RECEIVE AS A MEMBER*

Ownership and control	Certainty of payment
Sure and steady markets	Fair weights and tests
Higher year around prices	Handling of seasonal milk
Security of a strong organization	Assistance from field men
	Contact with neighbors

**These are taken from actual statements of long-time League members.*



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

FERTILIZING STRAWBERRIES

George L. Slate

STRAWBERRIES are generally thought to need soils of high fertility and are commonly grown on the better soils. Many growers make heavy applications of farm manure when fitting the ground for strawberries. If manure is available and is used freely, it is doubtful whether chemical fertilizers will be needed in growing strawberries. On the lighter soils applications of 20 to 30 tons per acre may be needed. Well-managed soils of higher fertility will need less.



GEORGE SLATE

For those growers who do not have stable manure the problem of supplying organic matter and plant nutrients is somewhat more difficult. Of prime importance in strawberry growing is an abundance of organic matter in the soil to maintain and increase its moisture-holding capacity. The loose mellow texture of a soil rich in organic matter favors quick rooting and growth of the runner plants, an important factor in growing a productive strawberry bed.

Avoid Sod Ground

The turning under of a thick sod that has been established 2 or 3 years will provide much more organic matter than can be had from such annual crops as buckwheat and rye. Alfalfa or clover sods are superior to grass sod as the latter may be infested with white grubs. With grass sod a hoed crop should be grown a year before planting berries to eliminate grubs.

On soils lacking in fertility, superphosphate at the rate of 500 pounds to the acre may be applied when the ground is being fitted. If used freely on other crops in the rotation it need not be applied to the strawberries. At the first hoeing or about two weeks after the plants are set, a side dressing of nitrate of soda at the rate of 200 pounds to the acre may be applied. If ammonium nitrate is used, 125 pounds will be sufficient.

Fall Fertilizing

In August another application of nitrogen may be made. Fruit bud formation begins at this time and continues throughout the fall and an abundance of nitrogen should be available. Experimental work on fertilizing strawberries has indicated that applications of nitrogen in late summer or early fall are more apt to be profitable. The fall application may be 150 pounds of sulfate of ammonia or 100 pounds of ammonium nitrate per acre. Tankage is sometimes used to prevent burning foliage, but if other materials are applied when the foliage is dry and promptly brushed off no harm will be done.

Nitrogen in the spring of the fruiting year usually decreases yields and should be applied only to weak beds or varieties such as Chesapeake that are lacking in vigor. When nitrogen is applied in the spring, strong leaf growth results. If the season is wet, the poor air circulation from the heavy foliage will cause much rotting of the soft berries. If the season is dry the foliage will draw on the soil moisture at the expense of the berries. In severe droughts unusually heavy foliage may wilt. In the spring of the fruiting year moisture, not fertilizer, is the principal need of the berries.

"AGRICO GIVES US EXTRA YIELDS AND QUALITY"

—say these well-known farmers, who report

UP TO $32 EXTRA CASH PER ACRE WITH AGRICO IN SIDE-BY-SIDE TESTS



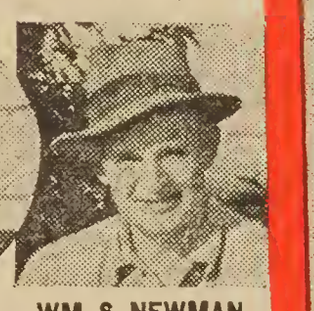
CHAS. ADAMSON, Geneseo, N. Y.



D. P. DOBBS, Mechanicsburg, Pa.



A. G. MAYO, Fairfield, Me.



WM. S. NEWMAN, Langhorne, Pa.



J. NIERODZIK, Southold, L. I., N. Y.



W. SATTERTHWAIT, Crosswicks, N. J.

H. H. SHAFER, Arkport, N. Y.

WM. A. STERNER, Hanover, Pa.

TYPICAL EXTRA-PROFIT RESULTS WITH AGRICO IN 1945

Farmer	Crop	Fertilizer Used (per acre)	Extra Cost with Agrico (per acre)	Extra yield with Agrico (per acre)
ADAMSON, CHARLES Geneseo, N. Y.	Marrow Beans	300 lbs. Agrico for Beans 300 lbs. other 3-12-6	29c	3 bu. (hand picked)
DOBBS, D. P. Mechanicsburg, Pa.	Corn	300 lbs. Agrico for Corn 300 lbs. other 3-12-6	59c	4½ bu.
GAGNIER BROS. Churubusco, N. Y.	Potatoes	2000 lbs. Agrico for Potatoes 2000 lbs. other 4-8-12	$2.00	11½ bu.
HAWKER BROS. LeRoy, N. Y.	Potatoes	1300 lbs. Agrico for Truck 1500 lbs. other 4-8-12	$2.31 less	Katahdins; 30 bu. Sebagos; 14 bu. Average: 22 bu.
HOEFFNER BROS. Arkport, N. Y.	Potatoes	1900 lbs. Agrico for Potatoes 1900 lbs. other 5-10-10	$1.88	31 bu.
LATHAM BROS. Orient, L. I.	Potatoes	2250 lbs. Agrico for Long Island 2250 lbs. other 5-10-5	81c	32 bu.
MAYO, A. G. Fairfield, Maine	Sweet Corn	600 lbs. Agrico for Corn 600 lbs. other 4-8-12	72c	¾ ton
NEWMAN, W. S. Langhorne, Pa.	Carrots	1500 lbs. Agrico for Truck 1500 other 4-12-4	$13.04 less	1988 lbs.
NIERODZIK, JOHN Southold, L. I.	Potatoes	2200 lbs. Agrico for Long Island 2200 lbs. other 5-10-5	$1.98	Test #1: 49 bu. Test #2: 19 bu. Aver.: 34 bu.
SATTERTHWAIT, WILLET Crosswicks, N. J.	Potatoes	2000 lbs. Agrico for Potatoes 2000 lbs. other 5-10-10	$1.98	10⅓ bu.
SHAFER, HERBERT H. Arkport, N. Y.	Marrow Beans	250 lbs. Agrico for Beans 250 lbs. other 3-12-6	25c	5 bu. 29 lbs. (hand-picked)
STERNER, WILLIAM A. Hanover, Pa.	Corn	300 lbs. Agrico for Corn 300 lbs. other 3-12-6	49c	10 bu. 60 lbs.
TWINING, N. S. Newtown, Pa.	Potatoes	2000 lbs. Agrico for Potatoes 2000 lbs. other 5-10-10	same	3 cwt.
VOLKOVEC, JOHN Bath, Pa.	Potatoes	1000 lbs. Agrico for Potatoes 1000 lbs. other 5-10-10	99c	28 bu.
WELSH, BRYAN Whitehouse Station, N. J.	Corn	200 lbs. Agrico for Corn 200 lbs. other 3-12-6	53c	14 bu.



HAWKER BROS., LeRoy, N. Y. L. to r.: Clifford F., Ralph A., and Joe Hawker



GEORGE and B. D. LATHAM, Orient, L. I., N. Y. (left to right)



HUBERT (left) and EDGAR GAGNIER Churubusco, N. Y.



HOEFFNER BROS., Arkport, N. Y. L. to r.: George, Robert and Philip Hoeffner

HERE is a summary of 15 side-by-side crop tests made last season by the well-known farmers, shown here. These men compared AGRICO against other well-known goods, with all conditions alike EXCEPT the crop-producing power of the fertilizers. They checked and verified the yields and AGRICO produced up to 34 bushels MORE potatoes per acre . . . 14 bushels MORE corn . . . 1988 lbs. MORE carrots per acre! EXTRA CASH VALUE of these Agrico increases ranged from $32 per acre for Hoeffner Bros., of Arkport, N. Y. and $27.83 extra per acre for Wm. S. Newman, of Langhorne, Pa., to $6.18 an acre extra for N. S. Twining, of Newtown, Pa.



This year give Agrico a chance on your farm — use Agrico and profit by those extra yields of better quality crops. Get Agrico now from your nearby A. A. C. Dealer . . . "it'll pay you well!"

Agrico is manufactured only by

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.

BALTIMORE, MD.; BUFFALO, N. Y.; CARTERET, N. J.



N. S. TWINING, Newtown, Pa.



J. VOLKOVEC, Bath, Pa.

J. B. WELSH, Whitehouse Station, N. J.



free

to help you plan a vacation



When planning your summer or fall vacation, this handy folder will help you decide where to go.

It contains a pictorial map of the West; also description of famous western vacation regions including Yellowstone National Park, Colorado, Arizona's Grand Canyon National Park, Utah's Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks, California, the Pacific Northwest and Dude Ranches.

Begin your vacation with relaxation—rest as you ride. Your journey by rail will be a high spot of your vacation days.

Union Pacific serves more western scenic regions than any other railroad . . . the world's greatest vacation travel bargain. For unexcelled rail transportation service . . .



be Specific – say "Union Pacific"

The Progressive

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

ROAD OF THE Streamliners AND THE Challengers

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UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
Room 25, 1416 Dodge St.
Omaha 2, Nebraska

Please send free copy of "Western Vacationlands."

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

THE FARM NEWS

PLENTY OF OLD POTATOES

ON MARCH 1, U. S. stocks of merchantable potatoes in the hands of growers and local dealers topped last year's figure on the same date by 17 per cent. In bushels, the March 1 figure this year was 60,140,000; last year 51,490,000.

These figures have brought forth the prediction that poor quality potatoes will go begging before the old crop deal is finished. In this connection it is well to remember that most of this year's increase as compared to last year is held in western states. Here are figures from just a few important states:

	1945	1946
	(Thousands of bushels)	
Maine	17,800	17,200
New York	3,800	2,200
Pennsylvania	2,800	1,400
Minnesota	2,300	5,000
North Dakota	4,400	7,100
Nebraska	500	1,800
Idaho	6,350	9,350
Colorado	2,600	3,000

Note from the figures that Maine, New York, and Pennsylvania have less potatoes on hand than last year.

In any appraisal of the situation, the condition of the early crop must be considered. The report is that conditions in early potato sections are average or better, and that weather permitting, the acreage is big enough to produce a bumper crop. The early spring potato acrcage is reported at 10 per cent above the "January Intentions to Plant Rcport".

—A. A.—

NEW YORKERS ATTEND ADA MEETING

Representatives from twenty-eight member associations and representatives from nation-wide dairy groups attended the seventh annual meeting of the American Dairy Association held March 12 in the Morrison Hotel in Chicago. Delcgates to thc Chicago meeting from thc ADA of New York were H. M. Stanlcy of Okancateles, N. Y., N. S. Hutchinson of Heuvelton, N. Y., and Herbcrt Seelcy of Knoxvillc, Pa. They report with pleasure that the New York Association in its first year ranked fourth in the list of contributing associations, and was placed third in the 1946 estimate, being passed only by Wisconsin and Minncsota.

—A. A.—

SEE THE FARM AND HOME SPECIAL

Starting at Syracuse on April 1 a spccial train of eight cars is touring New York State farm territory for two wecks. This train might well be called a substitute for annual Farm and Home Week.

Here is what you will see:

Two cars devoted to the home, showing the model tcnant house, exhibits of upkeep, repair and arrangement of the farm homc.

Two cars devoted to hay. On exhibit will be a buck rake mounted on a truck, a long hay blower, and field and barn hay elevators.

In the dairy-livestock car you will find modern barn plans, exhibits on milking and labor-saving machinery, and information on feeding, breeding and artificial insemination.

The poultry car will show automatic watering equipment, labor-saving arrangements, and henhouse ventilation.

In the other cars you will find exhibits and information on vegetable storage, fertilizing crops, new crop varieties and other subjects equally interesting. Men well qualified to answer your questions will be in constant attendance.

Watch your local paper for the date when this train will be nearest to your home. It will travel on the New York Central line as far south as Newburgh, as far north as Malone, and as far west as Westfield.

—A. A.—

LEAGUE CALLS SERIES 1952

The Board of Directors of the Dairymen's League has authorized the Treasurer, L. A. Chapin, to call, as of May 1, all outstanding certificates of indebtedness of series 1952. The total face v..lue of this series is $1,212,580.00.

The Treasurer's Office will be ready to cash the certificates, as well as May 1st interest coupons on all series, on or after April 1. Holders of certificates of series 1952 should send them in to the Treasurer, Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, 11 West 42nd Street, New York 18, New York, any time after April 1.

During the last three years the Dairymen's League has called five issues of certificates of indebtedness ahead of the date they were due. The ones called in were series 1947 through 1951 and the face value of the five series was nearly $7,000,000.

—A. A.—

THAT THIRTEENTH CHECK

The Board of Directors of the Dairymen's League has authorized an advance payment on the 13th check account totalling about $402,000. The payment will be made in April. The 13th check is paid to League members each year to balance the year's account.

The first payment will be made to League members to cover the months of October, November, December, and January, and will bc mailed in a special check to members on April 10. The second amount covering the months of February and March will be included in the regular payment for March milk on April 25.

—A. A.—

WHAT'S AHEAD FOR THE NEW YORK POTATO GROWER?

(Continued from Page 3)

tions prevail: (1) Acreage units of 10 or more, (2) fairly level topography, (3) a normally deficient or poorly distributed rainfall, (4) an abundant supply of irrigation water, (5) soil type and other factors good enough to ensure a normally high gross return from the potato crop.

Obviously great strides will be made during the next decade in the development and application of insecticides of the type of DDT and related organics.

Blight-Immune Varieties

More than any other factors, the introduction of several blight-immune varieties by Doctor Reddick of Cornell, together with thc availability of DDT, will make it possible for small growers to remain in the potato business. By the same token, the large and more efficient growers may also find that these two developmcnts will significantly increase thc average acre yield to the point where total production can be maintained on an even smaller acreage. It remains to be seen whether the quality of these new varieties will be such as to compete successfully with present varieties. All factors considered, there is good reason to believe that during the next decade the advantagc will continue to be with the large, efficient grower.

Hold on to that "Million-Dollar Rain"



That welcome rain that brings new life to your land, crops and livestock is the traditional "million-dollar rain" known to every farmer and rancher.

There is an old saying, "You can't do much about the weather." But you *can* do a great deal about what the weather does to your land. Rain can bring relief after drouth and is *worth* that million dollars—or it can be a savage enemy that "dashes off with grit in its teeth and tears down our soil like a billion furious buzz saws."

Water that "walks downhill" is your ally in increasing the production of your land. And one secret of handling rainfall properly is "farming on the level"—by strip cropping, contour plowing, terracing. Cover crops, grassed waterways, dams and farm ponds also help control the destructive power of rain. Then you hold the rain where it falls. Surface run-off is slowed down to the point where it doesn't erode your topsoil away. And as your water "walks downhill," it soaks into the soil, makes plant food nutrients available to the roots of crops and, penetrating further, fills up nature's great underground reservoirs.

Water thus stored in the subsoil is the source of the wells and springs which supply homes and farms and ranches. For years this "water table" has been dropping very seriously in some sections. But where soil conservation has been practiced over large areas, the lowering of the "water table" has been a less serious problem. Soil and water can never be divorced in any good land management program. These two great resources are wedded for all time, and from their union comes the wealth of America's agriculture and the prosperity of the nation.

WORTH THINKING ABOUT

In view of the recent talk about the business, profits, etc., of the meat packers, it's worth remembering the basic economics of all businesses in this country.

To be successful, any business must do four things —1) it must purchase its raw materials at prices comparable to the prices paid by its competitors; 2) through know-how, efficiency, good operating, it must manufacture products of comparable quality at a manufacturing cost no higher than that of its competitors; 3) in doing this, it must pay its workers wage rates comparable to the going wage-scale paid by others; 4) and it must sell its product at prices that a large part of the public is willing and able to pay.

In the livestock-and-meat industry, this simply means that prices must be *high* enough to earn both cost and a decent profit for the livestock producer, the meat packer and the retail merchant—and *low* enough to keep the great masses of people eating meat.

Sent Your Letter Yet? Prize Contest Closes May 1

Still time to win one of the 43 cash prizes totaling $400 for best letters on "Methods Employed by Meat Packers in Marketing Meats, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, and Cheese." Contest closes May 1, 1946. We'll be glad to send you the needed information. Write today to F. M. Simpson, Dept. 128 . . . Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Ill.



Martha Logan's Recipe for

Easter Ham

The mellow flavor of ham rates it one of the most popular of meats. Glaze *your* ham with honey, marmalade or maple syrup to save sugar. Place the ham, fat side up, on rack in uncovered pan. No water needed, as the fat will baste the ham naturally. Bake in a moderately slow oven until tender. Three to four hours will be enough. Garnish the platter with pickled peaches or apricots, or hot spiced orange slices.

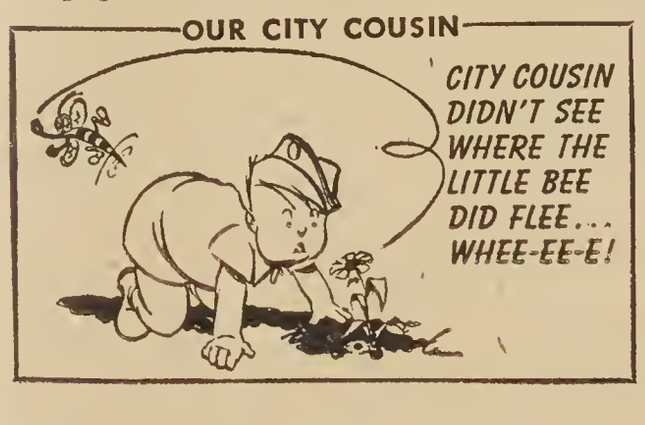
WHAT DO YOU KNOW!

What is the meaning of the expression "farming on the level"?

Who must earn a fair profit for the livestock-and-meat-industry to operate?

Why is it important to make water "walk downhill"?

Answers to these questions may be found in the various articles which are printed elsewhere on this page.





THE EDITOR'S COLUMN

In addition to being a business corporation, Swift & Company is *people*—62,000 folks like you and me who have pooled their savings to build a business. These savings are invested in plants and equipment, in livestock and other raw materials, and in all the many things that make up Swift & Company.

Without people there could be no business, no Swift & Company. There must be people (shareholders) to supply the capital; others (farmers and ranchers) to supply the raw materials; many thousands (employes) who work with their heads and hands for the company; and the millions of consumers who buy the meat and other products.

The success of a business enterprise depends on how these various groups of people get along together. In other words, there must be *goodwill and cooperation* between the owners of Swift & Company and livestock producers, employes, and the company's customers.

To maintain goodwill we know that Swift & Company must: 1) pay fair prices for raw materials, including livestock; 2) pay a good day's pay for a good day's work; 3) provide the money to keep plants and facilities efficient; 4) pay Federal, State and Municipal taxes; 5) earn a profit to give our owners a fair return on their invested savings.

The management of Swift & Company recognizes this five-fold responsibility to the various groups of people who make our business. It is to *their* interest that we manage our business efficiently, that we earn a sufficient profit to let us continue contributing to the well-being of more and more people.

F. M. Simpson

Agricultural Research Department

Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS



Soda Bill Sez:

. . . that the dairy business is mighty colorful—red cows eat green grass and brown hay to give white milk and yellow butter.

OBJECTIONABLE ODORS AND FLAVORS IN MILK can be prevented by removing the cause. Feed is the cause of most of the trouble. The most pronounced flavors and odors are produced by garlic, onions, turnips, cabbage, rape, kale, and certain weeds such as bitterweed and stinkweed. Sudden changes to such feeds as green alfalfa, green sweet clover or silage may produce temporary flavors in the milk. Odors may also be absorbed from the barn by carelessly handled milk.

PROGRESS IN SPECIALIZED POULTRY BREEDING

by Professor Fred P. Jeffrey
Massachusetts State College



Fred P. Jeffrey

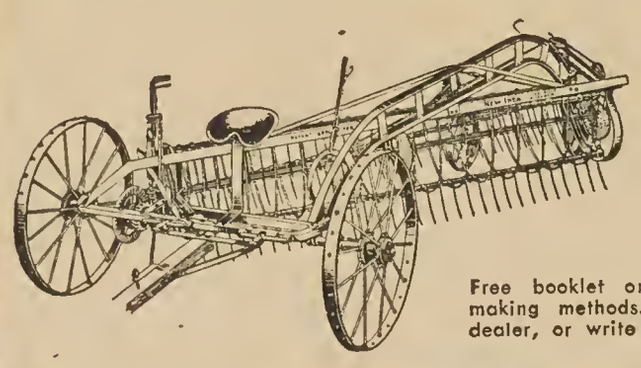
Due to the remarkable progress made in poultry breeding during the past 15 years, it is now possible for buyers to purchase chicks to fit specialized needs. New England breeders have specialized in the "heavy breeds," Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Barred Plymouth Rock and White Plymouth Rock.

Wise chick buyers want vigorous, disease-free chicks that are bred for certain uses—some strains are bred for high egg production by selecting breeders that lay early in life. Other strains are bred for high meat qualities, from breeders selected for early feathering, rapid growth and desirable body conformation.

Attempts to develop one strain having both high egg-producing ability and good meat qualities have met with considerable success, but too much should not be expected along these lines. Cross-breeding of laying breeds with meat-producing breeds is largely done for the purpose of raising chicks for broilers more economically.

NEW IDEA HAY RAKES

Fast, convenient, smooth running, durable — designed to actually make *better hay*. No wonder the NEW IDEA Side Delivery Rake & Tedder enjoys coast-to-coast popularity. Features such as the self-levelling, flexible, spiral reel; the patented double-curved teeth; the quick-shift wheel spacer and many others, all contribute to its superior performance. Results are recognizable in the hay it produces. Get the details from your NEW IDEA dealer. Or write for free descriptive literature.



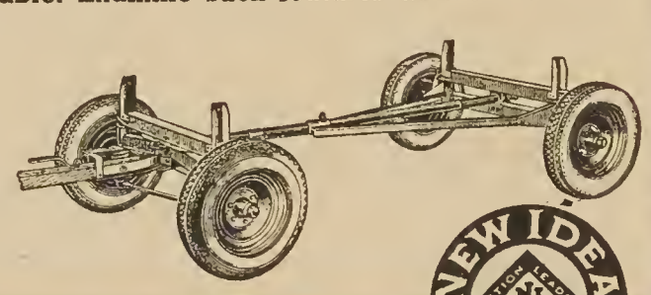


Free booklet on best hay making methods. Ask your dealer, or write direct.

QUALITY MAKES THEM NATIONWIDE FAVORITES

NEW IDEA STEEL WAGONS

Completely engineered for power-age hauling. Handier, nimbler, more quickly adapted for any style box, bed or load; yet safer, stronger and more durable. Examine such features as the oscillating auto-steer front axle, the patented telescoping reach, the competent roller bearings, the easily adjusted bolster stakes. Ask your dealer, or write for description.



NEW IDEA — INVENTION LEADERSHIP — Est. 1899 — QUALITY — FARM EQUIPMENT

NEW IDEA, Inc., Coldwater, Ohio

Factories: COLDWATER, O. — SANDWICH, ILL.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FROM NEW CERTIFIED FIELDS

BEST JUNE BEARING—PREMIER and FAIRFAX.
20—$1.00; 100—$3.50; 1000—$32.00. Prepaid.
BEST EVERBEARING—GEM and GEMZATA
15—$1.00; 100—$5.00. Prepaid.
EGGLESTON BERRY FARMS, MILFORD, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Certified, fresh dug, prompt shipment. Premier, Catskill, Senator: 50, $1.80; 100, $3.; 300, $8.; 500, $10.; Postage Paid. 1000, $16., f.o.b. Gem, Mastodon, Everbearing: 25, $1.50; 50, $2.75; 100, $5. Postage Paid. Figure each variety separate.
EUREKA PLANT FARM, Mapleview 3, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS— PREMIER, FAIRFAX, DORSETT, EVERBEARING. CERTIFIED, MUCK GROWN.
Braman Brothers, East Rochester, R.D. 2, N. Y.

ONE MAN
PRECISION
Light Weight Portable Power Chain Saw



ALL PRECISION Saws use the well-known and reliable 2 cycle 3½ H.P. "PRECISION" air cooled motor with positive clutch. Various sizes and types of "PRECISION" Saws are manufactured, some of which are as follows:

TYPE "1": Bow Saw — cutting capacity 14", suitable for felling and bucking.

TYPE "3": With standard guide bars for one or two-man operation, suitable for felling and cross-cutting; available in 20", 26" and 32" lengths.

Either straight blade or bow frame are interchangeable on any machine at extra cost, using same motor.

Weight 48 to 55 lbs., depending on length of guide bar.

Full particulars on request.

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FRUIT TREES
The Leading Commercial Varieties
BERRY PLANTS
Latham, Newburgh, Sodus, Taylor

GRAPE VINES, ASPARAGUS ROOTS, McDONALD RED RHUBARB, FLOWERING SHRUBS, ROSES, ETC.

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SEEDS, ROSES and SHRUBS

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ONION PLANTS— choice select Bermuda and Sweet Spanish.
Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Shipping daily until June 15th. Prepaid. 300, $1.10; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.00, 3000, $3.50; 6000, $6.50. Send check with order. Give both mail and express address.
AUSTIN PLANT COMPANY
P. O. Box 313, AUSTIN, TEXAS

ONION SETS— Yellow or white, best quality, $4.50 for 32 lb. bushel, $4.25 in 10 bu. lots. Special prices to large dealers or commercial growers. F.O.B. cash. LAUREL NURSERY, SPRINGFIELD GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.

Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist*

Save Girdled Trees by BRIDGE GRAFTING

WHEN young trees are girdled by mice prompt action is necessary in the spring to save them. Girdled trees have been bridge grafted successfully with only a jackknife and cions. But additional materials really required are





a supply of flat-headed nails, a hammer, some good grafting wax, and a shovel or hoe for removing dirt around the trees.

In one good method of bridge grafting, the first step is to make narrow, rectangular notches in the live bark above and below the "girdle" about the same width as the cions.

Then a cion is measured and cut slightly longer than the distance between the ends of the two notches so the cion will bow slightly when fitted in. Then a slice is cut from the end of each cion and the cion is put in position in the notch with the bare wood next to the trunk, and nailed into position.

After all the cions are in place, the ends are covered with grafting wax.

In one of the pictures we see a girdled tree with cions fitted and nailed. The other shows a tree which was girdled and successfully bridge grafted six years ago.

from 15 to 16 sq. ft. of space per plant. However, with wider spacing to give each plant 18 sq. ft. of space or more (for example, 3' x 6' or 4' x 6') yields per acre were considerably lower.

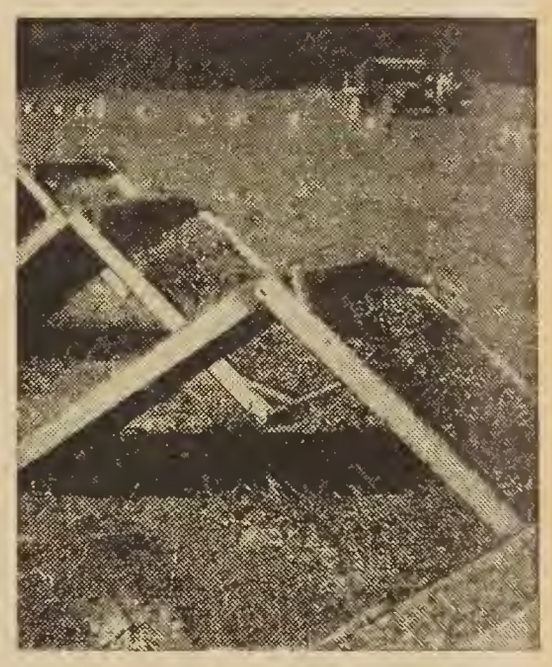
Incidentally, with a spacing of 2½' x 6' there are 2,904 plants per acre; with a spacing of 4' x 6', 1,815 per acre. The logical conclusion is that the yield will not be affected much by any arrangement of plants so long as each plant has 15 to 16 sq. ft. of space.

—A. A.—

HOW ONION SETS ARE MADE

People sometimes wonder how we get the tiny onions which we set in the spring for early green bunch onions and which are also extensively planted for early mature dry bulbs. For the latter purpose the variety, Ebenezer, is used extensively.

Onion sets are extensively grown in the Connecticut Valley and this picture was taken on the farm of William Radowicz of Sunderland. Seed is sown very thickly in 2 or 3 inch bands



at the rate of 60 to 65 pounds of seed per acre. Rows are 12 or 14 inches apart for wheel-hoe cultivation. The sets are pulled and cured in windrows, then the drying is completed on the lattice trays which are set up as shown in the picture. One-half inch to ⅞ inch is good size for sets. If the sets are too large they are more likely to go to seed, also the number one gets in a bushel is very greatly reduced. If you are in doubt about this ask the youngsters who are taking arithmetic how many more half-inch cubes or spheres there are in a cubic foot than of the one-inch size. You will be surprised.

—Paul Work.

—A. A.—

SPACING TOMATO PLANTS

In a recent issue of FARM RESEARCH, published at the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station, Dr. Charles Sayre gives some interesting figures on the spacing of cannery tomatoes. Dr. Sayre points out that the most common planting distance for cannery tomatoes in New York State is 4' x 4', but that the distance between rows is usually adjusted to the type of cultivating equipment used.

Recently, spraying to control disease has become more common, making a wider space between rows (6') desirable to permit the use of potato spraying equipment on tomatoes.

Experiments to determine the effect of spacing on yields show little difference in yields from spacing 4' x 4', 3' x 5' or 2½' x 6'. These spacings give

VEGETABLE CONTEST FOR JUNIORS

The National Junior Vegetable Growers' Association is again conducting a nation-wide contest for members of the Association. It is called the "Production and Marketing Contest" and application blanks are available from Grant B. Snyder, Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Massachusetts.

In order to enter the contest you must first join the Association. You must be at least twelve years of age and under twenty-two by December 31, 1946, and must have completed one year of gardening or vegetable project work. National champions in any previous contest are not eligible.

There will be a grand champion scholarship of $500. There are four $200 regional awards, thirty-three $100 sectional awards, and, in addition, a number of smaller state prizes.

Cattle Grubs

By H. H. SCHWARDT
Department of Entomology, Cornell University.

THE CATTLE GRUB is a "triple threat" insect because in the various stages of its cycle it is injurious to the hide, flesh, and milk production of its victim. The full grown grubs bore pencil-sized holes in the skin of the back. Under each of these holes is a running sore that ruins a quarter pound or more of meat on the finished carcass. When the grubs change to flies they chase the cattle around the pasture and prevent normal grazing. Milk production falls off as much as 25 per cent in some seasons according to the testimony of dairymen.

Cattle grubs not only occur in all parts of the Northeast but in most areas both the northern and southern forms are present, which means that the grub and fly seasons are longer than in areas where only one form of the grub occurs. This complicates the task of controlling grubs but also makes it more urgent.

In the latitude of central New York the flies which are the parents of cattle grubs are on the wing from April to August but most of them are seen in May. Their eggs are fastened to hair on the legs and under surfaces of cattle, and the larvae that hatch from them bore through the skin. After wandering around inside the cow for several months the larvae migrate to the back and bore holes to the surface for breathing purposes. They remain just under these holes for about a month and this is the time to kill them.

Use Rotenone

Hand removal of grubs is practical in very small herds but when more than a dozen animals are to be treated spraying or dusting with rotenone is recommended. The spray contains five pounds of 5 per cent rotenone powder and ten pounds of wettable sulphur in 100 gallons. The two dry ingredients are placed in a bucket of water and mixed into a paste before adding to the spray tank. The spray must be applied with a power outfit that will develop 250 pounds pressure. The cattle are run through a chute and the spray applied to their backs with ordinary orchard type nozzle. A hundred gallons of spray will treat two hundred animals.

Treat in Early April

Whatever the method of treatment the first application should go on about twenty days after the first grubs are found in the backs of the herd, and subsequent applications made at twenty-five day intervals. In New York the first treatment should be made early in April and the second early in May. A third and fourth treatment are desirable but almost impossible to make because of the difficulty of rounding up the young stock after they have gone out to pasture.

In the Northeast most dairymen hesitate to spray animals as early as March because of the low temperature which often prevails at that time. In this area a rotenone dust containing one part of 5 per cent rotenone powder and three parts of pyrophyllite should be used. The powder is sprinkled onto the backs with a shaker can and rubbed into the hair. One pound will treat seven or eight animals.

For maximum benefits cattle grub control must be done on a community wide scale. It doesn't help Farmer Jones much to kill his cattle grubs if Smith and Brown on adjacent farms neglect this operation and thus raise plenty of flies to re-infest Jones' cattle. In the spring of 1945, a thousand 4-H Club boys and girls, under the leadership of Professor H. A. Willman, treated 47,000 cattle and yearlings in twenty-two New York counties. Several of these clubs treated over fifty herds in their respective communities. This is the way to make cattle grub control pay significant dividends.

EVEN ANIMALS KNOW BETTER

THE blind shall lead them" . . . . "Don't fence me in" . . . . "Animals aren't so dumb".

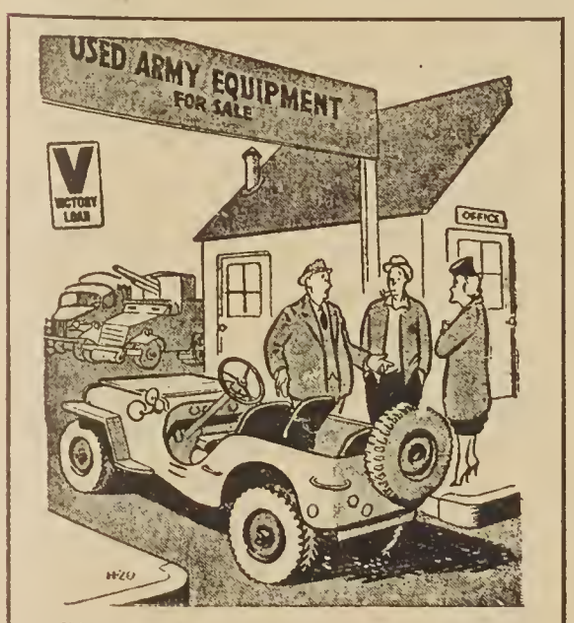
From Pennsylvania to Missouri farmers and agricultural workers are beginning to mumble such words in amazement as they marvel at the discriminating tastes of animals.

A blind horse belonging to Dr. S. J. Rigdon at West Union, Ohio, was put out on pasture. In the pasture was a plot which had been treated with a complete mixed fertilizer. The blind horse continually ate from the treated pasture. "I saw the blind horse eating near the outer edge of the fertilized plot one day and noticed that when he happened to get over into the unfertilized plot, he immediately drew back and continued eating in the fertilized pasture," reports Dr. D. R. Dodd, agronomy department, Ohio State University.

In Pennsylvania, deer coming down for winter grazing regularly chose to browse in areas which had been fertilized.

A tenant in Iowa was startled when for over three weeks he watched his 20 head of cattle stay on 20 acres of cornstalks in a 300 acre corn field which had no fences. Then he figured it out. He had plowed under approximately 70 pounds of nitrogen per acre on the 20-acre strip, in addition to the 100 pounds of 3-12-12 starter fertilizer which had been applied to the whole 300 acre field. It was good land, but the part not receiving the nitrogen application yielded 60 to 70 bushels, while the nitrogen area gave him a 25 to 30 bushel increase. He was excited over his yield increase, but wasn't prepared for the difference the nitrogen made in pasturing the cornstalks.

Dr. William A. Albrecht, head of the department of soils at the University of Missouri, reports that fertilized hay was placed on one end of a haystack and the pastured animals ate from that end of the stack.—*Warren Huff.*



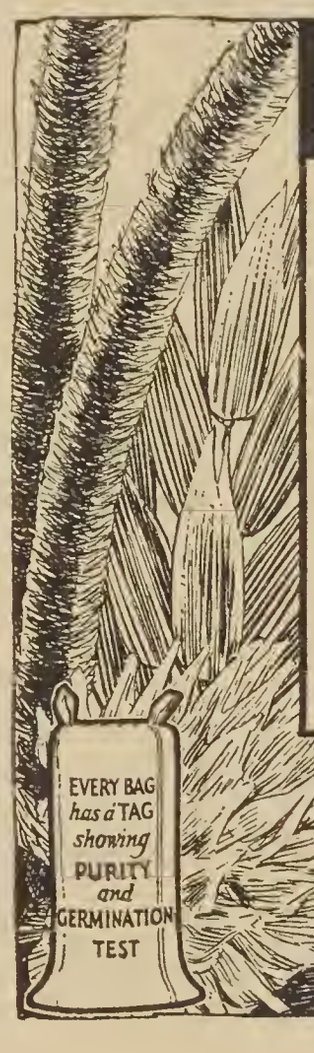
"My wife won't let me keep it. Every time we pass a blonde it stops and backs up!"

FAST-MILKING..
that's GENTLE to Teats & Udders
Helps You GET GREATER PRODUCTION ... BIGGER PROFITS
● The Hinman-pioneered principle of LOW-VACUUM has revolutionized milking. It gives the SPEED necessary for maximum milk production and profit. It also insures SAFE milking. The low-vacuum action is gentle to teats and udders . . . soothes the cow and gets her complete cooperation.
That is why so many of America's finest dairy herds are Hinman milked. Their owners know that they can entrust valuable udders to the gentle-acting Hinman.
THE FINEST HINMAN MILKERS EVER MADE
More than 37 years in making milkers have gone into the manufacture of today's Hinman Low-Vacuum models — the Hinman Standard and the new Hinman triumph—the Jiffy. Both machines give you Low-Vacuum speed-milking at its best.
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Standard
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SHAPED FOR CORRECT HEALING
Smooth, flexible, ivory-like Bag Balm Teat Dilators are shaped to the normal milk-duct contours, hold tissues correctly during healing. They will not dissolve, come apart or slip out. CANNOT ABSORB PUS INFECTION or snag tender tissues. Fluted sides carry in healing ointment in which packed. Insist on genuine Bag Balm Dilators; they cost no more. 60¢ at stores or from
Dairy Association Co., Inc., Lyndonville, Vermont
BAG BALM DILATORS





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TESTED FARM SEEDS
Dibble's famous "10-day-any-test-or-money-back" guarantee is your protection, your assurance of the BEST QUALITY money can buy. All hardy, northern grown—adapted to YOUR needs—best for ANY weather. Order Today.
Alfalfa - Clovers - Grass Seeds - Oats
Soy Beans - Barley - Corn - Potatoes
One Quality — *the BEST possible.*
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Looking Ahead



Dairymen everywhere want the *best value* for their money when they buy a new silo. So many have already ordered Craine Silos that there just won't be enough to go around.

We are doing our utmost to produce all we can, under additional handicaps of shortages of good materials.

Under the circumstances, we urge every dairyman who wants to make a *sound* silo investment, to get in touch with us and find out what we can do for him.

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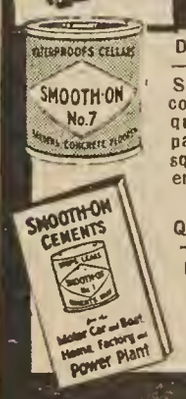


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Check *fresh bog* spavin

Keep horse at work



To check fresh bog spavin you must catch it at first signs of puffiness, before the hock bunch hardens.

Bog spavin appears as a soft swelling to front and inner side of hock joint. When first noticed, massage Absorbine on the puffy hock to stimulate local circulation. This increases blood flow in the area and reduces swelling. Rub in Absorbine twice daily until the swelling goes down.

Absorbine is not a "cure-all" but is most helpful if used as recommended. A stand-by for 50 years, Absorbine is used by many experienced horsemen and veterinarians. Especially helpful in checking windgall, curb, thoroughpin and similar congestive troubles and to help prevent them from becoming permanent, painful afflictions. Only $2.50 for a long-lasting bottle. On sale at all druggists.

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ABSORBINE

How to Build a Hay Blower

I am thinking of building a hay blower. I would appreciate suggestions on how to build, size, power to run, etc., and how large an electric motor would be required to run it. I would like to make it portable so that it could be moved easily from one barn to another.

I assume that when you state that you are thinking of building a hay blower, you are thinking in terms of removing the blower and blower housing from the rear end of an old threshing machine and mounting this assembly on a truck or on skids, rather than attempting to build a blower complete from the ground up.

The most satisfactory blowers have been those that have been built from threshing machines where the wind stacker pipe is 14 or 16 inches in diameter. Some small threshing machines have a 12 inch diameter wind stacker pipe, but the blowers with larger diameter stacker pipes seem to be more successful.

Such blowers are usually operated by tractor belt power. I would suggest that you plan to use a tractor about the size commonly known as a two plow tractor, because some of the smaller tractors do not have sufficient belt power to keep the blower up to speed. This is especially true if the hay is a little tough when it goes into the blower. The usual speed of operation of the blower is 800 to 1000 r.p.m., although this may have to be varied to suit the individual blower and the individual tractor operating it. Up to the present time I know of no blower that has been successfully operated by an electric motor of the usual size found on the farm, that is, 3, 5, or 7½ horsepower. It may be possible that blowers will be designed and manufactured especially for the purpose of blowing hay into the mow that can be operated by electric motors, but so far as I know, no one has successfully operated a blower built from the rear end of an old threshing machine with an electric motor of the size mentioned above.—*Paul R. Hoff.*

—A. A.—

FRUIT—PLUS A FEW ODD JOBS

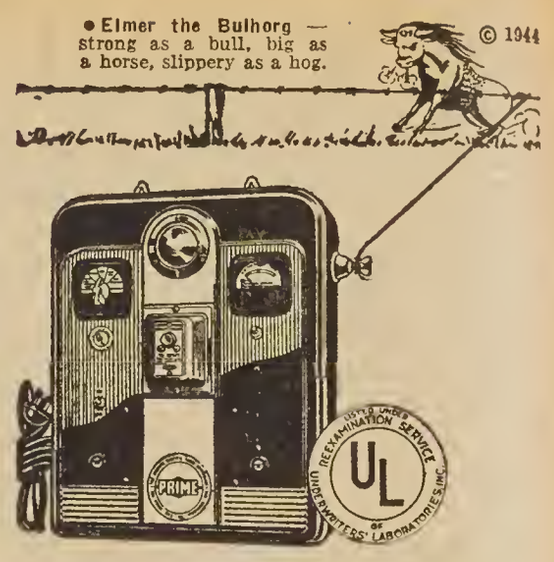
(*Continued from Page* 6)

chicks every Spring. The cockerels are raised to 2¼ pound broilers in nine weeks and between 600 and 700 layers kept. Lately their corn has been grown on the farm.

A quarter mile down the highway he owns a service station and farm supply store specializing in spray materials and fertilizer. His father, William, has a store at nearby Burdette, and between the two they give a lot of service to fruit growers and farmers in the area.

And just to make sure time won't drag on his hands, Don is a Justice of the Peace on the Town of Hector Board, in his fifth year worrying about machinery, snow removal, etc., in the huge, ten mile square township. He's a director of the Watkins Glen Office of the Elmira Bank and Trust Co.; chairman of the executive committee and a past master of Burdette Grange No. 1314, whose meetings he seldom misses when home.

Lots of visitors drop in at the Wickhams. Don gets a big kick out of all the youngsters flocking around each winter afternoon to skate on the big rink sons William and David have flooded beside the house. The boys keep the snow off with a tractor plow they've rigged, and have even strung lights for night skating.



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. . . when you remember that on a hi-line electric fence controller, the name

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NATIONAL FEATHER, 160 7th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Deep-Well versus Shallow-Well Pumps

What is the difference between a deep-well pump and a shallow-well pump?

To explain that we had better define deep and shallow-wells. A shallow-wel' is one where the water stands within 22 ft. vertically of the pump location. In other words, if the pump is to be set in the basement and the water in the well is not over 22 feet below the level of the pump in that location, then the well would be classed as a shallow-well, and a shallow-well pump could be used. On the other hand, if the water stands at more than 22 ft. below the desired pump location, it would be classed as a deep-well and a deep-well pump of some kind would have to be used.

For depths down to 80 or 90 ft., the jet pump comes into the picture. For deeper wells, the conventional type of deep-well pump should be used. The greatest advantage of the jet pump lies in the fact that on wells ranging in depth from 22 to 80 or 90 ft., the pumping unit (that is, the motor and main pump) do not have to be placed directly over the well as is the case with the conventional deep-well pumps. This in turn means that if the well is outside of the building the pumping head can be installed inside of the building with the jet down in the well to force the water into the building through underground pipes.

It also has other advantages over the conventional deep-well pump. It is less expensive to buy and it makes less noise when running.

It can be and is used on shallow-wells. In fact, some of the shallow-well pumps on the market use a jet for pumping, but there is really no point in using it there. The conventional shallow-well pumps are just as good or better, and they cost less. Also they are more efficient.

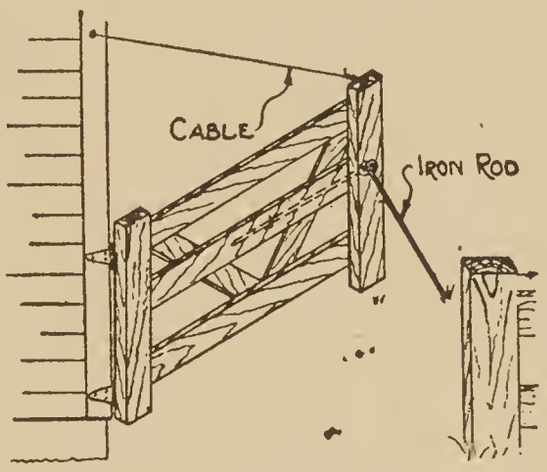
Some manufacturers guarantee their jets to get water to depths of 120 ft., but at such depths the efficiency is very low and troubles are more frequent. That is why we do not recommend them for depths beyond 90 ft. Seventy-five feet is a lot better and 40 or 50 ft. is better yet.

—F. B. Wright, Cornell.

—A. A.—

DEVICE FOR KEEPING GATE OPEN

Here is a handy device to hold a farm gate open. The gate is attached to one corner of my barn, with a cable



as shown to keep it from sagging and allowing it to swing with the slightest push. The holder is an iron rod attached to the gate and will hold the gate at any desired angle and can quickly be hooked up when not needed.—*I. W. D.*

—A. A.—

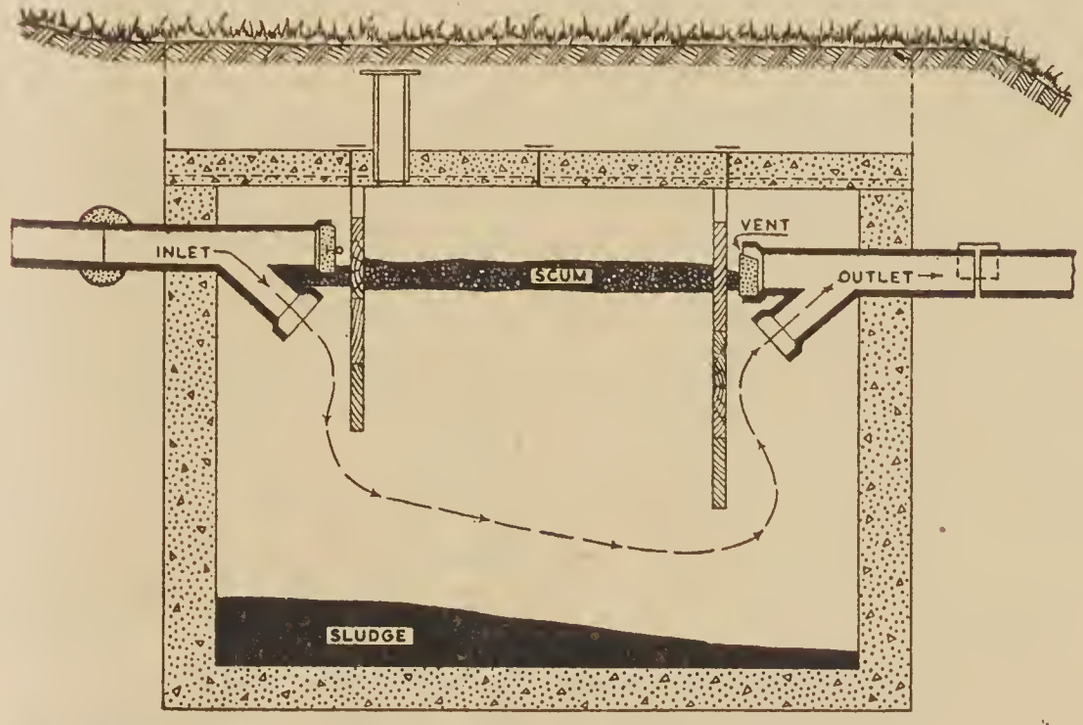
HANDY BIN MEASURE

Here is one for your handy hints column, measuring grain in a bin without taking actual measurements. Most farmers have many different grain bins on a farm and go to the trouble of measuring the bin each time they wish to estimate the bushels. The thing to do is to take accurate measurements of each empty bin and figure out how many bushels there are for each foot of depth, and then paint the proper number of bushels at each foot of depth on the door or wall. It takes only a few minutes to level off the surface, and then the number of bushels can be told at a glance. Work out each bin separately and your estimating troubles are over.—*I. W. D.*

BUILDING A SEPTIC TANK

RUNNING WATER and a bathroom bring the need of sewage disposal, and on most farms that means a septic tank. A septic tank is a covered, underground concrete or metal tank usually divided into three compartments and about 4x4x4½ fect in dimensions. There is no odor from such an installation, and it can be put under a lawn or at any spot near the house.

The sewage is delivered to the tank and bacterial action changes solids to liquids and then seeps into the soil through the joints of a system of drain tile. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Portland Cement Association, 347 Madison Avc., New York 17, N. Y., and most state colleges have bulletins which give very definite directions for constructing a septic tank.



Cross-section of septic tank in operation. It should take about 24 hours for the sewage to flow from inlet to outlet. A cement mortar joint is indicated in the inlet at upper left, and tar paper strips over the absorption tile outlet at right. The only change in 20 years of successful use has been the suggestion of an inspection hole in the cover slab. This is better left under the sod and covered by a piece of slate or cast-iron on top of the 4-inch tile.

WARNING!

CARE FOR YOUR MOTORS!

ELECTRIC motors are scarce—and will continue to be for at least another year. So the wise thing is to continue to give the ones you have the best of care. If you don't you may find you have to go back to the hard work and wasted time from which these electric farm hands have released you.

The basic rules for good motor care are simple:

1. **Lubricate your motors regularly and carefully.** Follow instructions. If you've lost them, get new ones from your dealer or ask your electric company for special bulletins. Do not over-lubricate.
2. **Keep motors clean.** This takes very little time, but pays big dividends in avoiding trouble.
3. **Take care of bearings and belts.** Treat belts with care. Be sure the tension is right and the motor and appliance pulleys are in alignment.
4. **Don't overload your motors.** To avoid burning out your motors, use delayed action fuses. Ask your dealer or your electric company for complete information.
5. **Be sure your wiring is adequate for the job.** Wiring that's too small for the job will cause you more damage and trouble than almost anything else. Here again your electric company or county agent can give you proper instructions.

The above are just a few of the things to watch out for to make your electrical equipment work for you at peak productivity and efficiency. To avoid having to replace otherwise good equipment through motor trouble, follow these rules and ask your electric company for bulletins on this subject.

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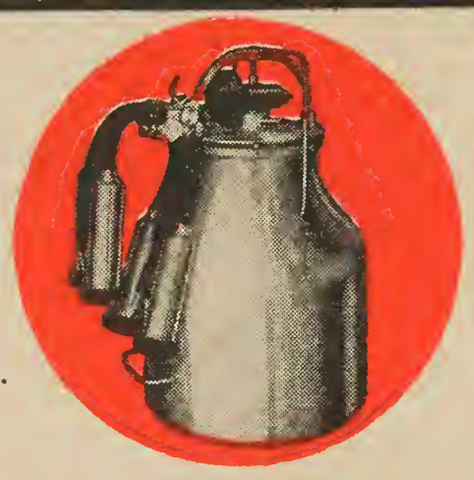


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DE LAVAL

The Question Box

Last year we planted some peppers. They grew very nicely, were big and bushy and had many blossoms, but the blossoms would dry up and we did not have any peppers.

A good many people have trouble such as you describe with peppers. In the hotter, drier climates, high temperature is a very common cause of failure to set fruit, and under favorable growing conditions when this happens the plants have a tendency to run to vine. There is a Cornell publication, (No. 190), "Some Factors Influencing Growth and Fruit Setting in the Pepper," by H. L. Cochran, which I think will give you some interesting suggestions, particularly in the summary. Too low temperature clearly will prevent set as will moisture shortage whether in the soil or through poor movement in the plant. Your days in Maine are long in the summer and there is some indication that extra length of days may interfere with fruit setting.

My first suggestion would be that you try some of the early varieties. You have not indicated what you have planted, but such varieties as Harris' *Earliest* and *King of the North* are well adapted for northern climates as is *Merrimack Wonder.—Paul Work.*

* * *

What kind of grain do you advise for dry cows due to freshen soon? Also, what is the best feed for young stock and calves under ten months old?

Most successful dairymen feed their dry cows a 12% fitting ration either commercially manufactured or one which they have mixed locally or mix themselves. There are many reliable feed concerns today manufacturing such mixtures, including some farmer cooperatives.

If you care to mix your own ration, I would suggest the following:

840	lbs.	ground corn or cornmeal
840	"	ground oats
200	"	bran
100	"	linseed meal
20	"	salt

or

1000	lbs.	ground corn or cornmeal
620	"	ground oats
240	"	bran
70	"	corn gluten feed
50	"	soybean meal
20	"	salt

Undoubtedly you realize that we have a shortage of grains and ingredients, and that you may find some of these items difficult to procure.

Most dairymen use the same 12% fitting ration for their young stock, although for extremely young calves a special calf starter is to be preferred. *—Forrest Mather.*

* * *

I have some goose feathers that I picked from my geese about three years ago. Now I find that there are some small worms in them and some of the down is quite badly chewed up. Is there anything I can do to destroy these insects and stop any further damage?

The insects that are damaging your goose feathers are probably either common clothes moths or carpet beetles. If the larvae (worms) are fuzzy they are carpet beetles; if they are in a smooth case they are moth larvae. In either case treatment to get rid of them is the same.

You have a choice of two treatments.

Carbon bisulfide. Get this liquid at the drug store. Put the feathers in a tight container such as a 50 gallon drum. Put three tablespoonfuls of carbon bisulfide on the feathers and cover tightly. The liquid evaporates and forms a poisonous gas which destroys the insects within a half hour. This fumigation should be done where there is ample ventilation. Keep the feathers in a moth-proof container to prevent reinfestation.

DDT treatment. For two bushels of feathers, use three ounces of 10% DDT powder. Dust the powder over the feathers in a large paper bag. A larger amount will do no harm, but the feathers will be dusty. This treatment protects against reinfestation for a long time.—*L. E. Weaver.*

* * *

Somewhere I have heard of using sulfa drugs for coccidiosis in chickens. Has this worked out satisfactorily?

Considerable experimental work on sulfaguanidine for coccidiosis has been done by Dr. Levine of Cornell. The recommendation for cecal coccidiosis is to feed mash containing 1% sulfaguanidine for two days, skip three days, then feed it again for a day. If there is any evidence of disease three days later, feed treated mash for another day. It is stated that this drug checks the disease while the birds develop resistance.

Where chicks are troubled with the intestinal or chronic type of coccidiosis, the treatment recommended is to feed mash containing one-half of one per cent of sulfaguanidine for about five days straight. The drug should prove useful in fighting coccidiosis, but poultrymen should not consider it as a cure-all; in other words, do not neglect such management practices as keeping litter dry and avoiding heavy infection.

* * *

Is there any publication that I can get which gives information on construction of fireplaces?

Farmers' Bulletin 1889, "Fireplaces and Chimneys," put out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will give you the information you want. You may be able to get a copy from your Congressman, or if not, you can get one by sending 10c to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. The bulletin discusses the construction of both chimneys and fireplaces, including outdoor fireplaces, as well as how to avoid some of the common difficulties such as smoky chimneys or creosote in chimneys.

* * *

I read somewhere that hydrated lime can be used to keep the poultry house litter dry. How much should be used?

The rate usually recommended is 1 lb. of hydrated lime to 3½ sq. ft. of floor space.

Timely "HOW TO DO ITS"

We have the following reprints of helpful articles from past issues, which we will send on request:

1. **How to Save Girdled Apple Trees.**
2. **How to Kill Rats.**
3. **Suggestions on Controlling Mastitis.**
4. **No Pig Wants to be a Runt.**
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6. **How to Solder Leaks.**
7. **Building With Concrete Masonry.**
8. **Make a Quilt.**

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R. J. Funkhouser, left, industrialist turned farmer, discusses an Esso Farm News maintenance story with Edgar Kitchen, his chief mechanic.

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Mr. Funkhouser believes in tractor power as the faster and cheaper way of farming, and Esso Fuels, Lubricants and Farm Products are in daily use there. Lubrication and maintenance of all power units is in charge of Edgar Kitchen, maintenance man. Mr. Kitchen keeps Esso Lubrication Charts posted in all tractor sheds.

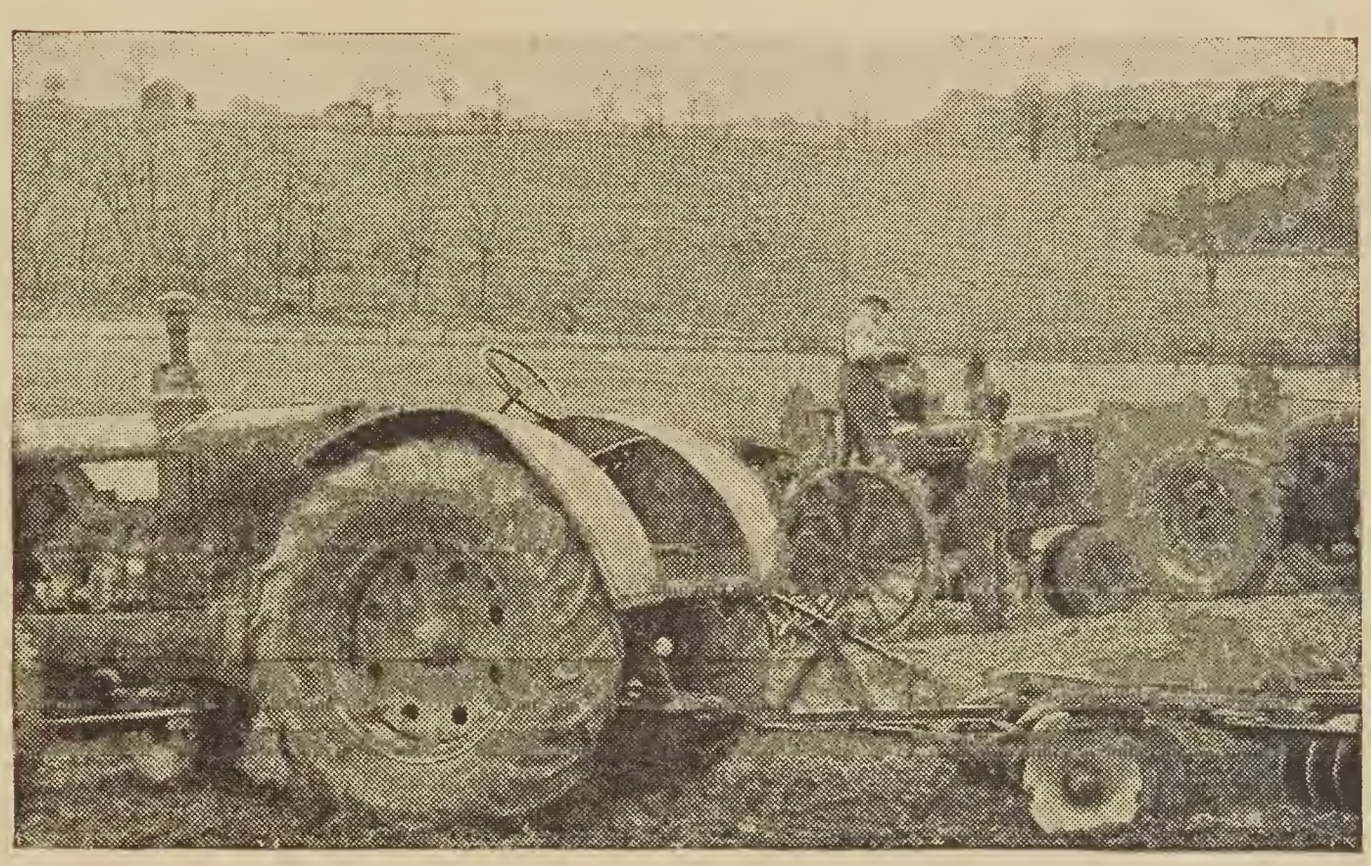
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Mr. Funkhouser, center, keeps abreast of every job on his farms. Here he discusses corn planting methods.

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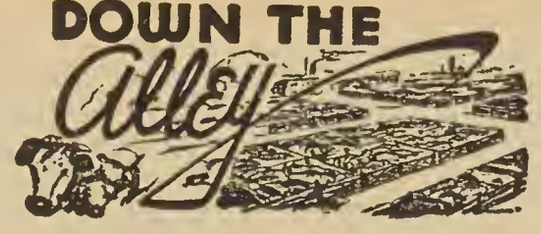
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By J. F. "DOC" ROBERTS

WHAT are you going to do on your farm this year? I have asked and been asked that question a great many times in the last few months and have been unable to give or get a satisfactory answer. No one seems to know just how to plan. Because of my labor situation, I had to make my own plans and here they are for better or for worse.

More and better hay — earlier cutting, more second cutting; also, Sudan grass for hay on open land instead of canning crops or cash crops. The cheapest way for me to handle hay is with a buckrake and chopper, blowing it into the barn.

More and better corn — I am satisfied that this is sound farming and will be for years to come. Mid-west corn is costing them and us more and more. There is already a question whether we or they can produce the cheaper corn. Nevertheless, in any good livestock operation corn and grain can be purchased, but practically never hay, and not hay and grain both with any chance of success.

More and better oats — not so much for the oats themselves, although they are plenty welcome, but as a reseeding for legumes and for the straw they produce. I am more and more convinced that animals will do well all winter under almost any conditions if they have a dry, soft, clean place to lie down when they want to. Note that I did not say warm. DRY is more important.

Then, an acre or two for melons, a garden, and practically no poultry except for home use. Our chickens made money last year only because we were able to sell most of our eggs at retail. Invariably when we had to go on the open market with our eggs, they lost plenty. Why should eggs sell for 54c in the store and 27c by the case from producers a mile away? Until there is an egg market that gets out of this rut, I don't care for too many chickens.

This is a simple program as you can see, built mainly on as low labor costs as possible; on not having a labor or harvesting problem next fall (I think extra labor will be almost impossible to get by then); on the thought that cash crops or canning failures this year under present costs are too much of a gamble, and that until canning companies will carry at least some of this increased gamble I want no part of their contracts.

I figure that with lots of hay, corn, silage and straw I can carry more growing animals without increased labor costs by increasing efficiency; that with more legumes and manure my acres will improve, and perhaps in a year or two labor costs and the gamble will be less. I am not forgetting that prices for the things I raise will then, I hope, depend less upon the political whims of a long-haired stuffed shirt in Washington.

Please do not take this program of mine to indicate that I think this a poor year for farmers. I do not think so; in fact, I see nothing ahead for this year's crop of good livestock, meat, milk, eggs, grains and vegetables but a good demand at good prices. Here I go out on a limb again, predicting less government control and generally higher prices for everything a farmer sells or buys.

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30 Cows; 5 Heifers bred for fall; 1 unbred Heifer and 15 Heifer Calves; 1 2-year-old Service Bull. All pure-bred, Bangs Vaccinated. Herd under D.H.I.A. for seven years.
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ALDEN, N. Y., ERIE COUNTY **DISPERSAL**
SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1946
WALTER E. ALMQUIST COMPLETE DISPERSAL
25 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
T.B. accredited, Negative to Bangs. Heifers vaccinated.
Sale at farm 18 miles east of Buffalo, 2 miles west of Alden, N. Y., on Route 20.
Artificial breeding for 4 years. This is a high producing, profitable herd of real quality.
Also Massey-Harris Tractor and full line of dairy and farm equipment.
Sale starts promptly at 12:30 P. M.
G. H. WILCOX, *Auctioneer,*
BERGEN, NEW YORK

Frank J. Gratsinger Dispersal
70 - REGISTERED JERSEYS - 70
at GILBERTSVILLE, OTSEGO CO., N. Y. Follow the auction signs from Gilbertsville or Wellsbridge.
Monday, April 15, 1946, at 12:30 P.M.
40 cows in milk, a large percentage fall cows. 11 bred heifers, 6 open heifers over 1 year old, 11 calves 4 to 10 months old.
Herd Sire, RUSTIC CORONATION LAD, No. 429987, born May 29, 1941. One 2 year old son and one 5 mos. old son. Herd T.B. accredited, calfhood vaccinated for 12 years. Now under state supervision. Five year average production: 467 lbs. butterfat in D.H.I.A. Many of these cows have milked over 60 lbs. on 2x.
Remember the date and be sure to attend.
For further information write:
L. A. SHUBERT
Auctioneer & Sales Manager,
FRANKLIN, NEW YORK

AYRSHIRE AUCTIONS
ROBERT C. TOWNSEND HERD, COXSACKIE, N. Y.
TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1946
Machinery Sale 10:30 A. M. Cattle Sale 1:00 P. M
36 REGISTERED AYRSHIRES
23 Cows and 1st Calf Heifers, 5 Bred Heifers, 4 Yearlings, 2 Heifer Calves, 2-Yr.-old bull. Herd sires from famous Vista Grande Farm. 18 head Bang's immunized by calfhood vaccination. Herd TB and Bang's Accr'd., tested for both within 30 days. John Deere tractor and complete line of nearly new John Deere equipment also sell.
Ayrshire Sales Service, Box 85, Brandon, Vt.

For Most 4% Milk
Ayrshires are big, economical producers of 4% premium milk
Write for literature and list of breeders near you with stock for sale



Ayrshire Breeders' Ass'n., 85 Center St., Brandon, Vt.
RAISE AYRSHIRES

ADDITIONAL AUCTION SALES ON PAGE 20.

Animal and Poultry needs for

IODINE

are widely recognized

Livestock and poultry needs for Iodine are so widely recognized that most formula feeds today contain it.

Iodine serves as a protection against goiter and related troubles.

The quantity of Iodine needed to supplement a ton of feed is very small but it is highly important. Be sure it is in the feeds you buy. It probably is ... *but it pays to make sure.*

Iodine Educational Bureau, Inc.

221 North La Salle St., Chicago 1, Ill.
120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y

Tincture of Iodine is a farm essential —a safe and reliable germicide. Keep it handy in the house and in the barn.

Now you can CONTROL ext. PARASITES-INSECTS infesting ALL LIVESTOCK—POULTRY and BUILDINGS easily, quickly with the Sensational exclusive different

GAS-ALL-LICE

RESULTS will amaze you, users give it highest endorsement. COVERS large field of CONTROL use, fully guaranteed. If your dealer cannot supply this product at once, include dealer's name—address, order direct, regular size $1.25 U. S. A.; $1.50 Canada, postpaid. Address

GAS-ALL-LICE LABORATORY M6
Cobleskill, N. Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

CHOICE OF LEADING DAIRYMEN
UNADILLA SILO CO. UNADILLA, N.Y.

VAL'S D.D.T. POWDER

53% wettable — simply add water and apply. For buildings, plants, fruit trees, etc.

10% — For cows, horses, dogs. Kills flies, mosquitoes, fleas, lice, ants, ticks, bed bugs, Jap beetles, etc.!

53% — $1.50 per lb. *Prepaid*
10% — $1.00 per lb. *or C.O.D.*

VAL CHEMICAL CO.
41 E. Main St., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW OTTAWA SAW

World's Fastest



BIG FREE BOOK
6 H.P. EASY TO MOVE
Fells trees. Saws big logs, small logs, limbs. Pulley for belt work. Easy to handle, weighs less than lower powered units. FULLY GUARANTEED. Cash in on fuel shortage. Turn wood lots into money. Book Free.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 431 Pine St., Ottawa, Kansas.

DON'T WORRY ABOUT YOUR SEPTIC TANK!
Read the facts in our 12-page pamphlet on "What To Do and What Not To Do With Your Septic Tank" by Reuben Selfridge. Order NOW! $1.00 per copy.
SELFRIDGE PRINTING CO., CLYMER, N. Y.

SAY that you saw the product advertised in
American Agriculturist
when calling on your local dealer

FAO Begins Its Work

By ARTHUR L. DEERING,
Dean of Agriculture, University of Maine.

ANOTHER significant chapter was written in world progress in the historic city of Quebec late last October when the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) held its first meeting there. Delegates and their advisers from 40 nations met to create an organization that would help banish from the earth the fear of hunger and the threat of famine, and give hope to millions of underfed and undernourished people of the world.

FAO is not a relief agency, nor does it expect the peoples of any nation to lower their standards of living in order to help the less advantaged countries. Rather, it hopes that the standard of living of such areas can be raised to a considerable extent by their own efforts. By so doing, they will not only help themselves and become less potent factors for world discord and conflict, but they will reap benefits both in improved social conditions and in the exchange of merchandise with the rest of the world.

An actual example is the case of India, with her population of 400 million. The delegate from India told the FAO conference that the *minimum* adequate diet there costs $84 per year fo each adult, while the average income of the people of India is only $22 per year. No wonder that famine and pestilence occur there yearly! Certain it is that until the income of India's millions can be raised and those two figures brought nearer together, malnutrition and starvation will continue as a regular occurrence.

The U. S. official delegate to the FAO meeting was Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson. In all, there were 35 "advisers" in the United States delegation. Among them were Dr. Howard Tolley, alternate for the Secretary and who was chosen as vice-president of FAO and member of its Executive Committee for three years; four members of Congress; the presidents of the four leading farm organizations, the Grange, Farm Bureau, Farmers' Union, and National Council of Farmers' Cooperatives; three representatives from the Land Grant Colleges; the Federal Director of Extension, M. L. Wilson, and others of equal prominence.

Through the many committees appointed, a proposed program for FAO was developed. My own particular assignment was that as chairman of the Committee on "Education, Extension, and Exchange of Scientific and Technical Information." Eighteen different nations were represented on this committee. They were Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Denmark, France, Haiti, India, Iraq, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Russia, South Africa, and the United States. This and many other committees that worked hard throughout the conference prepared the recommended program for FAO.

Then followed the election of an Executive Committee of 15 and a permanent Director-General, Sir John Orr of Scotland, a world-wide authority on agriculture and nutrition, who has made the following statement relative to what FAO will accomplish:

"If the people of the world are to be fed on a health standard, there must be a great increase in food production. It is estimated that even in relatively well-fed countries, the production of the more expensive foods which are of special value for health will need to be increased from about 15 per cent, in the case of some, to as much as 75 per cent in the case of others.

"To begin with, if food is to be produced on the scale needed, there are literally millions of agricultural implements required, from things like tractors and milking machines for the more advanced countries, to simple hand steel tools and implements to replace the clumsy wooden tools in the backward countries.

"There will, of course, be great expansion of the world food trade, and there are more people engaged in the production and distribution of food than in all other industries put together."

The United States is one of the three leading world powers today. We have taken the initiative in the creation of the United Nations Organization. We are contributing more financially to its support than any other nation. Its future home is to be here on the eastern seaboard. Unquestionably and undeniably, therefore, we are committed to the establishment of an organization to preserve the peace and to improve the lot of mankind throughout the world. We, you and I, must pick up this obligation as citizens of this great country and do our part.

Our boys have won the war. We, and they too, must now win the peace. FAO is one of the agencies of the United Nations by which this objective can be attained. It provides the machinery for the producers and consumers of all nations to cooperate with each other. It is a definite step forward in banishing want and fear from the face of the earth, and WANT AND FEAR are the parents of WAR.

—A. A.—

WHY NOT?

Why hasn't someone developed and promoted the installation of a good fireproof material to put between the stable and hay mow? It would serve the same purpose as fire walls in cities.

It seems to me that it should not be very much trouble nor should it be expensive to apply a good fireproof and insulating material in the hay mow floor above the stable. In innumerable instances, it would slow the progress of the fire so that the livestock could be saved. In some cases, it might retard the fire so that it could be brought under control before the building was totally destroyed.

The specifications for such a material would be:

1. Fireproof—of course.
2. Insulating—so that the material on the other side would not burn.
3. Not too heavy—so it could be installed over the stable.
4. Not too rigid—so it could be used in old barns.
5. Economical—to be within the reach of the majority of farmers.

Fireproofing of this kind, added to precautions against fires would be a big help in conserving our farm resources.—*H. T. S., Mass.*

HIDDEN NAMES GAME

Hidden IN BETWEEN advertisements in this issue are names and addresses of several subscribers, picked at random from our circulation lists. In each case we have "scrambled" (that is, rearranged) the letters in the last name, but the initials and address are unchanged. See if you can unscramble the last names and identify the persons.

If you find your own name, you can win $1.00 by writing to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and claiming the dollar for finding your name. *Remember that only the bearer of the hidden name can claim the dollar!*

CARBOLA-DDT
INSECT-KILLING AND GERM-KILLING WHITE PAINT

KILLS FLIES AND GERMS IN BARNS

In Carbola-DDT (2% DDT) you have a guaranteed residual FLY KILLER that remains active for months when applied as a paint in cow barns. In addition, you get the germ-killing disinfection which prevents Bangs disease, tuberculosis and other diseases. Dries white; meets Board of Health requirements. One or two paintings a year. Costs approximately 3 cents to treat 25 square feet. More expensive DDT not necessary to kill flies—2% in Carbola-DDT does it.

DON'T LET THOSE CHICKS DIE!

Paint and disinfect your poultry houses before you put in chicks, using the old reliable Carbola which destroys, on contact, disease germs, such as diphtheria, roup, cholera, that take so many birds in untreated brooders and poultry houses. Simply mix Carbola-DDT in water and brush or spray on walls or other surfaces. Dust floors, dropping boards, nests with dry powder to kill germs and to keep down ammonia. Rub powder into feathers to destroy lice. Used by agricultural colleges, hatcheries and thousands of farmers.

Ask dealer for economical 50-lb. bag
1 lb. 25¢, 5 lb. 80¢, 10 lb. $1.35, 25 lb. $3.00, 50 lb. $5.50

Write for handy egg record chart
CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
Established 1916
Natural Bridge 111, N. Y.

John Albrouf, Argyle, N. Y.

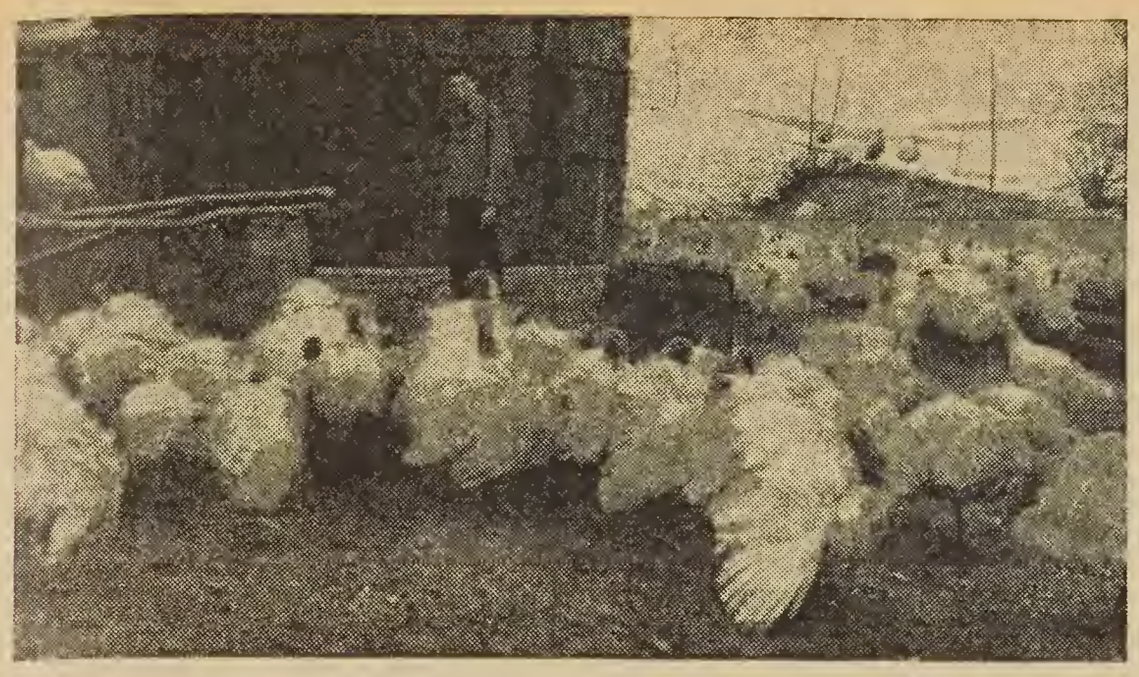
CATTLE AUCTIONS
Under Management of
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

Western New York Holstein Club Invitational Sale
MONDAY, APRIL 22
Fair Grounds, HAMBURG, Erie Co., N. Y.
60 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
T.B. Accredited, negative, many calfhood vaccinated.
30 Milking Cows, 10 Open Heifers, 10 Heifers due in Fall, 5 Yearling Bulls, 1 Proven Sire
All hand-picked by Adrian Personius, Ithaca, N. Y., who travelled 1,000 miles and selected from 40 herds in four counties.
Sale starts at 12:30 P. M., held in a tent.
FOR REAL DAIRY COWS, COME TO THIS SALE.
HOWARD MAC INTYRE Pres., PERRY, N. Y.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer MEXICO, N. Y.

AN ESTATE DISPERSAL
In Heated Sale Pavilion
EARLVILLE, MADISON COUNTY, N. Y.
THURSDAY, APRIL 11 at 11 A. M. Dinner at noon.
THE ALLEN GILBERT ESTATE HERD FROM MANNSVILLE, JEFFERSON COUNTY, N. Y.
60 Registered Holstein Cattle
T.B. Accredited, negative, calfhood vaccinated since 1941, examined for pregnancy, mastitis tested.
40 Milking Cows, including strictly fresh or heavy, 5 Fall Cows
16 Yearlings and 2-year-olds, part bred and open.
5 Fall Heifer Calves.
25 daughters by a son of an 832 lb. fat cow.
Herd established 35 years ago, all home raised.
Good blood lines, good cattle that you will buy for very reasonable prices in their every-day clothes.
TRUCKS ARRANGED FOR.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer MEXICO, N. Y.

WESTERN NEW YORK DISPERSAL
Reedhill Farm, Noted Herd
65 Registered Holsteins
THURSDAY, APRIL 18, ARCADE, N. Y.
T.B. Accredited, Bang Approved, eligible to go anywhere. Herd features noted Carnation Defiance whose 7 nearest dams average 1,000 lbs. fat. 30 progeny selling. Herd Test and Advanced Registry records up to 883 lbs. fat. Daughters of many famous sires.
40 Milkers (26 due in March and April, 14 fresh and bred for fall)
18 yearlings, bred and open.
5 Heifer Calves, 10 bulls of all ages.
Complete Line of Farm and Dairy Equipment.
Sale held in a tent starting at 10 A.M., lunch served.
J. ALLEN FUSCA, Owner, ARCADE, N. Y.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer MEXICO, N. Y.

Riverside Dispersal
Monday, April 15, Outskirts of Cortland, N.Y., on Kellogg Ave.
165 Registered Holstein Cattle
T.B. Accredited, Bang Certified, calfhood vaccinated for past 2 years.
80 MILKING COWS, 25 OPEN HEIFERS, 25 BRED HEIFERS, 5 BULLS, 30 HEIFER CALVES
Herd founded over one-half century ago by late O. U. Kellogg. AR tested for many years with numerous records over 800 lb. fat on 3 time milking, all now on 2 time milking, under average conditions.
Rich in blood of the famous $4,000 Carnation Mistland Ormsby, a wonderful bred offering,—a marvelous herd of cattle in excellent condition, free from blemishes.
NEW YORK STATE'S GREATEST SPRINGTIME DISPERSAL OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer MEXICO, N. Y.



Frank Plummer, 18, is in charge of hatching 16,000 turkey eggs on his dad's farm at East Homer, N. Y.

A Modern Turkey Factory

FOR YEARS I've known that turkeys are nervous, temperamental birds with a reputation of being hard to raise. Over in Steuben County, N. Y., I learned that turkeys were responsible for American Airlines planes, bound between Buffalo and New York, climbing to an altitude of 1500 feet above the highest hill in the Town of Fremont.

Fremont boasts some of the highest land in the county and on top of the highest was a turkey farm that lost a lot of birds when they became overexcited at the noise of the passing planes. The Airline issued higher altitude orders and the death rate in the flock went down!

But that wasn't the reason I stopped at the Dwight Plummer Poultry Farm as I was driving along the Truxton Valley near East Homer in Cortland County. I saw a large flock of White Hollands ranging near the barn and suddenly wondered what people did with turkey feathers!

Mr. Plummer wasn't home but his wife and son, Frank, 18, gave me the answer and told me lots more I didn't know about turkeys.

Hatching 16,000 Turkeys

Mrs. Plummer's father, Frank Henry, ran the turkey farm five or six years before the Plummers took over six years ago. Mr. Plummer has added a 95 acre breeding farm to the original 110 acres and expects to produce 16,000 poults this year. They started hatching March 10 and new batches will keep going through the new 7,500-egg electric incubator until June.

Of these poults, Plummer will keep 6,000 for the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets and will sell 10,000 to other growers. He specializes in the pure strain White Hollands but does raise a few of the more colorful Broad Breasted Bronze variety.

He keeps 500 hens for breeding purposes. They are housed in the redesigned barns from the start of the laying season in January until the breeding season is over. One hundred of his choicest Toms are also housed in the barns, divided one Tom to 10 hens with a Tom in reserve for each group.

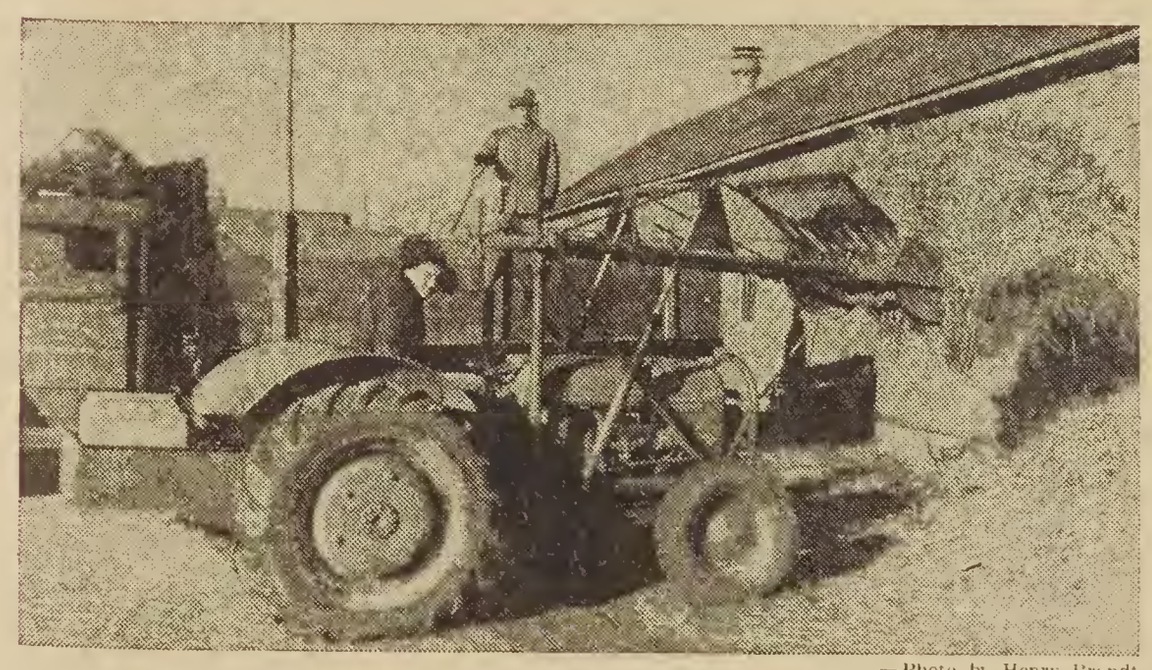
Son Frank, discharged from the Navy last December, is in charge of the hatching job and looks to Prof. E. Y. Smith, Cornell poultry specialist, for expert turkey knowledge when he bumps into problems he can't solve.

Lowering Mortality

By working closely with the College of Agriculture and adhering strictly to the pullorum blood testing program, the Plummers have, in the three years their birds have been blood tested, reduced the mortality rate from 40% to something less than 25%. Needless to say, this saving of 15% of their poults has made a substantial difference in the profit and loss columns of the farm ledger!

A good lien, Frank told me, starts

(*Continued on Page 22*)



—Photo by Henry Brandt.

Michael Stachnik, Seatuck Cove Poultry Farm, Speonk, Long Island, N. Y., uses this power lift fork for cleaning his duck houses. The fork was built at a Riverhead garage, and has made an enormous saving in time and labor. The machine is so maneuverable that it can be used inside the houses and little hand work is necessary in scraping out corners.

Most Long Island duck farmers have surplus manure which they sell to vegetable farmers. This power fork will load a large truck like the one shown in the picture in a few minutes' time. This machine should be equally useful for loading a manure spreader on a dairy farm. Mr. Stachnik also has a power lift scoop which he uses for loading his dump truck with sand for sanding his duck houses and duck pens.



They supply Calcium for building sound egg shells; they also help grind the feed

Lime Crest Calcite Crystals are fed like grit and do the grinding job of grit. And, as they grind they slowly dissolve and release a steady flow of calcium for building sound egg shells and meeting all other needs for this essential mineral element.

Ask your feed dealer for Lime Crest Calcite Crystals or write for FREE SAMPLES — a penny postal card will do.

LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CORPORATION OF AMERICA · Box 141, Newton, New Jersey

PREVENT... COCCIDIOSIS LOSSES

With *Dr. Salsbury's*

REN-O-SAL

Easy to Use
Drinking Water Medicine



Now *you* can *prevent* the spread of dreaded *cecal (bloody) coccidiosis* in chickens with Dr. Salsbury's Ren-O-Sal, a *new kind* of drinking water medicine. *Reduced losses* in thousands of flocks last year.

At the *first signs* of *cecal coccidiosis*, give your flock Ren-O-Sal tablets according to directions on the package. *Convenient, easy to use. Safe* in any waterer—even metal. *Economical.*

Don't risk losses. It's *so easy* to *prevent* the spread of *cecal (bloody) coccidiosis* in chickens with Dr. Salsbury's Ren-O-Sal. *Tonic benefits* also promote *faster growth, quicker maturity, earlier egg production.* Ask for *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Ren-O-Sal, in *economy size package*, at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores, *now.*

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Service
•
Double-Purpose
• • DRINKING WATER • • •
MEDICINE
(1) Stimulates GROWTH
(2) Prevents
CECAL COCCIDIOSIS

HATCHERY FOR SALE

On account of ill health, will sell my well known hatchery. About 70,000 egg capacity, including a 52,000 steel tray Smith, long brooder houses, large duck pond, good turkey platforms.

E. F. GURLT
FAIRVIEW HATCHERY, THERESA, N. Y.

RAISE TURKEYS THE NEW WAY

Write for free information explaining how to make up to $3,000.00 in your own backyard.
Address: NATIONAL TURKEY INSTITUTE, Dept. 177, Columbus, Kansas

TURKEY POULTS

TURKEY POULTS
Broad Breasted Bronze
WHITE HOLLAND
Early Developing, Vigorous Poults.
All Hatched from Our Own Flocks.
N.Y.-U.S. Approved.
PULLORUM CLEAN
TIMERMAN'S TURKEY FARM & HATCHERY
Clifton H. Timerman
LA FARGEVILLE, N. Y.

William Tishm, R. 1, Ancramdale, N. Y.

Broad Breasted "BRONZE"
TURKEY POULTS
"Pioneer Strain" — Contest Winners.
DAY-OLD AND STARTED CHICKS
New Hampshires and big type White Leghorns 5 to 7 lbs. Also White and Barred Rocks, Crossbreeds, Sex-Link. White and Black Giants. Bloodtested.
POULTRY EQUIPMENT & BROODER STOVES
WARNER ELECTRIC BROODERS
Prefabricated BROODER HOUSES
Discount for Discharged Veterans
ELECTRIC BROODERS $7.95
500 Watt, Automatic, 40" square
IT'S ONLY $6.95
with order for 100 Chicks.
Free Folder on request. WRITE TODAY.
Steelman's Poultry Farm
Box 80, LANSDALE, PA.

U.S.D.A.—SMALL WHITE POULTS
Write today.
Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

DUCKS

DUCKLINGS MAMMOTH PEKINS from Vigorous Stock
HARRY BURNHAM, NORTH COLLINS, NEW YORK.

MEADOWBROOK IMPERIAL MAMMOTH PEKINS
Bigger, Faster-growing for Bigger, Faster profits.
25—$7.50, 50—$14.00, 100—$26.00.
"Ducks for Profit" free with order. Prepaid.
Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist.*

Wonderful Success

Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers. Read her experience in her own words: "Dear Sir: I think I must be one of the very first to use Walko Tablets. Some 35 years ago when I started raising chicks I saw Walko Tablets advertised as an aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water. I tried a package for my baby chicks with happiest results. I have depended on Walko Tablets ever since." Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Danger of Disease Among Baby Chicks

Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your flock before you are aware. Use preventive methods—use Walko Tablets. For over forty years thousands of poultry raisers have depended upon them. You, too, can rely on Walko Tablets as a valuable antiseptic to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 50c, $1.00, $2.50 and $4.00.

Walker Remedy Company
Dept. 406, Waterloo, Iowa

WHITE LEGHORNS
PROMPT DELIVERY! ORDER FROM THIS AD!

4 Wk. Old Pullets	4 Wk. Old Broilers	Day Old Broilers
$30.00 per 100 FOB Sedalia	$15.00 per 100 FOB Sedalia	$2.95 per 100 Cash with order

Price will not go lower — may have to be higher. Rush order NOW! Catalog Free!

RICE LEGHORN FARMS
Box 401 Sedalia, Missouri

HELM'S *Egg-Line* CHICKS

Years of high quality improvement. AAA Chicks, 200-339 egg ROP sired. U. S. Pullorum Controlled. Leading breeds. Four world records in U. S. Egg Contests. Reasonable prices. Prompt delivery. Free catalog.
ILLINOIS HATCHERY, Box 125, Metropolis, Illinois.

TRUTT'S BABY CHICKS

Prompt Shipment. Cash or C.O.D.	100 Unsexed	100 Pullets	100 Ckls.
Large Eng. White Leghorns	$ 9.50	$20.00	$ 2.00
Barred & White Rocks	11.00	17.00	8.00
Rock-Red, Sex linked	11.00	17.00	8.00
N. H. Reds & Rock-Red Cross, AAA	14.00	20.00	8.00

4 wk. old N. H. Reds, Str. Run, AAA grade, $30.-100, Heavy assorted $10.-100. 95% Guarantee on Sexed Pullets.
TRUTT'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Box A, Hummels Wharf, Penna.

FOSSELMAN'S CHICKS

Sexing Guar. 95% accurate. Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid	Non-Sex per 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Hanson Sired White Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$ 2.00
Bar. or Wh. Rocks or R. I. Reds	13.00	17.00	12.00
Rock-Red Cross, Wh. Wyandottes	13.00	17.00	12.00
New Hampshire Reds	14.00	18.00	12.00

Heavy Mix $12. Breeders Bloodtested. 100% live del. guaranteed. Order Direct or Write for Free Circular.
COUNTRY HATCHERY. Box 91, McAlisterville, Pa.

ROSELAWN CHICKS

100% Live del. Guar. Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid.	100 Unsexed	100 Plts.	100 Ckls.
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$ 9.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
Buff Minorcas	11.00	22.00	5.00
Bar. & W. Rox. S. C. Reds	9.50	16.00	13.00
N. H. Reds and Buff Orps.	14.00	18.00	14.00

H. Mix $8.50-100. Breeders Bloodtested. Order from ad or write for Free Catalog. Pullets 95% Guaranteed.
ROSELAWN CHICK FARM. Dept. A, McAlisterville, Pa.

R.O.P. U. S. SIRED TESTED CHICKS
Started Pullets, BARRON and HOLLYWOOD strain. Write for Free circular and prices.
FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. I, Richfield, Pa.

SUNNYBROOK CHICKS



All Breeders U. S. Approved—Officially Pullorum Controlled

STARTED CHICKS
Three weeks and up. Thousands available—reared under ideal open range and housing conditions. 5 popular breeds, also crosses.

SEXED PULLETS
20,000 various ages, day old and up. All from stock bred for egg production, full of health and vitality. Good future profits for you.

BABY CHICKS
from one of the finest poultry plants in East—365 acres of fine shaded ranges and buildings with every facility for quality stock. Hatches weekly all year. Be sure to place your
ORDER WELL IN ADVANCE
NEW HAMPSHIRES • R.I. REDS
WHITE LEGHORNS • WHITE ROCKS
BARRED ROCKS • CROSSES

Write for free folder and prices today.



SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
A. HOWARD FINGAR, Owner.
Box A, Phone 504, Hudson, N. Y.

SCHWEGLER'S World's Record Winning Chicks *AVAILABLE the Year Around!*

20 World's Records

FOR SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BREDS" THEY PAY BETTER FOR BROILERS, HEAVIES OR EGGS—You can own chicks directly descended from stock that has made us 20 World's Records. Breeding like this makes you more money. They grow faster for broilers, have greater livability as layers, and produce lots of large eggs. All flocks headed by males directly related to 200 to 324 egg record pedigreed females. Many of these females are 2 to 3 years old which means stronger chicks.

ATTENTION DISCHARGED VETERANS—Special discounts for you on chicks, supplies and equipment. Ask us about this special offer.

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Large Type White Leghorns	$12.00	$22.00	$ 3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	14.00
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Twenty-nine years of Breeding and Hatching Experience. Assures you the highest quality at reasonable prices. Live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Write for FREE circular.

Pullets Guar. 95% accurate	Per 100	100	100
BIG R.O.P. FOUNDATION	St. Run	Plts.	Ckls.
Grade AA WHITE LEGHORNS	$11.00	$22.00	$4.00
Grade A White Leghorns	10.00	20.00	2.00
White or Barred Rocks	14.00		
New Hampshires	15.00	Straight Run	
Heavy assorted for broilers	11.00	Only.	

Less than 100, add 1c per chick. Also started chicks.
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BIG BARRON ENGLISH LEGHORNS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
Official Penna. State Bloodtested, Extra Quality, Better Hatched, Profit-Bred Chicks. Sexed or Straight Run. Top Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Can ship C.O.D. Mating List. Prices free.
Noll's Poultry Farm, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

BLOODTESTED BABY CHICKS

100% Live Del. Sexed 95% Gr. Hatches Mon. & Thurs.	Str. 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
White, Black and Brown Leghorns	$10.00	$17.50	$3.00
Br., Wh., Buff Rox	10.90	16.00	9.00
N.H. Reds, Red-Rock & Rock-Red Cross	11.90	17.00	9.00

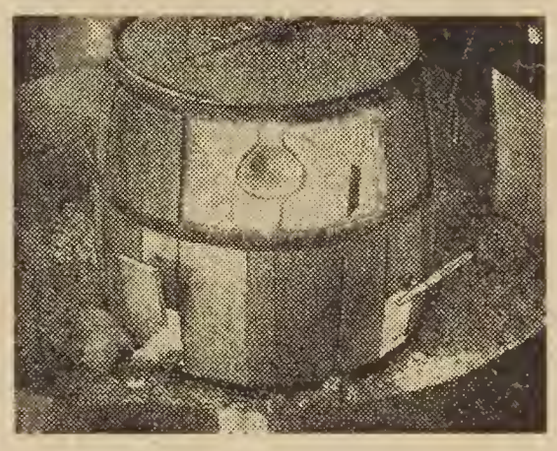
Add $2.00 per 100 for AAA Grade. From 12,000 Bloodtested Breeders. Antigen Test.
LeVAN'S CHICKERY. Box A, Bloomsburg, Pa., R. I.

A Home-Made Barrel Chick-Brooder

By FORREST B. WRIGHT.

ANYONE who wants to raise a few chickens in the backyard to put in the freezer-locker or to can, will find this barrel-brooder inexpensive and convenient. It was made and tried out experimentally at Cornell last spring. A brood of 25 chicks was cared for in it as successfully as in other types of brooders.

The brooder was made from a sugar barrel and heated by a bulb suspended from the top. The barrel was cut off about 8 inches on the open end, four staves were cut out as shown to make the doors. The doors were hinged with leather or canvas. In the center of the



top is a ⅜" hole for the rubber cord and three 1" holes for ventilation.

The window is desirable for easy observation of the behavior of the chicks, but is not essential. A window the width of one stave would be adequate. The window is covered with cellophane.

A porcelain socket on the end of the cord takes the lamp. A loose knot in the cord on top of the hover supports the lamp and provides a means of adjusting the height.

In cold weather a 150 watt lamp should be used. In mild weather 100 watts or less will be adequate. The reflector type of lamp shown in the picture is quite satisfactory, but ordinary mazda lamps can be used. With mazda lamps a reflector should be used to reflect the heat downward onto the chicks. The lamp should be approximately 11 inches above the litter for the first few days.

As this type of brooder uses radiant heat, a long period of preheating is unnecessary. Set the brooder on the litter, turn on the lamp, and put the chicks in as soon as the litter is warm under the lamp. If the weather is cold, the doors can be kept closed for the first day or two after the chicks are in and on cold nights.

If the chicks tend to bunch under the lamp, lower the lamp a little. If they crowd to the outer wall, raise the lamp. There should be a small spot in the center under the lamp that is too warm for the chicks at all times. The chicks will adjust themselves to a comfortable temperature by moving toward or away from this warm spot.

Feed and water can be placed inside the barrel for a day or two. Water will not freeze inside. If there are floor drafts, two doors on the drafty side can be closed. A fence around the barrel helps reduce drafts and keeps the chicks near the barrel.

—A. A.—

A Modern Turkey Factory

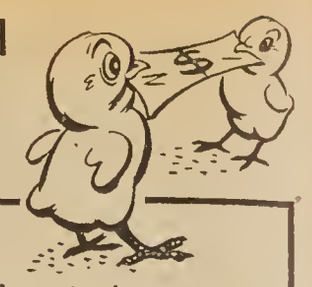
(*Continued from Page* 21)

laying late in January and lays about 60 eggs during the ensuing four months. Hens hit laying peaks of 80% production about three times during this season. All eggs are kept for hatching.

Poults go under oil and electric

(*Continued on opposite page*)

"WE STRETCH THE DOLLAR"



"We Kerr Chicks cost only a penny or two more than ordinary chicks. BUT we lay more and larger eggs—plump up quickly for broilers and roasters."
240-acre breeding farm. 120,000 breeders blood-tested annually for B.W.D. (pullorum) by slow tube agglutination method. Fair dealings for 38 years. 100% live delivery. Advance order discount. Free Poultry Raisers' Guide, price list.



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SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS.
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GOOD FROM ANY ANGLE

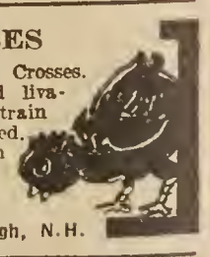
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from high record trapnested, bloodtested stock; imported and bred this strain for 30 years. Sexed or Unsexed chicks. Free circular.
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White Leghorns for larger profits. Pullets or Str. run. 100% live del. P.P. Write for circular and Discount.
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Big white eggs. Healthiest breed. No cannibalism. Cir. free. A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, Pittstown, New Jersey.

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Ours is a strictly private flock—one breed, one farm, one supervision. EVERY Breeder is Mass.-U.S. Pullorum Clean. Every chick and every hatching egg we sell, represents

THE CREAM OF 18,000 BREEDERS

Remember, you can get our "distinctive" Quality Reds ONLY from Wooltop Farm!

We also offer top quality Rock-Hamp Cross Chicks.

Write today for the full story in our descriptive catalog. It's FREE.

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THE CHICK AND YOU

The story of Henley's Hatchery describing the painstaking experimenting and careful research that has produced chicks bred for vigor in the hardy Maine climate makes good reading for the poultryman that needs hardy U. S. Pullorum Clean chicks.

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HENLEY'S HATCHERY
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MECHANIC FALLS, MAINE

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The Sensational Clem-Cross sex-linked pullets are proving themselves real profit makers. Clements Reds, Barred Rocks and Barred Cross are also "way ahead" in the money-making characteristics. Maine-U. S. Pullorum Clean. Write today for free catalog. Be sure of the best—at a reasonable price.

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Cash or C.O.D.	Non-Sexed Plts. 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
S. C. Hanson or Gasson			
Special Mated White Leghorns	$12.00	$22.00	$3.00
Large Eng. S. C. White Leghorns	11.00	20.00	3.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	13.00
N. H. Reds (SPECIAL AAA)	15.00	20.00	14.00
Red-Rock Cross	15.00	20.00	14.00
Heavy Mixed	11.00	----	----

All Breeders Blood Tested. Post-Paid. Sexing guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for our NEW 1946 Catalog and Price List. Hatches Monday and Thursday of each week. **CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Penna.**

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All Breeders carefully culled and Blood Tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new Catalog. Satisfaction and Safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.— Will Ship C.O.D. Postage Paid.	Unsex'd 100	Pul'ts 100	Ckls. 100
White Leghorns, Leading Strains	$10.00	$18.00	$1.75
Wh. & Bl. Leghorns, Grade A Matings	15.00	25.00	3.00
Br. Buff, Bl. Leg. & Anconas	11.00	18.00	3.00
Barred White and Buff Rocks	13.00	18.00	10.00
New Hampshires & Rock-Red Cross	13.00	18.00	10.00
Spec. Reds & B. Rocks, Grade A	15.00	25.00	15.00
H. Assorted, when available	9.00	15.00	8.00

Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 25th year. **ULSH POULTRY FARM,** Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.



Mottled Ancona Chicks

"The breed with the Atomic laying power" of large white eggs on less feed than any other breed of Poultry. As Hatched or Sexed. Catalog FREE. Write

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BIG, RUGGED WHITE LEGHORNS

Heavy producers of large, white eggs. Non-sexed $10 and $11 per 100; Pullets $20 and $22 per 100; Cockerels $3 per 100. Barred or White Rocks $14; Pullets $17; Cockerels $12 per 100. 4 Week Old Pullets.

C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM, Box 37, Richfield, Pennsylvania

TOM BARRON CHICKS

We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Hens mated with males from R.O.P. hens. Low Prices on Str. Run Chicks and Pullets. Ckls. $3.-100. **NORTH SIDE POULTRY FARM,** Box A, Richfield, Pa.

Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist.*

(*Continued from opposite page*)

brooder stoves on the Plummer farm. Temperatures must be just right, ranging downward from 95 degrees for newly-hatched poults. Those born early in the season remain in the brooder about 8 weeks then, as weather permits, are allowed out on wire bottom "sun porches". Even the earliest are usually out ranging on the ground soon after 10 weeks.

Proving Pasture

About 40 acres of the original farm are used for range purposes at the rate of 10 acres a year. Fertility is maintained by growing oats and buckwheat for three years after a field has been used as range, and plowing under the straw. Cornell Poultry Pasture Mixture is sowed for the ranging year. Due to the unfavorable season, oats and buckwheat were plowed under last year without harvesting.

The pasture diet is supplemented with a regular turkey mash and only a small part of the necessary grain is raised on the farm, primarily to keep the land up, as the care of so many birds doesn't leave much time for other work for the Plummers and two hired men. Daughters Jean, 14, and Marion, 16, both stay busy too, Jean specializing in operating the tractor for haying. A few cows are kept for milk and milk products for family use.

During the holiday dressing time, from 30 to 35 people are hired to prepare 4,000 birds for direct-to-consumer sales in surrounding cities.

The feathers? They are sold to a company that uses the light, fluffy body ones for pillows. The tail feathers go into milady's hats, arrows for the boy's bow, and dusters. Feathers should average a half pound from hens and three-quarters of a pound from Toms. Anyway, the Plummers are paid enough for their feathers to take care of all the dressing costs.

—*James Hall.*

—A. A.—

WHAT TYPE ROOSTS?

A reader feels that hens know best what is the most comfortable type of poultry roost. He writes that when he built a poultry house, he took the advice of many large producers and put in all 2 by 2's for roosts. Some time later he needed some 2 by 2's for a special purpose and took them out and replaced them with round poles. Later he took out some more 2 by 2's and replaced them with 1 by 4's on edge.

With all three types of roosts available, he finds that the chickens pick first the 1 by 4's on edge, and crowd close on them every night. Their next choice is the 2 by 2's, and the round poles are sometimes empty.—*I. W. D.*

REDBIRD FARM

TRAPNESTED & PEDIGREED STRAINS
Bred for MORE and LARGER Eggs
All Breeders STATE Tested

Make sure of healthy, strong birds that will grow rapidly and mature quickly. Hatched from eggs produced on our own farm, the result of 34 years of careful breeding for vigor, and for meat and egg production.

R. I. REDS, our original strain. Official records up to 334 eggs for year.

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ROCK-RED CROSS, for broilers . . . **NEW HAMPSHIRES,** all-purpose.

98% Livability Guaranteed First Four Weeks on Champion Grade-A and Grade-B CHICKS

Write for new Catalog and Spring prices.

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RELIABLE CHICKS: Barred Rocks, White Rocks and White Leghorns $13.00 per 100. Special New England N. H. Reds $15.00 per 100. All from State tube tested breeders. Hatching weekly. Order now.

WEST DENTON HATCHERY
Phone 140 Denton, Maryland

"Send Me the Same Kind Again"

"The chicks did exceptionally well. Send me the same kind again," writes Mrs. Janet Summerville, Powassan.

That's the kind of letter we like to get—and we get a lot of them! For example, here's one from Malcolm Heatherington, Loretto: "Best looking chicks I have ever had. I am hoping to get 500 more."

Mrs. Ambrose Hutt, Pakenham, reports: "I got 200 last spring, and they certainly were wonderful birds. I would like to order again this spring."

Wilfred Wade, Ancaster, writes about a bunch of cockerels: "The 500 B.R. and 500 N. H. certainly did well for me. I marketed them at 15 to 16 weeks at an average weight of 5 lbs."



Wouldn't chicks of the kind that bring us letters like these look good in your brooder house? Just drop us a postcard with your name and address, and we'll send you our illustrated catalogue. Wide selection of breeds, cross-breds, sex-links . . . sexed and non-sexed.

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Chicks for the commercial poultry farmer—who supplies fancy quality eggs and meat to his buyers—demands an extra profit for extra livability, early maturity and top-grade quality.

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No order too small or too large

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All Breeders Blood Tested	100 Str.	100 Plts.	100 Ckls.
Large Type Wh. Leg.	$12.00	$22.00	$ 2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks	14.00	18.00	10.00
N. H. Reds, Special	17.00	24.00	10.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00	16.00	8.00

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Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

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Black Minorcas	11.00	20.00	3.00
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Heavy Mix $13.-100; ASSORTED BROILER CHIX $11.-100. Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. 100% live delivery. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. **C. P. Leister Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.**

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Special AA Grade	Non-Sexed Per 100	Pullets Per 100	Ckls. Per 100
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Special A Grade Wh. Leghorns	11.00	20.00	4.00
Black Minorcas	14.00	24.00	6.00
Barred Rocks	14.00	18.00	14.00
White Rocks	15.00	18.00	15.00
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Heavy Mix, no sex guar., $12.00-100. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post prepaid.

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HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS and BROWN LEGHORNS	Unsexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
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N. H. Reds (SPECIAL AAA)	15.00	18.00	14.00
Assorted	10.00	13.00	10.00

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Hatches Mon. & Thur. Order from ad or write for Catalog. 100% live del. We Pay Postage. Cash or C.O.D.

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Cash or C.O.D., Post Paid 100% live arrival guar.	Non-Sex Per 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
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AAA Hanson Mating Wh. Leg.	12.00	22.00	3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox. Wh. Wyand.	14.00	18.00	14.00
Red-Roeks & Rock-Red Cross	14.00	18.00	14.00
AAA N. H. Reds (Specials)	16.00	24.00	14.00

4 wk. old Wh. Leg. Plts. 40c ea. shipped Exp. Coll. Sex guar. 95%. Hatched in modern electric incubators from free range tested breeders. Order direct or write for Free Photo Catalog.
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CHIX CHIX

COCKERELS $3.00 PER 100.

Our 32nd year of Breeding Juniata Leghorns. Bred for size, type and egg production. Write for our large Catalog showing actual photos of our Farm and Breeders. UNSEXED $10. & $11. per 100; PULLETS $20. & $22. per 100.

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SUNNY SLOPE CHICKS

Shipped Prepaid Parcel Post Cash or C.O.D.	Str. 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Eng. White Leghorns	$ 9.50	$19.00	$4.00
Barred Rocks	11.50	16.00	12.00
White Rocks and R. I. Reds	12.00	16.50	12.50
Special N. H. Reds direct from N. E.	14.00	19.00	14.00
Special Rock-Red Cross direct from N.E.	14.00	19.00	14.00
Mixed Chicks	8.00	12.00	6.00

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100% del. Cash or C.O.D. (Pullets Guar. 95%)	STR. 100	PLTS. 100	CKLS. 100
Special Mating White Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$ 2.00
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H. Mix $11. Breeders Blood Tested. Free Cir. Postpaid.
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A MINERAL FEED SUPPLEMENT



MINRALTONE IS DESIGNED FOR BOTH PRODUCTION AND GROWTH ANIMALS

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Established 1899



Left to right, standing: Bernard C. Snyder, Instructor; Douglas Tryon, Robert Lewis and William Shirley. Seated: Edwin Robbins, Stanley Minier, John Hollis, Alan Groves, Lloyd Bumpus.

FFA BOYS BUY HOLSTEINS

EIGHT members of the Vocational Agriculture class at the Sandy Creek, N. Y., Central School have recently purchased purebred Holstein heifers to raise as the foundation for future herds. The boys and their instructor, B. C. Snyder, attended two important herd dispersals held at Earlville, N. Y., last fall, and bought four heifers at each sale. At the John H. Coulter Dispersal on October 15, they purchased four head, three of them daughters of "Dunloggin Fond Homestead", who is a son of "Dunloggin Fond Memory" from the 919-lb. "Dunloggin Sunday Morn", the other a daughter of "Artis Denver King", a bull of Van Horne Farms breeding. Then at the Mahedo Farm Dispersal they bought four more.

The boys were assisted in financing their project by the First National Bank of Lacona, each boy signing a note for his loan and no other signature being required. The boys plan to keep these heifers as foundation stock and to repay the loans by earning money in various ways. It is still to be decided whether the boys buy a bull for their joint use when the heifers come of breeding age or whether they will take advantage of some of the artificial insemination opportunities in New York State.

More Oats Per Acre

(*Continued from Page* 1)

that can usually be profitably substituted for them.

Since a considerable acreage of oats is utilized for hay and pasture in the Northeast, a note of caution should be thrown out in regard to the use of Victland for this purpose. They are definitely not a forage oat. Late maturing oats of the Swedish type, such as Victory, are much more desirable for this purpose.

Sow Early

Although the variety chosen is an important factor in the yield obtained, it is not the only factor influencing yields. Good yields are sometimes secured from rather inferior varieties when other conditions are favorable. Early sowing, good land, and fertilization all have a bearing on yields.

Early sowing has often been listed as the most important single factor influencing oat yields. This appears to be true so far as "rust susceptible" varieties go and is certainly important in the case of the early ripening rust-resistant varieties, although these do tolerate late sowing better. The best time to sow oats is usually the first day in the spring that the soil can be worked without injury to its physical condition.

Grass Seed

As a general rule, the northeastern farmer does not have much choice as to what field goes into oats. If he does have a choice, that is if he is planting more than one annual crop, the other crop will usually get the best field. Oats are generally sown on the fields to be seeded to hay or pasture mixtures. Since this is true, more consideration should be given to providing fertilizer for the seeding than for the oats, as hay is the most important crop in the dairy farm rotation. The failure of a seeding is a much more serious financial loss than some reduction in the yield of oats. The failure of a seeding is likely to result in a hay shortage, which is a serious thing on a dairy farm.

For unseeded oats for grain, fertilizer recommendations generally emphasize superphosphate where the land was heavily manured the year before and mixtures like 6-18-6, 4-12-4, 4-12-8, and 3-12-6 where little or no manure was applied the previous year. The usual rates suggested are from 200 to 300 pounds to the acre.

Where the oats are seeded, the recommended fertilizer rates are usually from 300 to 500 pounds. For the seeding to catch well, an adequate supply of both phosphoric acid and potash is essential. On some of the more productive soils the previous suggestions at the heavier rate are satisfactory. There are many soils, though, where more potash can be applied to advantage for the seeding. For such conditions, mixtures like 0-20-20, 0-14-14, 0-16-8 are often advisable. Only in instances where the oats are to be pastured off or cut for hay is much nitrogen recommended. This is not because oats do not respond to nitrogen but because lodging is usually worse where it is used in quantity. Where oats lodge badly, the full yield of grain can seldom be harvested and the seeding may be smothered.

—A. A.—

POST-WAR PLANNING FOR SMALL FARMS

I ATTENDED a farm management meeting recently with Prof. Van Hart (very capable) in charge. Most of the time was spent discussing the post-war position of small one and two-man farms.

This, to me, is most important, because it applies to so many of us who are trying to figure out a post-war plan with high cost labor, machinery, and things we have to buy, yet with a possible reduction in the price of things we sell. Anyway, these are things that I am thinking about:

(1) Cash Crops. More cash crops

(*Continued on opposite page*)

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(*Continued from opposite page*)

mean more labor, more machinery, and more money, so they are out.

(2) Hay. Every year I see so much uncut hay around that at least more of it can be cut, particularly by the little man. If storage space is short, as in my case, it can still be chopped.

(3) Pastures. I also see so much unfenced land around that I am sure more of it can be used as pasture.

(4) Silage. If I have no money to build another silo, or if I have no silo, more corn can still be planted for grain.

(5) Buildings. Most small farm barns are full up.

(6) Big highly mechanized farms seem always to buy, and never raise, their heifer replacements.

(7) Fortunately, cheap sheds that can be kept dry are all that is needed for young non-producing livestock. In fact they are better than tight, expensive, closed up, warm barns.

There are many reasons why growing these little, young animals into almost mature animals can be an attractive opportunity for the small farmer in this post-war period. It is giving him an opportunity of improving his own land at practically no cost. These young animals are in the pasture while he is working in the fields, and are not taken inside until he has to come inside. This also applies to a ewe flock.

Artificial insemination can give him better bred animals to raise. Big mechanical farms will probably increase in numbers, and this, coupled with community sales and home food lockers, will give an added outlet for the young grown animal. Perhaps best of all it can be done without much capital and on a scale only dependent upon the energy of the individual small farm owner.

Livestock can again become the backbone of the small farmer and his family, and in this post-war period and in the years to come, it can successfully compete with the big mechanical farms that go intensively into cash crops and dairying.

—*J. F. ("Doc") Roberts.*

—A. A.—

LIVESTOCK SALES

HOLSTEINS

April 9—Hallstead, Pa., Lawrence Bros. Sale.
April 11—Earlville, N. Y., Allen Gilbert Estate Dispersal.
April 13—Freeville, N. Y. Laddsons Farms Dispersal. (Herd of Mrs. Carl Ladd).
April 13—Alden (Erie Co.,) N. Y. W. E. Almquist Dispersal.
April 15—Cortland, N. Y., Riverside Farm Dispersal.
April 18—Arcade, N. Y., Reedhill Farms Dispersal.
April 22—Hamburg, N. Y. Western New York Holstein Sale.
April 25—Lancaster, Pa., 39th Garden Spot Sale.

GUERNSEYS

April 1—4th Annual Western Pennsylvania Sale, Washington, Pa.
April 2—Scottdale, Pa., Green Acres Guernsey Dispersal.
April 5—York Springs, Pa., Union Brook Farm.
April 11—Lititz, Pa., 8th Special Lititz Guernsey Sale.
April 15—York, Pa., Louis Merryman's 50th Sale.
April 18—Palm, Pa., Walnut Lane Farm Guernsey Sale.
April 25—Selingsgrove, Pa., A. Ira Gemberling Dispersal Sale.
April 26—Millerton, Pa., Old Homestead Farms Dispersal.

JERSEYS

April 15—Gilbertsville (Otsego Co.,) N. Y. F. J. Gratsinger Dispersal.

AYRSHIRES

April 23—Coxsackie, (Greene Co.,) N. Y. Robert C. Townsend Auction.

HEREFORD

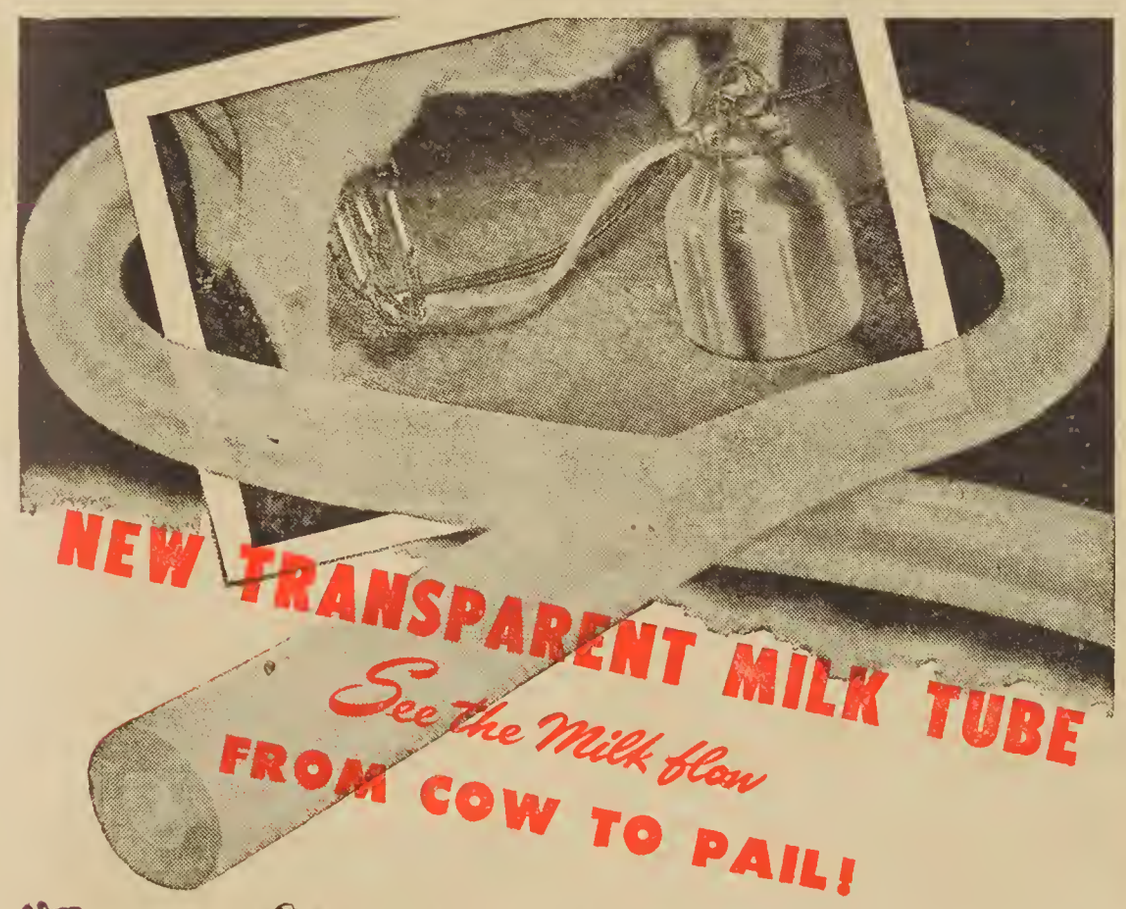
April 15—Ithaca, N. Y. New York Hereford Breeders' Sale at Cornell.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

May 18—Ithaca, N. Y. Northeastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Sale at Cornell.

BEEF CATTLE

May 25—Palmyra, N. Y. Wayne Co. Beef Cattle Club Sale at Fair Grounds.



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Magic Meals with Eggs and Chicken

WITH a surplus of eggs and a feed shortage which makes it advisable to cull the farm flock, now is the time to take full advantage of two of nature's star foods — eggs and poultry. And they need not become monotonous either! Eggs, especially, beat all other foods in adaptability to all meals, either as a main dish or combined with other foods.

Those little shell encased packages of food are a bargain in good nourishment too, for they contain:

Protein, a good body builder.
Iron, the mineral that helps to form red blood cells.
Calcium, phosphorus, riboflavin (vitamin G).
Vitamins A and D.

The variety of ways in which eggs can be served is endless. Take the omelet, for instance. The French, who have been called the best cooks in the world, do wonderful things with it just by clever seasoning and by the addition of other foods, such as mushrooms, potato chips, chopped ham, etc. Their "omelette aux fines herbes" is a mouth-watering dish. Sometimes they add chopped chives or young onion, fresh thyme and parsley, or possibly the dried herbs, basil, sweet marjoram and summer savory. Chopped dill leaves and celery tips are other possibilities.

A timely dessert now is baked custard served with maple syrup. Try this on your family and we guarantee it will become a "regular". It is easier to make than caramel custard, and takes less sugar. For members of the family who need to gain weight or to build up after a cold or other illness, serve eggnogs often. You can sweeten them with honey or syrup, and flavor with a few drops of vanilla. Pictured on this page are some dishes that we think are real appetite-whetters. These are only a few of the hundreds of ways to serve eggs and poultry. In your cookbook you'll find many other reminders of ways to use eggs; in souffles, fruit whips, cake, frostings, salads, sandwiches, puddings, sauce, French toast, pancakes, meat loaf, meringues, desserts, egg drinks, salad dressing, and so on!

In cooking eggs, remember that there is one major rule: USE AS LITTLE HEAT AS POSSIBLE. The delicate protein in egg becomes tough when it is cooked too long or at too high a temperature. The secret of poultry cooking, also, is low temperature. Regardless of the age or size of the bird, or how you cook it, a low temperature cooks it uniformly tender and keeps the juices in the meat. Like eggs, chicken is an important food because of its superior food values and appetite appeal.



Roast chicken becomes a glamor dish when garnished with curly endive and dressed up with paper frills.

Bacon and eggs [↓] with a sprinkle of spring greens — a dish fit for a king or for hungry farm folks!



Even a "soft-boiled" egg enjoys a change, so serve them occasionally in some cunning egg cups.



A handsome and satisfying egg dish is this fluffy omelet [↑]. See recipe.

FLUFFY OMELET

4 eggs, separated
3 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
3 tablespoons butter
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
1 tablespoon fat

Prepare white sauce of butter, flour, and milk. Cool slightly. Add salt to whites and beat until stiff, but not dry. Beat egg yolks. Add sauce and pepper to yolks, blend, then fold gently into whites. Pour into moderately hot, large skillet in which 1 tablespoon fat has been melted. Level surface gently. Cook over low heat until brown on bottom, about 5 minutes. Transfer to slow oven, 325° F. Cook until surface is dry, omelet is firm in center and springs when pressed lightly with finger tip, about 15 to 20 min. Serve on warm platter, plain or with a favorite sauce. Grated

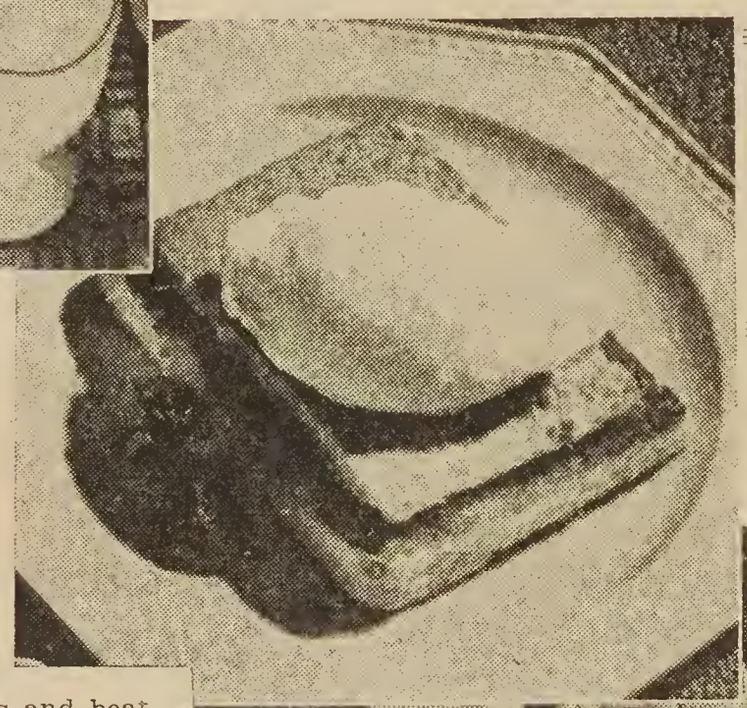
(See opposite page)

FORSYTHIA

By Edith Shaw Butler.

Warm is the south wind,
And April now
Puts new leafage
On the bare bough.

On the bare bough
The green bud swells
Into yellow
Forsythia bells.



← Instead of plain poached eggs on toast, serve "Eggs Benedictine" for a change — poached eggs atop a slice of broiled or fried ham or canned meat, with or without Hollandaise sauce.

"Star Deviled Eggs" [↓] are a pleasant surprise for lunch or supper.

—Photos courtesy of Poultry & Egg National Board.



"The OLD INHERITANCE"

> More dear, as years on years advance,
> We prize the old inheritance,
> And feel, as far and wide we roam,
> That all we seek we leave at home.
>
> —*John Greenleaf Whittier.*

By Grace Watkins Huckett

By oxcart from Connecticut to Chenango Valley, N. Y., came this curly maple chest of drawers in 1820 when Elijah Tracy and his wife Samantha moved westward. It remained there until the great-granddaughter, Mrs. Lovell Hulse, moved to Ithaca, Tompkins County, N. Y.



THERE is hidden treasure in many a home — fine old pieces of furniture disguised by paint, or discarded and gathering dust in barn or attic. The rescue of such antiques has for years been a labor of love with Miss Florence E. Wright, housing specialist at the New York State College of Home Economics, Ithaca, N. Y. Through her efforts, literally hundreds of pieces in New York State homes have been restored to usefulness and attractiveness. In this work she has been ably seconded by Home Bureau and 4-H Agents.

In the course of her work, Miss Wright has developed a wide acquaintance with families who possess pieces of old furniture which they have either inherited or acquired. Her files are crammed with photographs of furniture taken by her in homes, and with interesting details concerning the history of many of the pieces. It was from these files that Miss Wright compiled the material for her bulletin entitled, "Three Centuries of Furniture", containing 68 pages of photographs, with a brief description of each piece of furniture, the date when it was most popular, and name of the present owner.

In the preface to her bulletin, Miss Wright says that she had two main purposes in mind in preparing it. "Almost every home has at least one piece of furniture that has seen many years of service," she says. "Undoubtedly, you have a desire to know more about the pieces you have inherited or have acquired. How old are they? Where were they made and by whom? What are the stories connected with them?



— Photos courtesy N. Y. State College of Home Economics.

The histories of the chairs, the kettle on the hook, in fact, of every article around this fireplace dating back to Revolutionary times, are known to the homestead's present owner, Mrs. George M. Van Duzer of Warwick, Orange County, N. Y. She is the great-great-granddaughter of the first Van Duzer to own the homestead.



In this rocking settee a mother could sit and work as she rocked her baby. The two holes in the seat show where the posts of the slatted crib were fitted. Settee, crib, baby and all went to church Sundays in the wagon. Owned originally by Aaron Livingston, great-grandfather of the present owner, Mrs. Charles G. Eklund, Altamont, Albany County, N. Y.

Many pieces have traveled from county to county, from state to state by oxcart as our United States were settled; many come from England and other countries. . .

"This bulletin has been prepared for you who are interested to know something of the styles so that you may better understand and appreciate the furniture you have in your home. It is hoped that it will encourage those of you who have not written down the facts about the furniture of your ancestors to do so while it may still be possible to get authentic information that may be preserved for future generations."

So great was the demand for the bulletin that the first edition has been exhausted. A second edition is planned, but will not be available until summer. To obtain a copy of it, write *after July 1st to* New York State College of Home Economics, and ask for Cornell Bulletin No. 672. It is free to New York State residents, and 15 cents a copy to persons living in other states.

Miss Wright has not ended her crusade for furniture-saving with this bulletin. She has already begun work on another that will emphasize pieces of furniture which have a history or have belonged to families who have contributed toward the development of New York State in any way. Owners of such furniture are asked to write to Miss Wright, telling her about themselves and their furniture.

As a practical means of preserving the history of a piece of furniture, Miss Wright urges that owners write or type facts concerning it on a piece of paper and paste it to the furniture. Name of original owner, date and place of purchase (if known), names of successive owners and any item of interest in connection with it are some of the facts which people like to know. Many times the history of a piece is lost when some member of the family passes away, so the time to get it is NOW. Your future descendants will thank you for your forethought.

An excellent aid in the refinishing of pieces of old furniture is another bulletin by Miss Wright, entitled "Refinishing Old Furniture", Cornell Bulletin E-295 (free to New York State residents, 5c to residents of other states).

—A. A.—

SNOW IN APRIL

By Edith Shaw Butler

This last belated snow
That pelts the Iris shard
Will turn the grass but greener
In the yard.

My heart can understand
Reluctance in the snow
To leave an April earth.
How else could this be so?

MAGIC MEALS

(*Continued from opposite page*)

cheese or cooked chopped meat and vegetables may be added to the sauce. Serves 4.

STAR DEVILED EGGS

12 hard cooked eggs
2 tablespoons salad dressing
1 tablespoon lemon juice
¾ teaspoon salt
1½ teaspoons mustard, or less, according to taste
1½ teaspoons Worcestershire sauce, or less
¼ teaspoon pepper

Remove shells from eggs. Cut a slice from both ends, cutting the slice at the rounded end deep enough to just expose top of yolk. Cut deep gashes into the egg white around the rounded end to give a saw tooth edge. Pressing gently at the bottom, force out yolk. Press yolk and egg white that was cut off through sieve. Add remaining ingredients and beat until smooth. Refill the egg whites. Garnish tops if desired.

FRENCH TOAST

3 eggs, beaten
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon sugar
1 cup milk
6 to 8 slices stale bread
Fat for frying

Combine eggs, salt, sugar and milk. Strain into shallow dish. Dip bread in egg mixture, turning until moistened throughout. Cook on well-greased griddle or frying pan. Brown on one side; turn and brown the other. Add fat as necessary to keep from sticking. Serve plain or with syrup, jam, honey, or powdered sugar.

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If your child hits someone with a stone—

If you accidentally shoot someone while hunting—

If your stock strays and causes damage—

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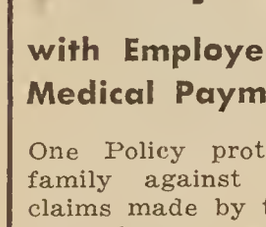
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Easy and Smart

No. 2968. This lovely Spring dress makes an ideal background for a handsome belt and brilliant buttons. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, 2⅝ yards 39-inch.

No. 3026. Here is a soft casual dress, especially flattering. Sizes 14 to 50. Size 36, 3½ yards 39-inch.

No. 3067. Protect those light frocks with a pretty apron like this. Cut in one size, it requires only 1 yard 35-inch; 5 yards ric-rac.

No. 2642. Have "her" looking fresh and crisp in this dainty frock and matching panties. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, dress and panties, 2 yards 35-inch; ⅜ yard contrasting.

No. 3092. Two gay blouses in one pattern that are very simple to make. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, with sweetheart neck, 1½ yards 39-inch; with ruffle, 1¾ yards 39-inch.

No. 2622. This charming two-piece frock has a soft tie-belt and an inverted pleat in the skirt. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 36, 3⅝ yards 39-inch.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins for each pattern wanted. Add 12 cents for our New Spring Fashion Book, OR send 25 cents for the book AND a pattern of your own choosing. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



By ARLENE NUTTALL

Maple Syrup with Rhubarb

Yesterday I took from the freezer some rhubarb sauce in which maple syrup had been used as a sweetener. I won't try to tell you that we preferred it to rhubarb sauce made with sugar, but it was good and was a slightly different product. It had a bit of a caramel flavor. When sugar is plentiful again, we'll use it, but until then we can recommend using maple syrup as a means of getting around the sugar shortage and of providing variety in the family's fruit diet.

I have used corn syrup with just a little sugar in making pies from rhubarb which was frozen unsweetened, and that proved satisfactory too.

South Dakota Pheasants

Last October some friends of mine who teach at Cornell went on a hunting trip to South Dakota between terms. They were after pheasants and they shot about 65 birds. These they took to a locker plant out there, had them defeathered, dressed, frozen and sent back to Ithaca by railway express. For some reason the birds were delayed an extra two days in transit, but were still frozen on arrival. The local locker plant rewrapped and placed them in the respective lockers. You can imagine the pride with which my hunter friends now eat pheasant.

I shall enjoy the one they gave me, too, when the special occasion arrives!

Summer Dessert

While eating half of a nice juicy grapefruit at breakfast this morning, I thought how much I would enjoy some equally good citrus fruit along in the summer. It never is as good then. I decided to get some of the fruit when to go to town and fix at least half a dozen cartons of it for freezing.

When preparing grapefruit for freezing before — primarily for use in fruit cup — I have merely sectioned the fruit, cutting the sections in half if they were too large, mixed them with a little granulated sugar, and put them in cartons in the freezer. As this method seemed to work well, I will use it again, using as little sugar as possible. In fact, I am going to put up some of the fruit without sugar.

ONE-ACT PLAYS

If you are interested in securing good rural life one-act plays for production by amateur groups, write to *American Agriculturist*, Play Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for our new list of plays. Please enclose three cent stamp for postage.

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Have a Healthy Baby

By Helen A. Bigelow

Consultant Health Nurse N. Y. State Dept. of Health.

No. 6—PROTECTION FROM DISEASE AND ACCIDENTS

IN ADDITION to good hygiene and the right food, regular visits to the doctor are necessary in order to keep the baby well and strong. At the proper time, he will immunize the baby against specific diseases. The first to be given when the baby is three months old is a vaccine to protect him against whooping cough. This is administered in three doses at three- to four-week intervals.

Next, when he is six months old, he should be protected against diphtheria with two to three doses of toxoid about a month apart. He will need another dose of toxoid just before he goes to school. Some time during the first year, perhaps at the same time that he has diphtheria immunization, the baby should be vaccinated against smallpox.

These three diseases are very serious for babies and small children and may be fatal for those who are not immunized against them. The parents should be ready for their baby to receive all of these immunizations when the doctor advises it.

The protection of the baby from accident is the concern of all parents. Accidents do not just HAPPEN; they are CAUSED. Usually the cause is due to some neglect on the part of an adult. More accidents occur in the home than in any other place. Since the baby spends most of his life at home, parents should be constantly alert to hazards which might mean an accident to the baby.

The most common causes of such accidents are smothering, choking, burns, poisoning, and fires. These can all be prevented if parents are SAFETY CONSCIOUS.

To prevent these accidents, always remember:

TO PREVENT SMOTHERING:

The baby must sleep alone.

Keep awake if you take the baby in your bed to nurse.

Provide a firm mattress for the baby's bed and no pillow.

Fasten all bedding securely so that the baby cannot pull a loose cover over his head, and be sure that he cannot slip down under the covers.

TO PREVENT CHOKING:

Keep small objects away from the baby, such as marbles, buttons, small parts detached from toys, etc.

Be sure that drawstrings in the necks of garments and straps used to keep the baby in bed do not become twisted and tight around his neck.

Never give the baby a powder can to play with, even though you may think it is empty. He might inhale some of the powder.

TO PREVENT BURNS:

Test the temperature of the bath water before putting the baby in the tub.

Keep the baby away from heaters, stoves, hot liquids and all flames. Use a fire screen before an open fire.

Have table covers only to the edge of the table so that toddlers cannot reach up and pull the cloth and any hot fluids off over themselves.

Keep matches in a metal container in a safe place.

TO PREVENT POISONING:

Keep all medicines and disinfectants in a locked cabinet out of reach of children.

Be sure that household liquids such as kerosene or lye are kept out of reach of children.

Purchase crib and toys with safe paint.

TO PREVENT FIRES:

Be careful in the use of matches and lighted cigarettes and in burning refuse.

Have chimneys, flue passages and heating plants inspected and cleaned yearly.

Keep cellars, attics and closets free from rubbish.

Keep all electrical equipment in good condition.

ABOVE ALL NEVER LEAVE A BABY ALONE IN A HOUSE, OR WITH ONLY OTHER CHILDREN TO CARE FOR HIM.

THE HEART IS BREATHLESS

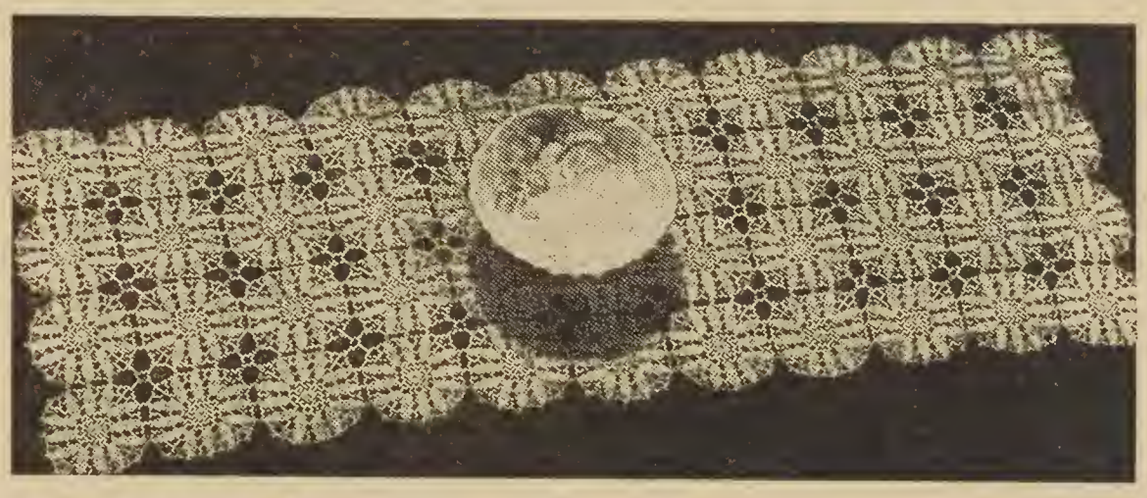
By Edith Shaw Butler.

Now in April
The warm earth
With quickening seed
Stirs to birth.

Breathless the heart
As leaf buds unfold;
Faith springs anew
After the cold.

Ever a miracle
When twig and tree
Waken from winter
Dormancy,

And early bluets,
Like clustered stars,
Blossom by
The meadow bars.



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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK, JR., and JOHN B. BABCOCK (Guest Writers)

WRITTEN AT ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO

MY BROTHER Johnny and I are writing this page together, but we will not get together on what we are writing. I want to see what his reactions are to my farming after his absence of over five years.

Last time Johnny was down here, we were in the middle of combining 100 acres of oats. Because he had plenty of experience on a combine at home, I put him on the night shift running the combine. John has come in handy again during this trip. He has good-naturedly filled in as a tractor operator for about eight days of his visit.

Although we have been having a very dry tail end to the winter in the Pecos Valley, our onion planting has been held up by rain. We get our onion plants, which should be planted in February, from South Texas. Due to rains in that area, they were slow in getting the plants out, and we are now only a third through setting fifteen acres of plants. The onion planters like this arrangement, however, for the delay put size on the plants and they are able to plant 10 to 12 thousand a day quite easily.

Adding insult to injury, we have not been able to plant for the last two days because of high winds and dust storms here. After the delay brought on by the rains in Texas, anything that slows us now that we have the plants is discouraging. However, such are the hazards which make farming interesting.

In addition to the plants, we already have planted and poking through the ground about 12 acres of onion seed. I plant both seed and sets to split the marketing uncertainties and also the labor of harvesting. The seed will come off about 30 days after the sets are harvested. The expense of raising the seed is not more than a third of the cost of the plants. However, plants come off at a time when markets are usually favorable, and they generally outyield the seed onions.

Irrigation Improvements

I am spending quite a sum this year to improve my irrigation system. This expense has not been my choice, although I have been planning to do this work for some time. What brought about the sudden necessity of getting the work done was the availability of some large diameter wood pipe that has been sold by the Southern Pacific railroad as it has replaced it with metal pipe. The pipe was part of an extensive dam and water system developed by the railroad in the mountains west of here to service their trains through the desert country.

The pipe has been selling to farmers in the Valley like proverbial hotcakes. Diameters run from 13 inches to 21 inches. Cost is less than a third of any water-carrying medium that could be built to carry the same quantity of water. To date we have put in over 2,000 feet of 21 inch pipe to carry 3,000 gallons of water a minute to the north end of the farm. Previously we carried this water in an open ditch which was a continuous source of trouble due to weeds. The loss of water from this open ditch would be hard to figure, but I do know there was a loss; and I know that in the wood pipe the loss probably cannot be measured, it is so small.

Winter Pasture

We are still running the registered Corriedale rams that I contracted to winter, and since the pasture prospects continue good, I am going to extend their period of pasture until at least the first of April. Originally I told their owner they would have to be removed by March 15. This deadline was carried out on the sisters of these bucks which were running in another pasture. They were moved out several days ago but as yet I do not have the figures on what they gained.

I am afraid that the pasture deal hasn't paid this winter, and I expect that both the ewe and the buck operation will have to be combined in order to get a break-even figure. We lost over twenty bucks, in a couple of days during the season when pasture was short and they were eating mostly supplemental feed. The supplemental feed used this year was corn silage and ground sorghum bundles. The bucks were eating heavily of silage when the pasture was short, and this heavy silage diet was so acid that it affected the linings of their stomachs. This caused the deaths so fast that we were unable to check them, even though we stopped feeding silage several days before the deaths occurred in any number.

General Farming

Our general farm picture looks good. We have only 120 acres of cotton ground left to prepare, with most of our other land now ready for planting. We have plenty of time to get this land ready even in the event of a week of inclement weather.

This year I am preparing my cotton ground with an offset disc and subsoil chisel. After cutting stalks, we are going over the ground twice with the offset disc. This preparation leaves the ground well worked to a depth of six inches. After leveling the land, which is quite necessary for irrigation, we are subsoiling to a depth of 18 inches. We then water down the subsoil furrows which gives us a deep submoisture.

By the 25th of March, we will begin to water our corn ground. This ground will then be ready to plant by the 8th of April. I am planting again this year a 90-day hybrid corn which I will ensile in early July. The stubble will then be prepared for fall sowing of alfalfa in September. I am going to have more corn than I need for silage, so I plan to let part of the corn mature and then cut it for fodder. This will still give me time to get the land ready for hay, but we will have to shock this corn off the field.

I speeded up my rotation plans a little this year by getting ready to sow 35 acres of alfalfa next week. I do not like spring alfalfa seedings as a rule, because of the weed problem the first year. However, my stand of legumes is too low a proportion of my total acreage, so I felt it best to go ahead with more seeding.

Grain

On the spur of the moment this spring, I put in 33 acres of spring barley. I already have in 56 acres of fall oats. I put out the barley because of the tightness of the feed grain situation. It is tight here as it is everywhere. After harvest, the barley ground will be prepared for fall planting of onions. I have always wanted to get into a position where I could plant fall onions, but this is the first year that things have worked out so that I could get in shape to do it.

With over 30 acres of fall onions, I will not plant either seed or plants next spring. Fall planted onions will come off with spring plants and usually hit a favorable market. I hope that this change-over this year will place me in a position to keep onions as a permanent part of my fall plans.

My 56 acres of fall oats are doing very well in spite of heavy pasturing this winter. They seem to be my answer to winter pasture. These oats are from seed that I obtained last year as winter oats in South Carolina. Their main advantage over our native oat, which also can be planted in the fall, is that they continue to grow during the colder months rather than going dormant as do our native oats. The 56 acres was planted from the increase of only 2 bushels of oats planted a year ago last fall. This single acre yielded over 100 bushels of 40-pound oats. I confess that this acre plot got better than average care.

Johnny's Visit

In spite of the fact that I have worked Johnny during his visit here, we have had a wonderful time getting reacquainted. After five years he was somewhat of a stranger and there was every possibility that we wouldn't hit it off. However, we have been getting along better than brothers usually do, and I have learned a lot from him, which is hard to admit about a younger brother.

As Dad has written on this page, Johnny is studying the flue-curing system of haying, and we have been working out plans for me to flue-cure some baled hay this summer. Although we have the general plans worked out to go ahead, we have struck several snags which Johnny hopes to clear up on his trip back home.

Tomorrow we are driving to Albuquerque to pick up Dad. His stay here will be short, for both he and Johnny will drive to Amarillo, Texas, Monday, on their way back home. Johnny will go on by car after dropping Dad at the Amarillo airport.—*H. E. B., Jr.*

OBSERVATIONS IN NEW MEXICO

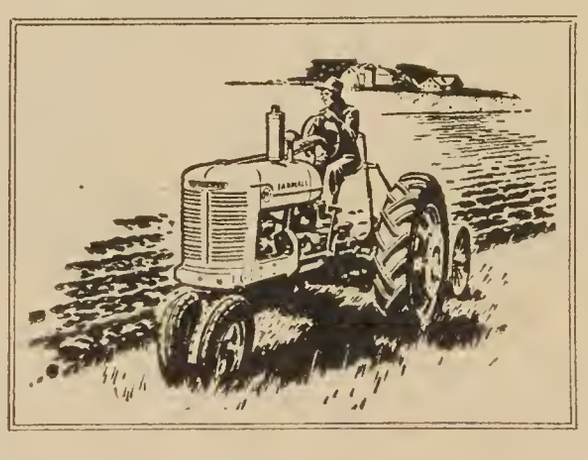
FOR over a month now I have been following my brother Howard around, observing farming in this part of the country. It really looked ideal to me at first—long level fields, all at least 50 acres, and no worrying about the weather. They make their rain when they want it by irrigation. But there are a lot of catches to irrigated farming I never considered.

I don't believe I have ever looked out across a field and worried about whether it dropped off one or two inches in a hundred feet. If it was level enough to get around on with a tractor, I called it flat. My first job here was leveling. It took me a long time to talk intelligently about "holes" and "hills" in a field that looked as level as a plate of water to me. I am gradually getting to where I can see little discrepancies and cross them with the large level without feeling I am wandering aimlessly around a dusty 80-acre plain, wasting gasoline.

The proof of whether the job is well done and the field really leveled is when it is first irrigated and one can see how the water flows across it. I hope I have left for home before they try to water the first field I worked on.

Southwest Machinery

I have used here farm machinery which was almost all unfamiliar to me. The absence of stones and the level ground make it possible to employ a lot of machines that are specially adapted. For example, the large field level does an excellent job of floating, but any obstruction in the field, such as a large stone or a clump of roots and trash, bogs it down immediately. I have also been using a subsoiler, designed to cut a channel 16 or 18 inches deep to make the ground take up and hold more water. I shudder to think of pulling that across a field at home and rooting up every stone and stump that would be buried that deep or, more likely, pulling the machine apart. We have even been using a road grader on some fields to throw borders around them for holding in water when they are irrigated.



Ditches

As it nears spring and time for watering, it is necessary to lay out the ditches that carry the water across the fields. These have to be carefully engineered to insure that the slope is correct to keep water moving and yet not so steep as to have too fast a flow and cause washing. Before they are dug, they have to be staked out with a transit, following the contour of the field. Until now I have always thought of contouring in relation to rolling, hilly country, but it has proved to be quite a saving here in regulating water flow. A ditch two or three thousand feet long must be pretty exact to carry water that can be directed and controlled by one man with a shovel.

Weather

Everyone here asks me how I like the fine New Mexico weather. Up to now I have been pretty enthusiastic about it. I have seen more sun in a week here than I experienced in the last three years. But the past week has been blemished by "New Mexico rain". It seems to be a hard driving wind well saturated with alkali dust. At times this is so bad that you can't see fifty feet. Luckily, these storms blow themselves out in a fairly short time, leaving everything covered with a quarter of an inch of fine dust. There has been such weather the past few days, and not many Southwesterners—not even the most enthusiastic — have asked me how I liked the weather here.

Trip Home

This week-end I shall start for Sunnygables again and for a spring and summer on the farm. I look forward to it eagerly and feel that a vacation here has given me a lot of things to think about and plenty to work on. As I drive back, I plan to revisit a few of the flue-drying installations I thought were outstanding, with a better idea of what I want to look into and with attention to details that are still not clear in my mind.—*John B. Babcock.*



With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

FOR PARENTS — **T. A. (Dad) Erickson, rural consultant for GENERAL MILLS, is the author of a new booklet, "The Parents' Part in 4-H Club Work." If you have 4-H Club youngsters, you will find this book exceptionally helpful. You can get a copy by sending a request to the Department of Public Services, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis 15, Minn.**

INSULATION — "Armstrong's Insulations for Fruit and Vegetable Storages" is the title of a booklet reeently published by the ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY, Lancaster, Pa. This is an 8-page folder whieh gives some floor plans and insulation requirements. If you are planning on building such a storage, you will find this very helpful.

Also available from the INSULATION BOARD INSTITUTE, 111 W. Washington St., Chicago 2, Ill., is a 48-page booklet, "Farm Building Insulation."

WELDING — **During wartime many a broken farm machine has been kept in service by welding. Information gained about welding in wartime will continue to be used in peacetime. If you are interested, drop a card to the MARQUETTE MFG. CO., INC., Minneapolis 14, Minn., and ask for a copy of their free "Farm Welding Book."**

HOMEMAKING — The Extension Division of the Public Relations of the DU PONT COMPANY has a new home eeonomics eonsultant. She is Miss Beth Peterson, who comes to DuPont from Iowa State College. She will edit the company's publication, "Chemistry and the Home," and will give talks and demonstrations on the subject all over the country.

DDT — **The PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1000 Widener Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa., has a new 4-page booklet on Penco DDT products. With the intense interest in DDT, we are sure that many *American Agriculturist* readers will drop a postcard to the manufacturer and ask for a copy.**

BUYING A FARM — The NEW YORK CENTRAL has published a booklet called "Finding a Farm". The booklet is full of faets whieh will be helpful to any prospective farm buyer. All you need to do to get a copy is to ask for it from the Agrieultural Relations Dept., New York Central, Roehester, N. Y.

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The J. I. Case "Field Forage Harvester" is designed to handle all row crops grown for silage, uncured grass and legume crops which have been cut and windrowed, and windrowed hay and straw. This is a one-man outfit with all controls within convenient reach of the tractor operator.

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE.

NO VALUE

"We have been *American Agriculturist* subscribers for over a year and read it with enthusiasm. I am sending you a list of stoeks whieh were bought years ago. I wonder if there is any way that you could find out for us if they have any value."

A partial investigation by us failed to reveal any stocks listed that had a market value. The surest way to get final information is to take them to a dealer in unlisted securities and see if he can get a bid for them. Any banker should be able to put you in touch with such a dealer.

The list which our subscriber sent totaled over $500. Most of them were oil stocks and it is difficult to understand how the purchaser could have believed they were anything other than the barest speculation. We hope that your son or grandson doesn't have the experience of finding some beautifully engraved, but worthless, stock certificates that you bought.

* * *

"UP TO"

"I am enelosing advertising material of an insurance eompany. It sounds very good. Will you please look into it for me and see if they are a reliable firm?"

Yes, the advertising material looks very good, but the company is not licensed to do business in the state where our subscriber lives. Second, there is a rather free use of the words, "up to", in the publicity. Those words used in insurance or any other advertising irritate us considerably. When you see the words, "up to" in small letters, with a sum of money, in this case $5,000, in big red letters, it is time to be suspicious. Those words "up to" cover a multitude of sins.

* * *

MORE ON "STAINLESS STEEL"

Our comments in the February 16 issue, concerning readers who ordered stainless steel cooking utensils and have not received them, evidently hit a sore spot. Since the item appeared, every mail has brought letters from other readers relating similar experiences.

We are mentioning the situation again because the letters make it quite clear that agents are still taking orders in spite of the fact that some orders taken as far back as 1944 have not yet been filled.

To us, it doesn't seem sound to make substantial down payments on goods with no definite assurance as to a delivery date.

* * *

PASSING A SCHOOL BUS

An occasional reminder of your responsibilities when you meet or pass a school bus seems to be in order. Remember that the New York State law requires you to come to a FULL STOP when you meet or pass a standing school bus. This is a necessary law, and there has been an occasional serious injury or death because the law was not observed. There are two reasons for observing it religiously: One is to protect youngsters, and the other is to avoid trouble for yourself.

* * *

One of our subscribers is interested in obtaining certain books by G. A. Henty for his collection. If you have any books by this author which you would like to sell, will you write to *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau, giving the name of the book or books you have, and we will forward this to the subscriber who inquired.



Lyndon Jones, operator of a garage at Ridge Mills, Oneida County, N. Y., receiving his check for benefits from our agent, John Pryor.

Mr. Jones' Letter:

"Your agent, Mr. Pryor at Chadwicks, N. Y., has just delivered a check to cover disability and hospital benefits payable to me following my recent automobile accident, when my back was injured.

"Little did I think the day I took out the insurance that I would be one collecting from it. I recommend it to everyone as a great protection at such a small yearly cost."

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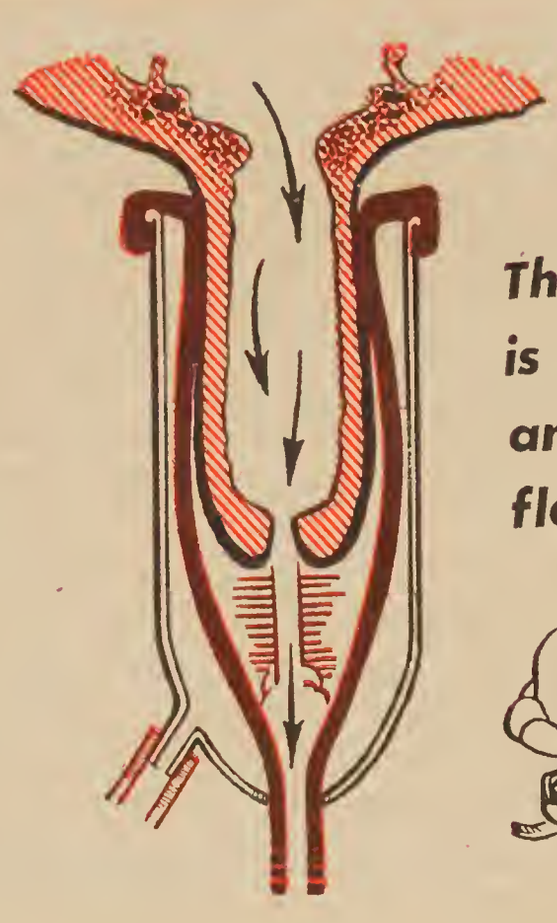
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Herbert Rauscher, Westmoreland, N. Y. — Truck accident—bruised hip, thigh, knee	17.86	Ethel E. Johnson, St. Johnsville, N. Y. — Auto accident—bruised legs	8.57
Isabel LaBar, Vernon, N. J. — Auto accident—bruised back, neck, arm	18.57	Rudolph Bayerle, Lebanon, N. H. — Auto accident—injured legs, ribs, hand	18.57
Stella K. Alwardt, Alexander, N. Y. — Auto accident—injured knee cap, bruises	31.43	B. Ethel Woodbury, Dunkirk, N. Y. — Auto accident—cuts, burns and bruises	18.57
Everett Alwardt, Alexander, N. Y. — Auto accident—injured wrist, cut head	52.86	Charles A. Sclover, Tully, N. Y. — Auto accident—fractured knee caps	130.00
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Roderick C. Cox, Canton, Maine — Auto accident—fractured hip	130.00	Madeline O. Coombs, Belfast, Me. — Auto accident—concussion, cuts, bruises	32.86
Dorala H. Bertrand, Middlebury, Vt. — Struck by auto—bruised hip and knee	18.57	Leland H. Bidleman, Estate, Little Falls, N. Y. — Struck by auto—death benefits	500.00
Felicia Zielinski, Rotterdam Junction, N. Y. — Auto accident—injured knee	10.66	Alois Roehrig, Estate, Syracuse, N. Y. — Struck by auto—death benefits	500.00
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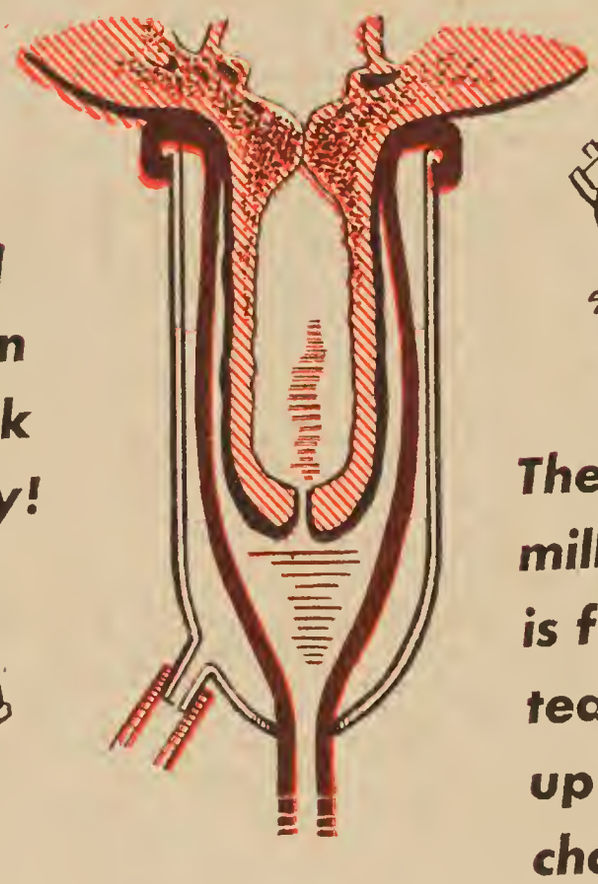
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APRIL 20, 1946



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Our KITCHEN STOVE

By Romeyn Berry



THERE are two days in the year from which I derive special satisfaction. One is when the wood-burning cook stove goes out of the kitchen to the shed and the neat, white kerosene contraption comes in to take its place. The other is pretty apt to arrive after the third chilly morning in September, when the smelly kerosene thing is in turn banished and the reliable wood-burner returns to get the place warmed up by breakfast time.

I realize I'm laying the groundwork for a bitter controversy with some indignant housewives when I admit any virtues in a wood-burning stove in the kitchen, as against the manifest simplicities of gas or electricity. One can imagine how annoying such an attitude might be to a woman, who, after years of struggle with ashes, stove polish, green wood and no kindling in the box, had been promised a new gas or electric range just as soon as wartime restrictions are lifted and the nation gets around to beating its swords into kitchen gadgets, its spears into electric toasters!

We can see their point. For five months of the year we're only too glad to get the big iron brute out of sight and memory; to be able to get breakfast started with no more preliminaries than the mere striking of a match. And even in the other seven it's often a blessing to have some secondary source of heat at hand when the wood is damp and the flue doesn't seem to pull right; also, a socket into which to plug a coffee percolator in a pinch.

But with these concessions to the outraged housewife, we return to our original contention that through the cold months of the winter there is no other one thing that quite takes the place of the wood-burning cook stove in the kitchen. And we might add that this writer gives forth from his own knowledge, for under the strange division of responsibilities which prevails at our place, it is he who gets things started on winter mornings, lights the fire, lets the dog out, starts the coffee, stirs up the pancake batter, gets the griddle warmed and ceases to shiver as the roar in the flues pushes the temperature of our little nest up from below the freezing mark to blood heat. Admitting the conveniences of other methods and fuels, nothing warms a cold kitchen up on cold mornings quite so quickly and pleasantly as the wood-burner.

We've been talking about the cold months only. But there seem to be so many of them, and more every year as one grows older! Of course, when haying time comes and the red-hot sun ushers in another scorcher only a few minutes, apparently, after the pink of the preceding hot day has faded out of the sky on the other side of the house, that big hot Tophet is no boon to any kitchen. We don't want to see it around even. We get it out of there even though the moving takes the better part of the morning and for brief intervals requires every hand on the place. Who wants to fry her own person as an incident to whipping up a breakfast of bacon and eggs? The kerosene thing is capable of doing that on one match. You can have it cooled off—*looking* cool at least—and a bunch of flowers back on it before you've got the dishes done up and put away. You can, anyway, on a farm where the canning is done, and the threshers' dinner cooked, out in the shed; when on hot days the table is set out in the shade of the maples where every whisper of a breeze strikes home.

These pictures of the post-war kitchen that one sees in the magazines seem most attractive—all white enamel with glistening linoleum on the floor and gay chintz curtains in the window. I don't blame a housewife for becoming sinfully covetous. But to me those white enamel kitchens suggest a hospital. Antiseptic but not homey! They're designed for the preparation of well-balanced meals of sound nutritive properties, but they are no place for the family to dress on cold mornings, or for men to thaw out their hands and feet on their return from the woodlot; no place for the children to linger for the last warm second before they dash out to catch the honking school bus.

Perhaps when that kind of kitchen becomes standard equipment on the side roads, warm halls and living rooms can also be assumed. But that era is not yet, and no farm kitchen can be exclusively a scientific laboratory for the preparation of nourishment. It's got to be, as I see it, the family sanctuary, and the stove the family altar, giving out life, warmth, neighborhood gossip and the comforting smells of oncoming meals.

Perhaps you can do it, but your correspondent finds himself incapable of feeling the presence of a family altar in any white enamel gadget that doesn't smell a little of kerosene in the summertime, of wood smoke and sausages in the cold months. How is a little boy or a hired man ever to feel homey about a kitchen stove he can't put his feet on when he stamps in cold to the bone, or one that doesn't roar up the flues in the December dark?

All these things will eventually arrive, no doubt, in spite of your correspondent's protests and over his dead body. So many modern improvements have done that already that his dead body is get- (*Turn to Page* 19)



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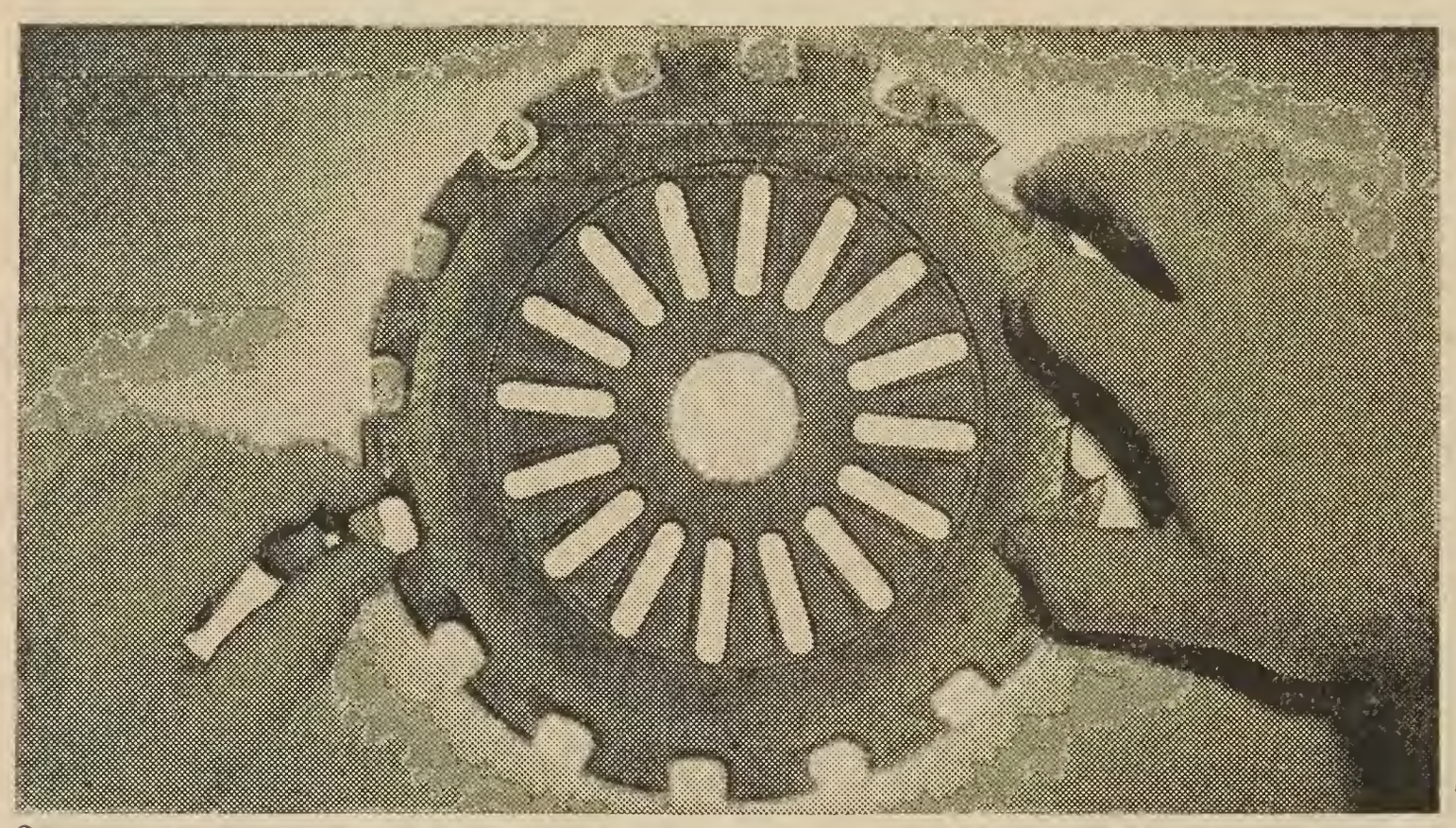
The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

Planting hybrid corn this year?

Look It Over



1. Look over the chart. Your G.L.F. Service Agency has a chart which shows the different varieties of corn available through G.L.F. Each variety is pictured in natural color and actual size. All varieties shown are approved by state colleges, and there is one to fit every kind of growing condition and purpose. Some mature as early as the flint corns, others as late as the largest of the old-fashioned silage varieties. The chart will help you select the hybrid that makes full use of the growing season on your farm. Hybrids in general have stronger roots and sturdier stalks than open-pollinated varieties and yield more grain per acre. Selecting the hybrid that is best suited to your farm will help you get the full benefit of these advantages.



2. Look over the seed. Use the right size planter plate. The seed of the hybrid you select may be different in size from the variety you have been using. Some run smaller; some run larger. Remember that with a smaller kernel there are more seeds in each bushel. Compare the seed with the kind you have been using and select the planter plate that will give you the right spacing. Too thick planting cuts grain yields, lowers the grain content of silage, and may result in premature firing and nubbin ears. Too thin planting produces a large ear but lowers the yield Proper planting rates give greatest yields.

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NEWS NOTES

POULTRY PASTURE SAVES FEED

Many poultrymen have found they can cut their feed bills by putting their pullets out on good pasture. In addition, they feel that they can raise better pullets on pasture than when they grow them with little or no green grass.

Here are some of the things that tests at our northeastern state colleges show about growing pullets on pasture·

1. Pullets on good range, getting all the feed they can eat, will consume about 5% less feed than those on bare ground.

2. This feed saving can be increased to 10% or 15% without affecting the quality of the pullets if feed is moderately restricted. One way to restrict the intake of feed is to close the hoppers half the day

3. Additional saving can be made by feeding G.L.F. Green Pasture Growing Mash. This feed is especially designed to be fed to pullets on pasture. Because it doesn't have to have the special ingredients supplied by grass it is a more economical feed.

A good mixture to use for growing a lush, green poultry pasture is Cornell Poultry Pasture Mixture. This is available at your local G.L.F. Service Agency.

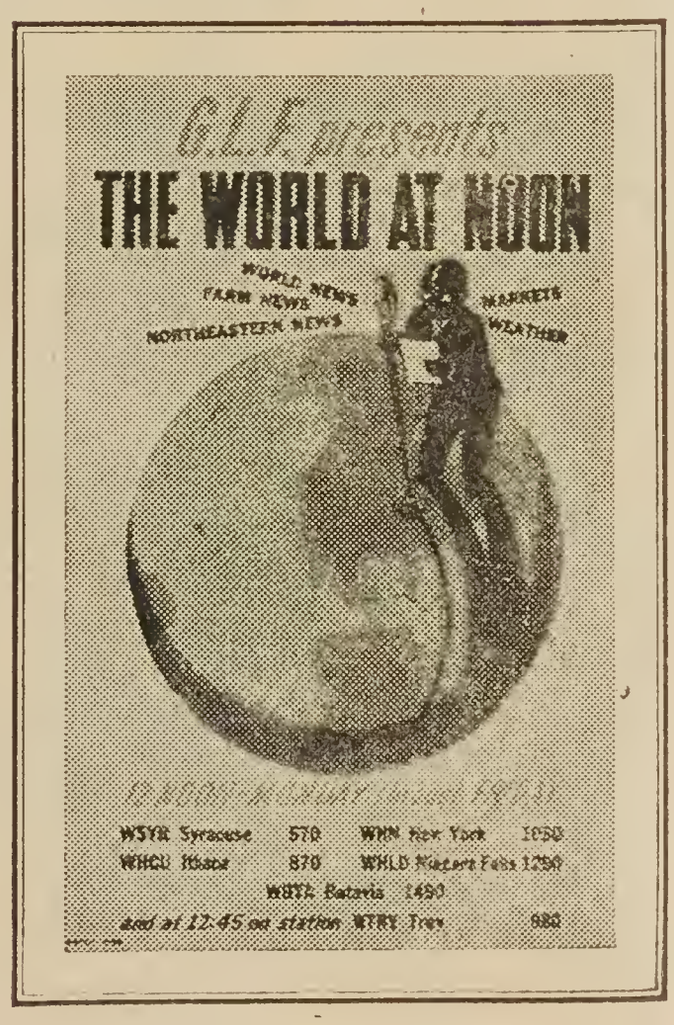
DDT FOR THE BARN

A DDT product for spraying the inside of barns and other farm buildings to control flies will soon be available at all G.L.F. Service Agencies. This spray can be applied by anyone with a regular knapsack or pressure garden type sprayer One spraying of the mixture applied at the rate of one gallon per 300 square feet leaves a residue of DDT that remains effective throughout the fly season.

This spray, Unico 50% Water Dispersible Powder, is packed in convenient 2-pound packages and complete instructions for the use of this material are on each package.

DDT does not kill flies instantly. Flies lighting on the sprayed surfaces absorb DDT through the foot pads, causing paralysis of the nervous system. Flies die within two hours after contact with surfaces covered with the DDT residue.

☆ ☆ ☆



Dusting the Fruit Trees in the Home Garden

IN THE last issue, the Editor commented on the difficulties that face the home gardener in controlling diseases and insects on fruit trees. That is a problem that has troubled me fo several years, so I have been talking with various men who understand diseases and pests in an attempt to get an answer to the problem. I hope I have it, because I know that thousands of readers have the same trouble. At present, the plan is frankly in the experimental stage and I would be glad to have your comments on it. If you try out the idea, please let me know what results you have.

The best bulletin I have seen on the subject is "Fruit Diseases and Insect Control in the Home Garden." It is Cornell Bulletin No. 665, by W. D. Mills and J. E. Dewey. It gives a brief, definite, and not-too-complicated program for spraying; but to me, spraying which must be done with a knapsack sprayer is not the answer. I have a few peach trees, a couple of apple trees, some cherries, pears, plums, and several grapevines. It is easy enough to use a knapsack sprayer to put a dormant spray on small trees, but even on a small tree it takes too much "squirting" to cover the foliage after the leaves come out. On a big tree, the situation is just hopeless. I just do not have the time or patience to do a good job.

Dust May Do It

On the other hand, it has seemed to me that dusting might be practical if I could find one dust that would do most of the control and a duster at a reasonable cost that would really throw some dust. I don't want to be messing around with six or seven different dusts and I don't want to do any more work than I have to.

After talking with a number of men, I have bought a duster that you turn with a crank and which really will put on a lot of dust. The dust I am using carries 70 parts of sulphur, 10 parts of lead arsenate, and 20 parts of lime. It is a dust that is made up for peaches, which are susceptible to injury if you put on too much lead which is not accompanied by a liberal supply of lime. It isn't an ideal dust for other fruit trees but I am told it will do a pretty good job on most pests and diseases. I think I can get coverage even on trees of good size.

Grapes Need Copper

This isn't a dust to use on grapes. As I have only four vines I won't mind using my old hand plunger-type duster to put a fixed copper dust on the grapes.

I am intending to dust these trees every weekend. I realize the commercial fruit grower depends on a "spray service" to tell him just when to spray for each particular pest. But with me, and many others who find the garden both pleasant and profitable, it is a question of having the time. I have the time during the weekend. It will not be particularly important if I get on an application that is not needed, nor will it be disastrous if I fail to get one hundred per cent control.

Next fall I will let you know how I made out, how much time it took, what it cost, and how successful I was in controlling the bugs and blights.

—H. L. Cosline.

—A. A.—

Of every three sweet potatoes grown, only one ever reaches the dinner plate. The other two are destroyed by decay, in transportation, in the market, or kitchen.

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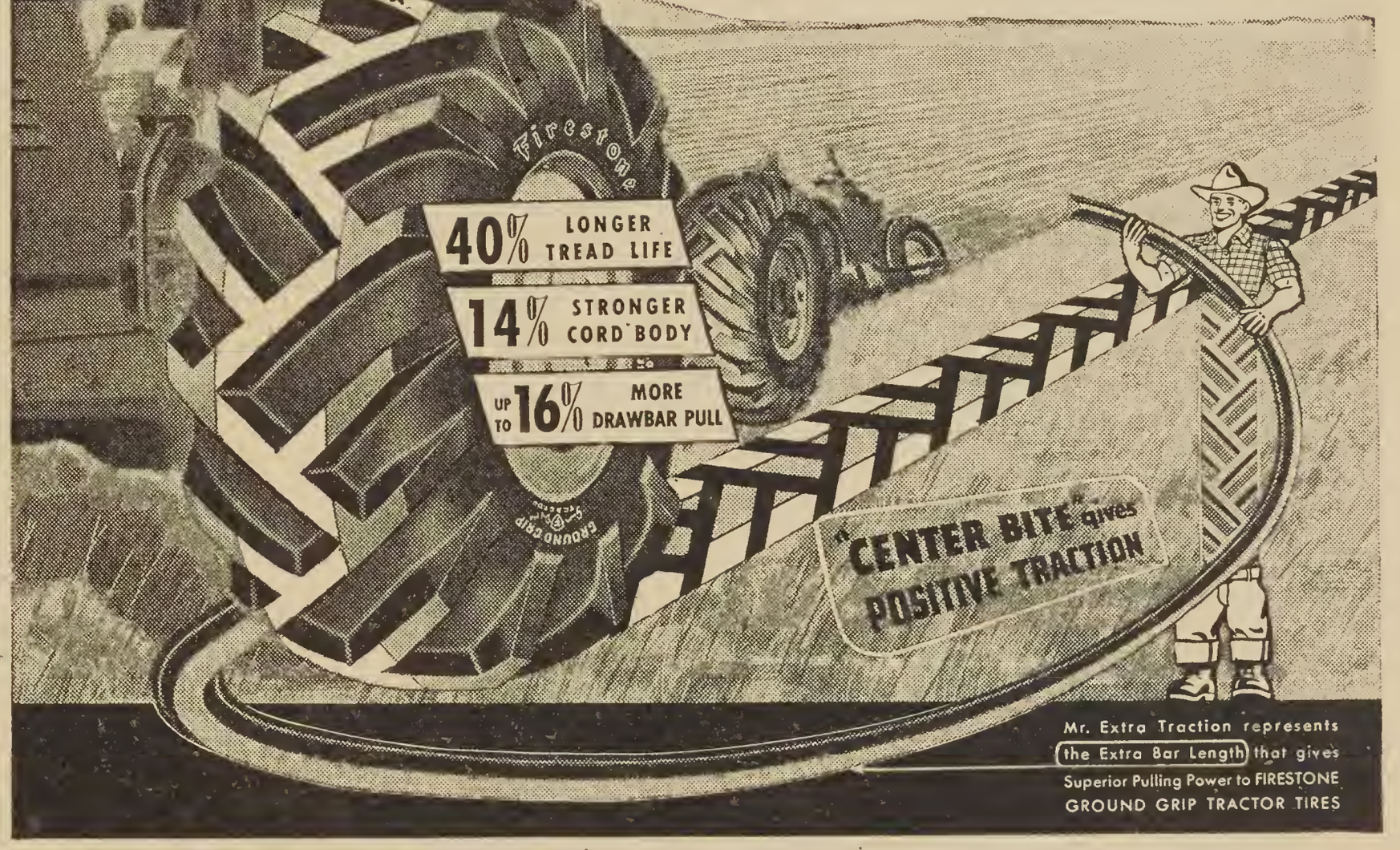
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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

GOVERNMENT POLICIES ENDANGER THE FOOD SUPPLY

IN THE LAST issue in an editorial entitled "The Food Shortage and the Farmer," I pointed out that farmers, while more than willing to do everything within their power to help a starving world, cannot do the impossible. Farm machinery and labor are harder than ever to get, and costs of production are rising rapidly. Worst of all are the inconsistencies of the bureaucrats, whose rulings are doing much to offset the very thing the government is asking farmers to do, that is, to produce more food. For example, take note of the following inconsistencies between the government's policy of urging more food production and the decisions made by various government agencies which prevent it:

What OPA Ceilings Do — A meat-grain ratio under OPA ceiling has been maintained, which has forced an ever-increasing amount of grain into the production of meat to a point where an unusually large percentage of the corn crop is being reserved for meat in the area where produced and wheat is being fed to livestock at a rate never before known.

A very large wheat supply, existing in this country as a result of a bountiful 1945 crop, has been liquidated to a point where we are in an actual tight position as a result of the OPA ceiling.

Molasses for Alcohol — During the war a very large percentage of the blackstrap molasses available in the world was diverted to industrial alcohol for war purposes, taking away most of the usual supply needed for livestock feeding. At the end of the war, something like 80 million gallons of industrial alcohol had been accumulated as a stockpile. If it is a national policy to feed the starving world, then by all means it is inconsistent to continue to divert so large a proportion of the blackstrap molasses to industrial alcohol needs when it is so badly needed in the feed trade for the production of food. This policy is particularly open to criticism in view of the very large stockpile of alcohol, unless we are again going to war.

Food for Fertilizer — In front of me as I write is a copy of FEEDSTUFFS, a weekly newspaper published for the feed trade. In large headlines appears the item: "Feed Trade Protests Allocation of Protein Meals to Tobacco Growers for Fertilizer." The article goes on to say that the tobacco industry has been given an allocation by the Department of Agriculture for 40,000 tons of soybean meal or linseed meal for fertilizer purposes.

It is not consistent with our national food policy to divert precious protein meals into the growing of tobacco during an acute shortage of protein meals needed for the production of milk and eggs. Especially is this true when President Truman is asking the American people to cut down the consumption of wheat by eating less bread so as to make more wheat available for export.

No Reduction in Hogs — Finally, the national policy is to ship wheat abroad and cut down on the animal population of this country so as to make more wheat available. At the same time, the Government has not taken the one step to reduce effectively hog numbers and weights, that is, change the feeding ratio so that the hog grower will sell some corn. He may say that he does not enjoy, at present, a good price ratio between corn and hogs, but the plain facts of the case are that whether it's good or not, it is the most profitable one he has, and he has no other choice but to feed the corn to the animals.

All of the above are indicative that realistic decisions are not being made to shape the food program of the United States to its declared national policy of producing more food. Let me emphasize again the fact that the farmer will do all he can in the food crisis, but he needs cooperation, not resistance, from Government and consumers. Better still, let Government get out of the farm business. No one set of men is smart enough to control the production and distribution of food.

HELP FOR THE FUTURE FARMERS

YOUNG MEN in the Future Farmers Association of New York State are interested in establishing a camp at "G" Lake in the Adirondacks where a youth program could be put on each summer with organized leadership training, coupled with wholesome recreation in the mountain country.

The boys have raised in their local FFA chapters about $6,000 cash already and have pledged themselves to raise $29,000 more over the next five years.

The Future Farmers' Foundation Board of Trustees are anxious to give farmers and their leaders in farm and rural affairs a chance to contribute to this fund. It is a very worthy project, indeed, for the future of our agriculture and rural life depends to a very large extent on the boys and girls in the 4-H Clubs, the Rural Scouts, the Juvenile Granges, and the Future Farmers in the high school agricultural classes, who are training themselves in the science of agriculture and in the art and leadership of right living. If you would like to help even in a small way, send your contribution to J. O. Sanders, Treasurer, New York Future Farmers' Leadership Training Foundation, Cattaraugus, N. Y.

CAN WE HOPPER-FEED OURSELVES?

ED BABCOCK, author of his famous page in *American Agriculturist,* "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff"; Ed Harmon, formerly Milk Administrator of the New York milk shed and now Director of Public Relations of the National Dairy Council, and myself (three Eds) were having lunch together. As was natural, because we are all intensely interested in diet, we got to talking about the problem of improving the American diet.

Ed Harmon told about some of the splendid work the National Dairy Council has done in getting people to eat more dairy products, as well as on the larger problem of educating the public on the need of a well-balanced, all-around diet.

For Better Eating

Then all three of us talked about Ed Babcock's great idea of selling people on eating the best diet in the world, plenty of dairy products, eggs, meat, fruit and vegetables, all products raised here in the Northeast. As you know, he has discussed this diet many times on his page, has written on it for other magazines, and has talked about it at innumerable meetings all the way across America. The result of Mr. Babcock's work is a tremendous amount of interest in better eating.

I said to Ed Babcock:

"Your plan still lacks something. If you put on every table plenty of dairy products, eggs, meat, fruit and vegetables, the consumer will still need some education on how much of each to eat. Otherwise the consumer will eat too much of one product and not enough of the others, resulting in ill health."

Horses Overeat

Ed disputed this, and we had a lively argument. I pointed out that folks are like animals. You turn a horse loose where he can get plenty of a well-balanced diet, including both hay and grain, and the horse will kill himself eating the grain and leave the hay.

Ed replied that an old horse like me might do this but that he had hopper-fed colts, and that you can hopper-feed any animal, including humans, if you start when they are young. He said hogs will balance their own diet, to which I replied that human beings are not hogs, and he added that a lot of them are!

Ed claimed that the trouble with people is that Dad makes an uncomplimentary remark at the table about some good food on it, then the children won't eat it, and thus bad food habits are formed. I replied that leaving Dad out of the picture entirely, you could put milk and candy before a young child and he would leave the milk and eat the candy and make himself sick.

I told a specialist in nutrition of Ed's and my little argument and she said that she thought I was right, that people had to be taught to balance their diet even if they had access to the best foods. Then she added:

"But Mr. Babcock is rendering people one of the greatest services that I know of by his emphasis upon the need of eating the right foods."

To which I fully agree, and I agree also with Ed's frequent statement that we feed farm animals a far better balanced diet than we feed ourselves. What do you think?

CORN GROWING PROGRESSES

IF YOU ARE interested in growing corn for either grain or silage, you will want to read the interesting article on page 6 of this issue and keep it for future reference. The average production of corn for grain per acre on many farms has nearly doubled in recent years. These better yields have been secured chiefly by the use of hybrid corn, improved machinery, and the better use of fertilizers.

Improvement in corn culture is especially interesting to us here in the Northeast because it has resulted in more and better corn silage and, in particular, in enabling us to grow corn for grain.

THE FARM AND HOME TRAIN

ONE OF THE best treats I have had in a long time was a visit to the New York Central-Erie Railroad-New York State College of Agriculture Farm and Home Special train, which has been making many stops throughout New York State during the past few weeks.

I have seen many agricultural exhibits at the State Fair and at Farm and Home Week, but I never saw a more interesting and educational farm show crowded into a smaller space than was on this long train. Both the College and the railroads are to be highly commended for the fine job they did in promoting agricultural education.

MARCH AND APRIL REVERSED AGAIN

FRUIT GROWERS are wondering—and worrying—whether the 1945 weather will repeat itself this spring. Unseasonable weather in March last year, followed by frosts and cold wet weather later, resulted in near failure of the apple crop and some other fruits.

This year again it was hot in March, and the fore part of April is unseasonably cold. But so far reports indicate that the buds are not too far advanced, and here's hoping that we will get some real weather by blossom time.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

IN THE course of his sermon at a revival meeting an evangelist shouted:

"If there is anybody here who ever knew a perfect man let him stand up."

No one accepted the challenge.

The evangelist continued:

"If there is anybody here that ever knew a perfect woman stand up."

One timid little lady rose to her feet.

"So," cried the evangelist, "you knew a perfect woman, did you?"

"Well," hesitated the little lady. "I didn't know her personally, but I have heard a great deal about her. She was my husband's first wife!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 143, No. 8. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. Colby Bartlett, Associate Circulation Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

FOOD DEMAND HIGH: Every farmer continually faces questions that must be answered. Some answers will affect the farm business for 1946; the full effect of other answers, be they right or wrong, will not be felt for several years. **Farmers can make their own decisions if they have complete information.** Giving such information is the reason for this page.

Here are some facts to keep in mind as you make farm decisions:

1. Since 1940, **total population has increased by 8,000,000, while U. S. farm population has dropped 5,000,000.**

2. Unemployment has not reached the figure that some prophets expected. Right now Northeastern farmers need 6,000 year-round hired men.

These facts indicate that **demand for food relative to the supply will continue strong for some time.** This marks a distinct change from earlier predictions of serious milk and egg surpluses this spring.

FOOD FIGURES: On January 1st, U. S. dairy cow population was 3% below last year. Heifers were down 7%; Heifer calves under a year down 3.6%. Best guesses are that 1946 milk production will be 3% below '45; that demand for dairy products will exceed supply, particularly on butter; **that fluid milk supply next fall will be tighter than it was in '45.**

U. S. hen population on January 1st was about the same as last year. Since then poultrymen have culled about half enough hens to make the 15% reduction in eggs asked for by the government.

July 1st, U. S. wheat carry-over will be about 150,000,000 bushels compared with a ten-year (1931-41) average of 235,000,000 bushels.

The per capita world food supply outside U. S. is about 12% below pre-war.

WHAT TO DO: Raise all the food you can in 1946 with the help of the machinery you have **and with reasonable hours of work,** but without going heavily in debt. One of the biggest contributions a farmer or gardener can make toward feeding Europe **is to raise a real garden.** Because less food will need to be bought, **more can be sent.** Besides, it is good for the family and it pays in dollars and cents.

THE FUTURE: Looking ahead five or ten years, the biggest factor affecting farm income is the general price level. **A stable price level without serious ups or downs would be the best guarantee of a continued stable farm income.**

Unfortunately, an individual farmer has no control over this price level. It must be brought about by government action. But assuming that we do not get it, a farmer **still has some control over farm income.** Even in good times, some farms lose money; even in depressions, some farms make money. In general, the farms that pay best are those on good land, with good crop and animal yields, a size of business a little bigger than average, and where farm labor is used most efficiently.

WHAT TO DO: We see no indication that the price level will drop seriously in '46, perhaps not in '47. **However, this is the time to study ways of cutting the costs of operating your farm.**

MORTGAGE DEBT: There has been a big decrease in the farm mortgage debt in the Northeast since 1940. Maine is down 36%; Connecticut, down 16%; New York, down 23%; New Jersey, down 8%. Exceptions are New Hampshire up 15%; Vermont up 17%. **It looks as though 1946 would be a good year for further mortgage debt reductions.**

G. I. LOANS: A banker friend recently made this comment: "We are being conservative in making G. I. Loans either for buying farms or businesses. We know that under the terms of the G. I. Bill we can't lose a nickel but we think it is bad, both for the veteran and the country, to make a loan to buy a farm or business that is certain to bring failure".

That is good philosophy for bankers; it is good (*Continued on Page* 17)



It won't be long now until cows are out on pasture. This is a view of Fillmore Farm, Bennington, Vermont.

When weather says **Work** . . .



IT PAYS TO HAVE MACHINES IN SHAPE!

Check and lubricate all moving parts of equipment that you'll be using to put crops into the ground. Make sure that they're protected with weather- and wear-resistant Gulf lubricants.

Gulflex Chassis Lubricant (S) is the one to use this time of year in pressure fittings of farm machines. This is a tough, shock-resistant lubricant that clings to bearing surfaces, helps seal out dust and dirt. Gulflex Chassis Lubricant forms a long-lasting film over the entire bearing surface.

It *stays in* bearings. Won't melt and run when they are heated by friction.



You're all set to treat the motor of your tractor, truck, or car to top-notch lubrication when you lay in a supply of Gulflube Motor Oil.

Gulflube Motor Oil is made by the Multi-sol process, a modern refining method that removes carbon-and sludge-forming elements.

Gulflube's the oil to use in all oil cups and oil holes on your machines. Buy Gulflube in the economical 5-gallon pail. Draw off some in a spout can and keep it handy for general-purpose lubrication around the farm.



How long since you've given the wheel axles of your rake, weeder, or farm wagons a good lubrication?

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Red Top Axle Grease is specially made to stick and do a superior lubricating job under heavy-load conditions. It does not contain fillers such as mica, graphite, or talc.





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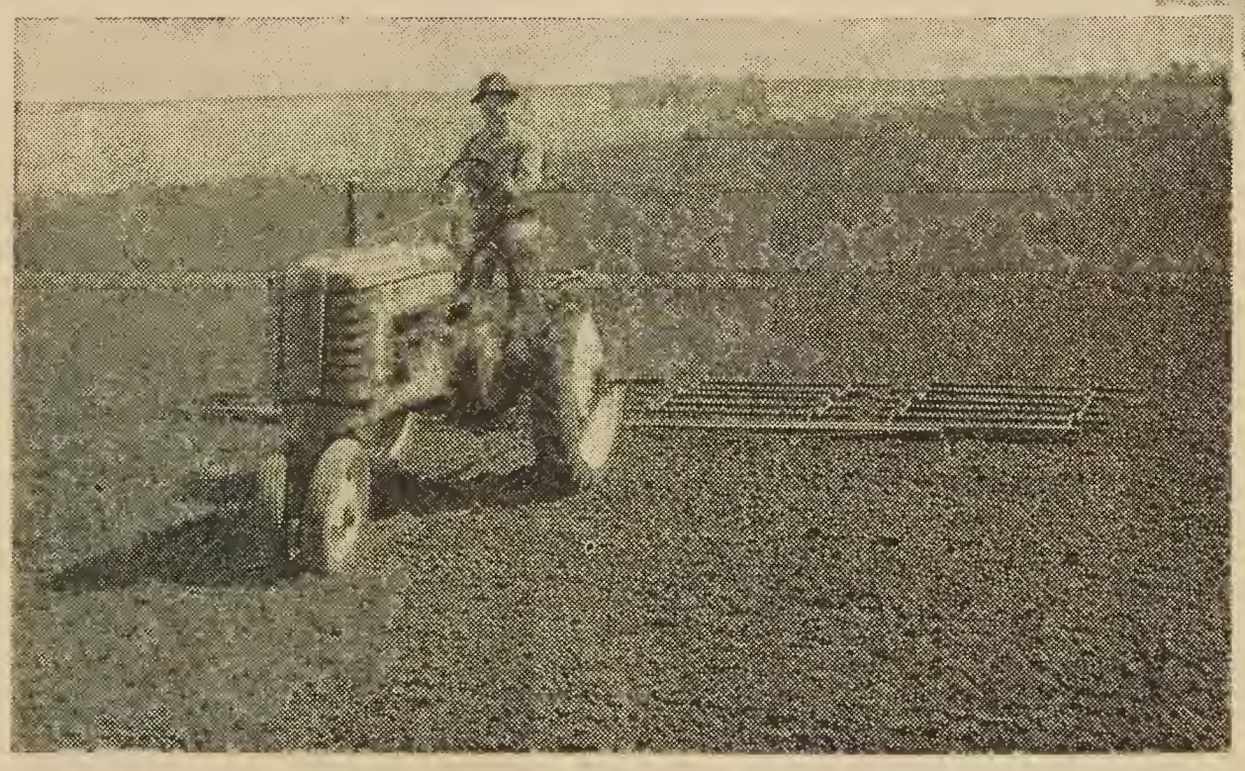


KING CORN

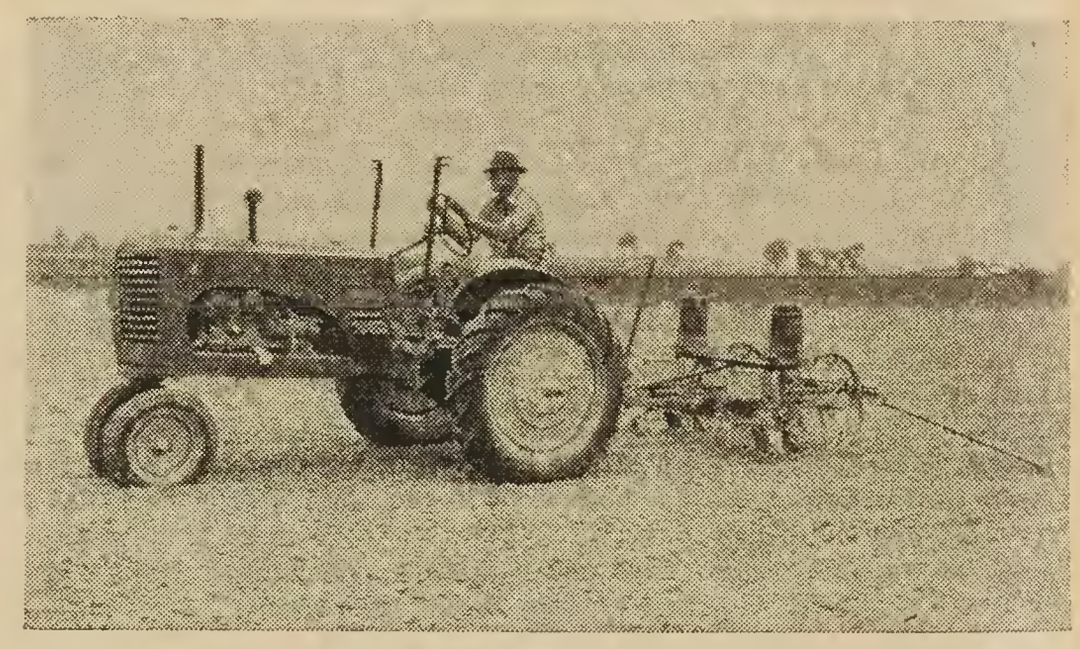
THERE ARE TWO noteworthy points about this corn. First, weeds have been controlled, and the corn will soon have such a start that the weeds won't have a chance. Second, the corn is so spaced in the row that each plant has room to develop.



BECAUSE HIGH NITROGEN FERTILIZER will be somewhat short, this is a year to make full use of manure in growing the corn crop. If you did not use superphosphate in the gutter, put a bag on top of each load of manure before it goes to the field. Be sure to read what George Serviss says about fertilizing corn!



BEFORE THE CORN IS UP and for some time after it comes up, a multitude of weeds can be killed by using a spiketooth harrow. The big advantage is that many acres can be covered in a day. After the corn gets too big for a spiketooth harrow, use a cultivator just enough to kill the weeds.



AFTER A GOOD SEEDBED has been prepared, the planting points to keep in mind are: Get a variety suited to your area; do not plant it too thick; put part of the fertilizer in bands along the row (note that this planter has fertilizer attachments to do this job). The story on this page contains important information on rate of planting.

WITH CORN—SPACING COUNTS

By GEORGE SERVISS

IN THESE days of hybrid corn there is considerably more interest in planting rates than there used to be. The cost of the seed and the ability of hybrids to produce grain are probably responsible for this. The days of drilling corn with a grain drill without much regard for rate, except to make sure that it was thick, seem to be passing.

Hybrid seed is much better graded than open pollinated seed used to be. With the proper size planter plates, rate and spacing can be controlled more accurately than is possible with seed that is not graded into different sizes. Many of the new hybrids now being used in the Northeast are smaller kernelled than the once popular varieties and it is important that planting be adjusted accordingly.

It is interesting to note that in the Northeast the trend is towards thinner planting, but in the corn belt towards thicker planting. The reasons for this thicker planting in the corn belt seem to be the increased use of pickers and more liberal fertilization. Where corn is picked by hand, a farmer will generally prefer to pick two large ears to three smaller ones even if the three smaller ones shell off more corn. With more liberal fertilization, too, more corn plants per acre can be grown without reducing the ear size.

Twenty-one years of experimental work at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station indicate that the highest yields are obtained where the planting rate is such that the weight of a dry ripe ear of corn is about one-half pound. This is supported by figures from the Pennsylvania Experiment Station.

In order to plant your corn at the proper rate to obtain the highest yields possible, you need to be able to guess within reasonably close limits the yield that the field is capable of producing in a normal season.

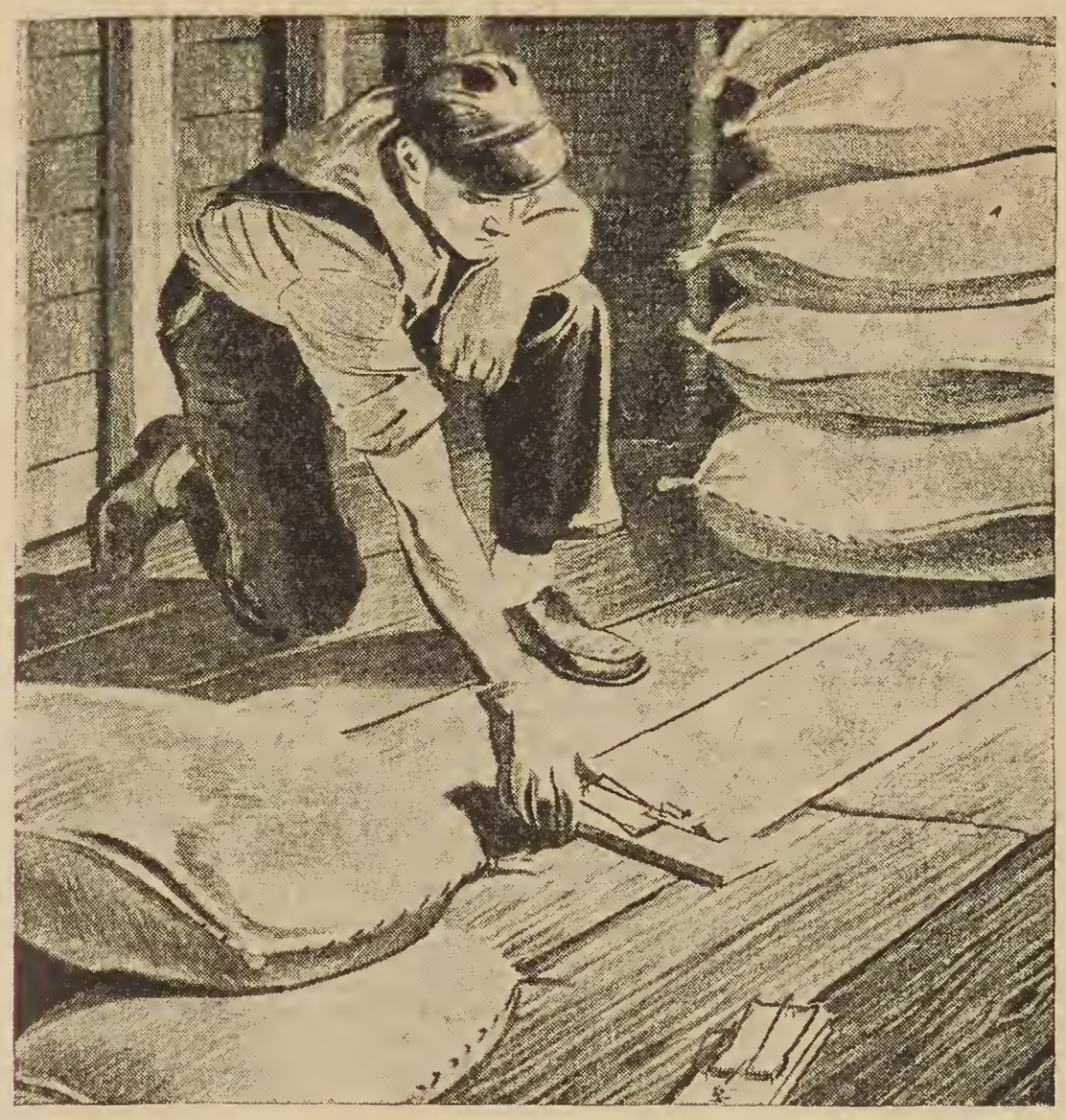
According to the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, the ear weight of about one-half pound should be taken as an ideal and other factors should be adjusted to it. Therefore, if an increase in fertilizer application is made, it must frequently be coupled with an increase in the number of plants to the acre. For an example they cite the case of a farmer who had a yield of 52 bushels of shelled corn to the acre last year. The ear weight per stalk was 0.53 pounds and the number of plants per acre was 8,000. Plowing down 600 pounds of fertilizer to the acre would probably be profitable if

(*Continued on Page* 24)



WE USE this picture as a reminder that the introduction and increase of corn pickers in the Northeast may be the deciding factor in an increase in the acreage of corn for grain.

Knacks that Make Farming Pay



IN TIME OF FEED SHORTAGE, it's more important than ever to exterminate grain-eating rats. That's saving feed. Using 150-Hour Veedol Tractor Oil—that's saving **money**!



HOW LONG SHOULD A FENCE POST LAST? You can add years to its life by first soaking the wood in a creosote solution. Treatment should extend well above the ground line.



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PENCO Cattle Spray

A dry wettable powder stable in water suspensions. Contains 50% DDT and wetting and sticking agents which will aid in wetting out the hair of animals, depositing DDT thereon and maintaining residual insecticide effects. Also useful as a livestock dip and a water suspension spray for barns.

Descriptive booklets on the above products may be had by writing Dept. AA.

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BUSY BEE PLANT FARM, FRANKLIN, VIRGINIA

Put First Things First

By Ed W. Mitchell

IT HAS NOTHING WHATEVER to do with growing fruit, so far as I know, but at five A. M. this bright spring morning my thoughts revert to Satan when he came upon one of his younger and more frivolous little devils laughing fit to kill. Suspicious, as the Devil always is, he inquired as to the cause of this unseemly mirth. "Boss," replied the little devil, "I've got a woman locked in that room with a thousand hats and no mirror!"

Outside on my farm there are at least a thousand things to be done or tried, and most of them on a gamble, because we cannot tell what the weather is going to do to us this year. Last year a warm spell in March, followed by two hard frosts in April, took every apple off my hundred acres of orchard, except twelve. I counted 'em, twelve; and they were such wormy, scabby, gnarly apples that they were twelve too many.

However, in spite of no crop, my wife said it was the pleasantest summer she has ever spent since she came to the farm as a bride; the first year when I was not jittery about wind or weather and had no labor troubles (no labor). That is true. I watched two hail storms with no more worry than a baby; confined my worry over labor to not overworking myself, and followed the philosophy of an old hill-billy I met in Virginia who said he would "rather do less, and have less."

We had less, of course, but no one actually starved to death on my farm last year; and in time, if we have frost this year like last, we may learn to live on nothing, just like the man taught his pet goldfish to live without water by taking a little bit out of the fish-bowl every day so the fish got used to it gradually. You have heard that sad story, a fish story of course. That little pet fish learned to live without water, and would hop along on its little tail and follow the man all over the farm as he went about his work, but one day the little fish slipped and fell in the creek and got drowned.

Just out of curiosity, because no two seasons are ever alike, I looked in last year's diary to see what was going on at this same time. April first and second, we had our first scab infection period; the 5th and 6th a heavy frost; apples pink the 12th and in full bloom the 15th. Gee! but the bloom looked pretty. Memo in the diary says, "good bloom on everything", and I was just as cool, calm and collected as if I were on a bed of spikes such as the fakirs in India are said to lie on. Then April 22 and 23 the bottom fell out of our thermometer, and that was the end of that crop.

Fortunately, we had dusted and sprayed well up to that point and kept on with enough to help check scab, worms and maggot a little bit, so our trees were able to hold enough foliage to make good buds for this year. As I write this on March 26th, the apple buds are splitting open a little, and I am again on needles and pins about scab infections and frosts to come.

By the time you read this the answer will be in the bag, so to speak, and good or bad we will have to take it as final. If the answer is "No", no crop—and as a consequence no new car, no new machinery, and so on—we will try and keep on caring for the trees that have cared for us for some 36 years; and if the answer is "Yes", big crop and lots of money, I'm going to buy a new hat and take a day off sometime next winter when work is not too pressing.

Farmers, including myself, often remind me of the farmer's wife who lost her mind; went crazy, as the expression is. "I can't understand why she should go crazy," remarked the farmer. "There's been nothing to scare her or get her excited or anything. Why, she hasn't been out of that kitchen in thirty years!"

You fellows do the same as I expect to do: keep working along as hard and steady as you can, regardless of wind and weather, and eventually you will get started on making your first million dollars, or else go crazy and then you won't care about it. The postage stamp is a success because it sticks till it gets there, so follow that good example.

GROW SOME STRAWBERRIES

A FRIEND of mine who became interested in gardening during wartime had his enthusiasm for strawberries slowed up considerably when he learned that he wouldn't get a crop the same year he set out the plants. But when strawberries ripen, there is ample reward for trouble and time taken.

Here are a few suggestions for that strawberry bed:

1. Do not set strawberries on sod ground. It is usually infested with white grubs, which are bad pests of strawberries.

2. Strawberries need fertile ground. The best way is to start to build up fertility a year or two before plants are put out, but if you didn't do this, set out a strawberry bed anyway. If well rotted manure is available, put on 20 tons to the acre. Plow under half of it, put the other half on after the garden is plowed and harrow it in.

3. Set your plants early. Many gardeners set out plants in August. It is true they will get some berries, but the plant food to produce next year's berries is stored in this summer's roots and the longer the plants are established, the more plant food is stored. Put them out as soon as the ground can be worked—say the last of April or early in May.

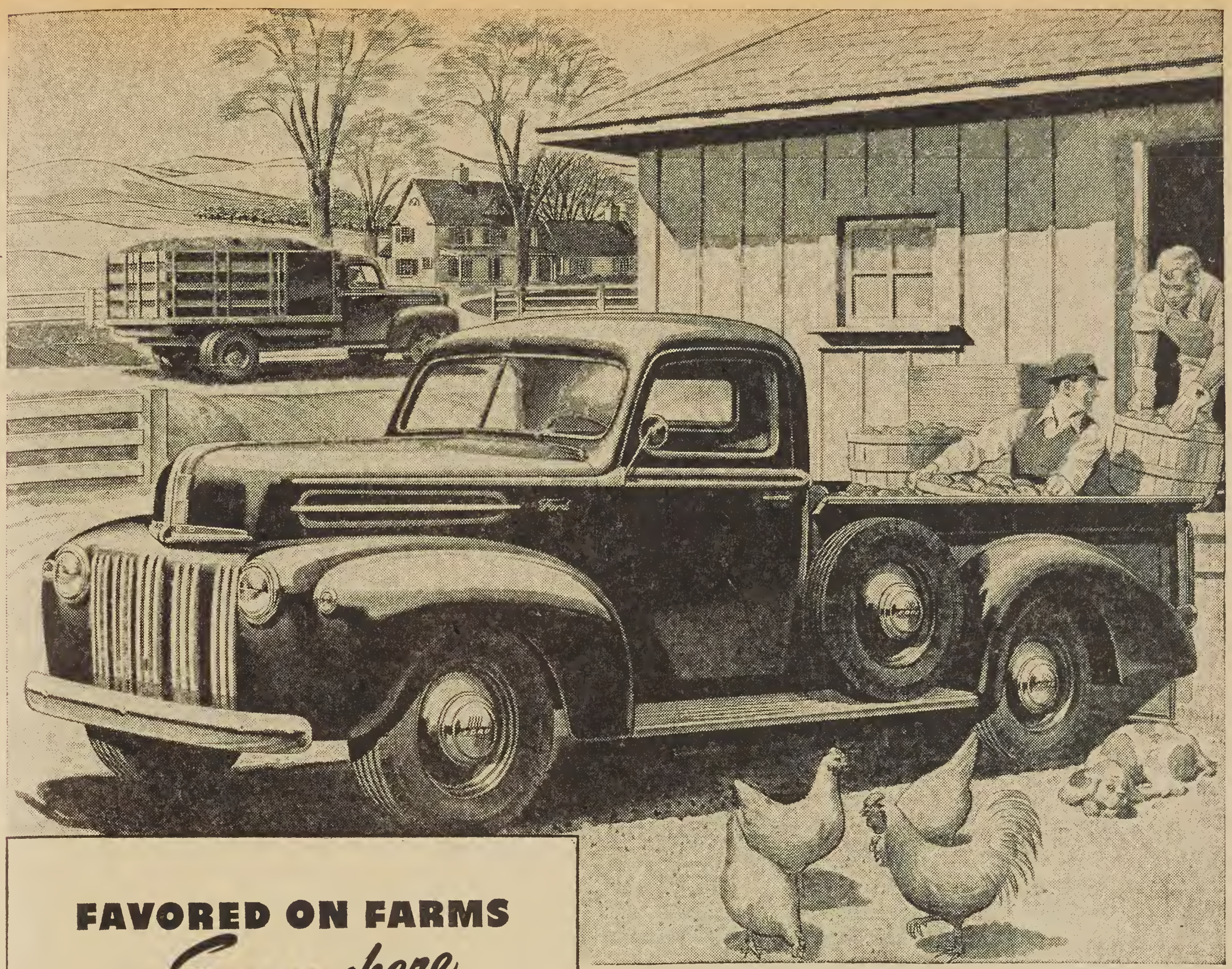
4. Thin out the new plants. Too many new plants compete with each other, which is just as bad as competing with weeds. Keep new plants 5 or 6 inches apart. Hoe out any extra plants so that the plants you leave will have plenty of room.

5. Keep weeds controlled. Weeds and strawberries do not mix.

6. Mulch your strawberry bed in the fall after the ground has been frozen. It will prevent heaving of plants in the spring, and when harvest time comes it will help keep the berries clean.

If you do a good job of raising strawberries, you can figure on a quart for each plant you set out. Fifty plants set out this spring should provide strawberries for a small family next year. If you have a big family, put out a hundred.

You can get some strawberries next fall by early setting of everbearing plants and by keeping the spring crop of blossoms picked off. You won't get a big crop, and with the coming of quick freezers it is possible that the enthusiasm for everbearing berries will tend to wane. In other words, harvest your berries in June, put them in the quick freezer, and eat fresh strawberries whenever you want them.—*H. C.*



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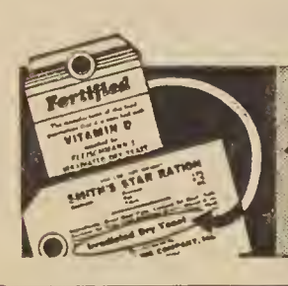
One — many leading feed manufacturers and mixers regularly include Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast—rich, *economical* source of Vitamin D — in their quality feeds, concentrates and minerals.

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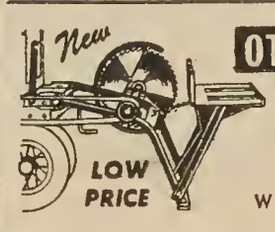
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George Pringle of Lounsberry, N. Y., and daughter, Martha, with his top-producing purebred Holstein, Old Inn Belle Posch. She produced 21,164 pounds of milk, 679.5 pounds of fat in 305 days last year, her sixth lactation.

Good Land—Good Holsteins

By A. James Hall

BECAUSE the soil is gravel and gravel underlay, George Pringle of Lounsberry, N. Y., couldn't get a good yield of small grains on his farm, so he's busy trying to develop a system of dairy farming without them. He discarded the old rotation cycle of hay, corn, oats, hay. Now he follows hay with corn for two years and in the second year, after the corn is started and worked through with a weeder, puts in the grass seed to get a hay, corn, corn, hay rotation.

So far, his main trouble has been with weeds, for once the grass is in there's no way of weeding the corn. But he's sticking with the system—this is the third year he has sown no small grains. He still has 11 acres of wheat, but he'll drop that too if he can get good results with corn and figure some way to beat the weeds.

Pringle's purebred Holsteins were brought to the Tioga County, N. Y., farm from his father's farm in Chautauqua County in 1940. This year he has between 70 and 80 head with 39 milking. However, his calves are taken 200 miles to his father's farm for raising, and returned just before freshening.

An "Eye-Pleaser"

"Ferry Lane", as Pringle calls his 160 acre farm, lies on the east bank of the Susquehanna River not far north of Pennsylvania. When I drove up, it seemed to me a picture of what a perfect dairy farm should be. The cozy new white house built to replace one burned five years ago, the red barns with broad white eaves reaching over two fat, squat silos, and the well-cared-for orchard are enough to make anyone want to stop and look around. But Pringle looks farther than the buildings.

"When I came here the farm was run down," he told me. "I don't feel that the pastures, even now after five years improving them, are in good enough shape to keep both my milkers and young stock. By using Dad's ample pastures I can keep more milkers here, but I do hope that it won't be too long before my own farm will support all my stock. The extra work and expense of trucking will soon pay for buildings to house the younger animals."

Pringle has 60 acres of meadow seeded with an alfalfa and brome grass mixture with some medium red clover. He expects to pack away 150 tons of corn silage this year.

Unlike most dairymen I've talked with lately, he feeds a dairy ration that is all home mixed. To his own corn and wheat he adds oats, bran, wheat feed, gluten, "corn distillers", etc., and oil meal from either soybeans or linseed. And it must be good because his herd for the past five years has averaged 460 pounds of fat and 13,600 pounds of milk!

Of course, the feed is only a part of the reason for such production. Every cow on the place is registered, and the result of a herd testing program started by Pringle's father in 1912. That work is now taken care of for the most part by membership in one of Tioga County's two Dairy Herd Improvement Associations.

The herd has been classified officially for type and the records analyzed for production by the College of Agriculture at Cornell. Two of the Holsteins boast the highest classification, "excellent".

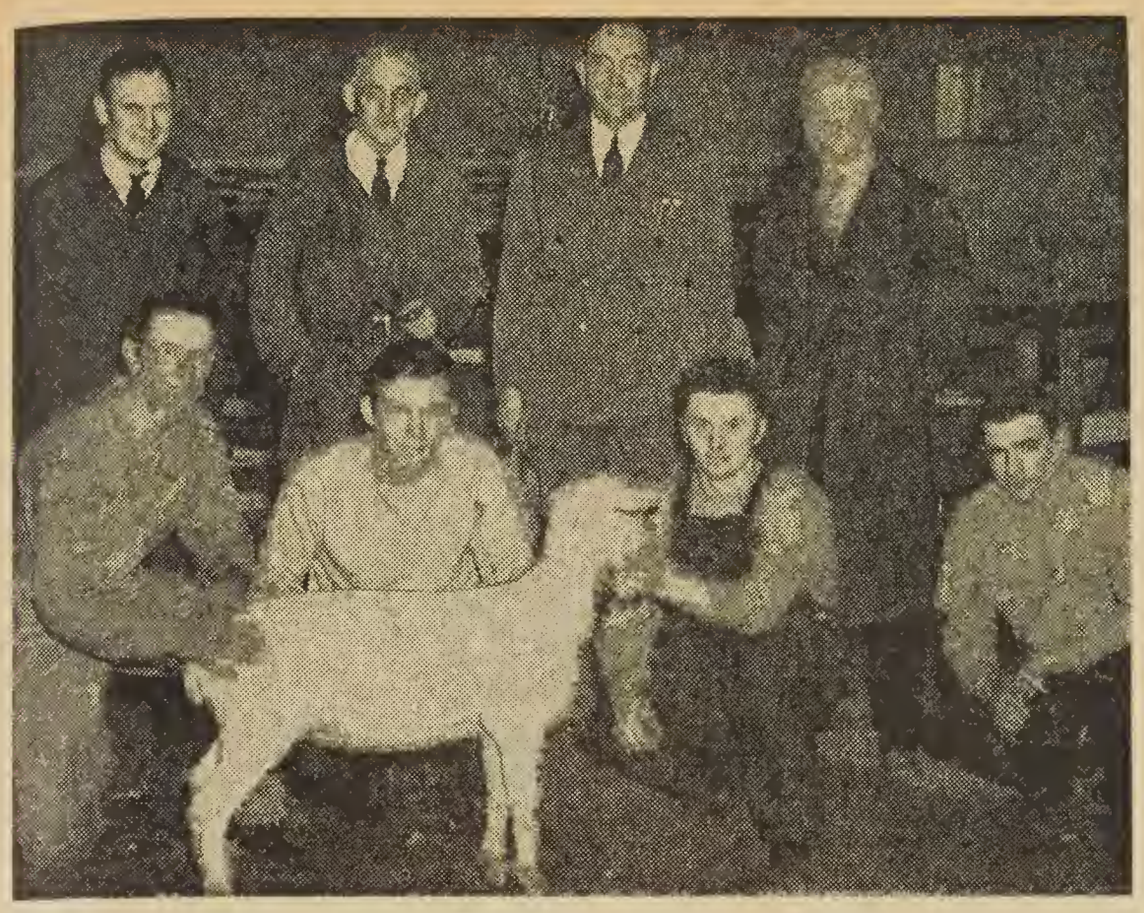
Milk Producers

One of these, Old Inn Belle Posch, was grandsired by General Posch of the Yates Farm at Orchard Park who in turn was sired by the famous Canadian purebred, Johanna Rag Apple Pabst. She is the third generation to pass the 100,000 pound mark. Her first six lactation periods averaged 546 pounds of fat in 17,349 pounds of milk. Her best record was last year when in 305 days she produced 21,164 pounds of milk with 679.5 pounds of fat.

This beats her dam's record, attained in her 11th year when she produced 654.8 fat. The dam in eight lactations produced a total of 137,856 pounds of milk with 4,464 pounds of fat.

Pringle does a little artificial breeding but keeps two bulls of his own and has a half interest in another. "I aim to use desirable proved sires as much as possible, but of course use some young sires to prove them."

Pringle completed a new cement block and glass brick milk house this spring. Built right into the cement is an electric cooler that will hold 16 cans. The milk is marketed through the Dairymen's League and goes to the Borden plant at Owego.



In the first New York State sheep-shearing contest in many years, Charles Brinkerhoff of Interlaken (left, kneeling) won over 11 professional shearers in a contest at Cornell with a score of 91.5. This was only 1/10 of a point better than the second-place winner, Kenneth McBride of Lester (second from left). Other finalists shown are Frank Obrachta of Hammondsport and G. L. Hunt, Cornell shepherd, of Ithaca. Shown in back row are G. R. Johnson, extension sheep specialist at Cornell; Edward Bartlett of Chicago, judge; Prof. J. P. Willman of Cornell; and H. J. McGrath of Rochester, judge.

Fastest time for any single lamb was 3:37, made by McBride. Contestants sheared whiteface Western fat lambs that have been on feeding experiments at Cornell for four months. Three sheep each were sheared in the finals.

Alfalfa, Brome and Quack Grass

We have 12 acres of Palmyra gravelly loam that was in corn for grain last year and harvested with a corn picker. Due to the peculiar weather last spring and shortage of help, we did not kill out the quack in this field. We want to get it back into alfalfa and brome grass as soon as possible. We had planned to sow 1½ bushels of oats to the acre this spring and seed it down, pasturing off the oats. On the other hand, we hate to seed down such a quacky piece without first getting the best of the quack. What do you recommend? We could plow now and summer fallow until August first and then seed alone. Our best seedings have been so handled after peas or wheat, but we would lose our pasture and we have 18 cows and 19 heifers to turn out. Also, this late seeding would not give as much hay the following year.

We have 20 acres of wheat adjoining that we could seed, but our ground does not honey-comb with frost and the seed put on in the spring does not cover. Except in very wet springs, seedings with wheat are spotty so far as the alfalfa is concerned. Where we have seeded with timothy on wheat in the fall and alfalfa in the spring, we usually end up with a good piece of timothy, which we do not want when our ground is natural alfalfa soil.

Another thing we could do would be to sow the 12 acre field to 2½ or 3 bushels of oats and pasture them, then plow and seed to alfalfa and brome not later than September 1st. This would make extra work of plowing and fitting. We are planning on 8 acres of Sudan grass after a piece of rye and sweet clover that we seeded after wheat last August. We expect to pasture this again this spring.

The ideal setup would be a crop that would afford maximum pasture until say August 1st and at the same time smother out the quack.

APPARENTLY you have a problem for which there is no ideal answer. Certainly I would not want to seed alfalfa and brome grass on a piece of land that was heavily infested with quack before getting rid of the quack. I have one suggestion that, from your letter, you do not appear to have thought of yet and that is the possibility of seeding your alfalfa and brome grass after wheat on the 20 acres of wheat that you say you have. You state that you do not want to seed this wheat this spring because on your light soil you do not get good stands. This is generally true on these light, gravelly soils. However, you do say that you normally get very good seedings after peas or wheat in August. You could then do some harrowing to get rid of the quack between now and June 1 and could then put that piece into Sudan grass. A heavy stand of Sudan grass is a pretty good smother crop for quack. I would sow the Sudan grass rather thickly so it would crowd the quack to the utmost. Use about 40 pounds of seed to the acre and see that it is well fertilized. You could follow this Sudan grass with wheat or you could wait until next spring and seed the piece in oats.

I do not know of any crop that you could sow this spring which would provide good pasture up until August 1. You could sow oats early but if you did that they would be through considerably before August 1 as pasture. If yo'. sow Sudan grass about the first of June it will just be in its prime by August 1, and you will sacrifice too much pasture if you tear it up and seed at that time.—*George H. Serviss.*

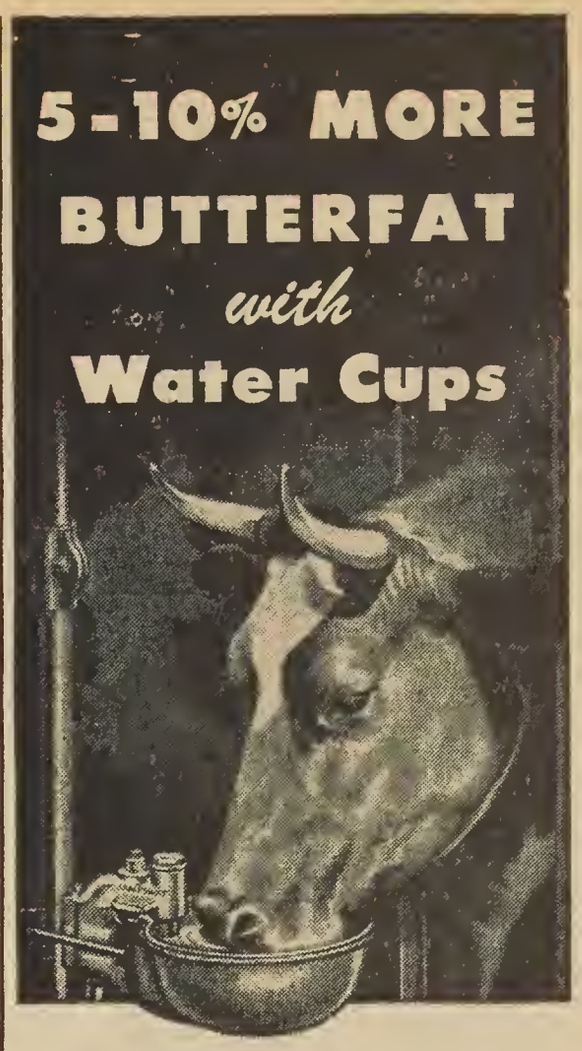
—A. A.—

TREATING CALF SCOURS

I have just finished reading the March 16 *American Agriculturist*, and was very much interested in the article about calf scours. We have a small farm and from time to time have lost calves from scours. We have tried different home remedies until last summer when we bought a purebred Guernsey calf and it had the worst case of bloody scours I have ever seen. Being something of a nurse, I have treated babies, so thought I would try treating the calf the same as I would a baby with the intestinal flu.

To make a long story short, the treatment cured the calf, and I would like to pass the method along to other folks who lose nice calves. Here it is:

Take 1 ounce commercial pectin and 2 ounces warm water and give calf just before feeding three times a day. Do not give over 2 quarts of milk at each feeding. Check in two days and on the third day cut down to two doses. —*Mrs. A. F. D., New Hampshire.*



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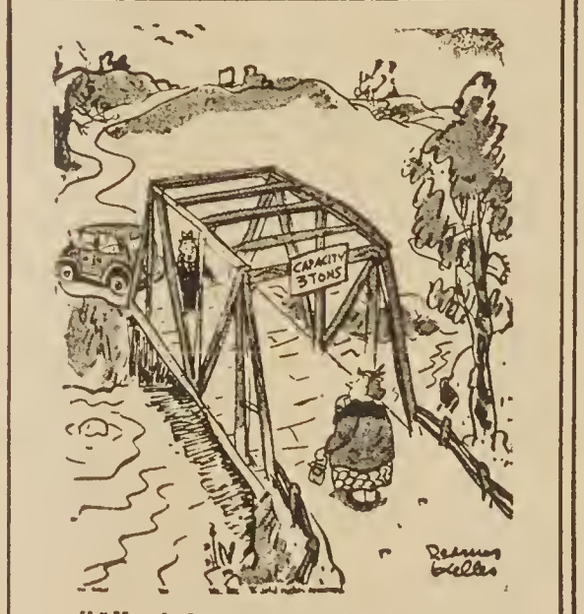
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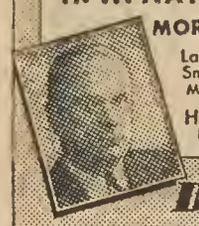
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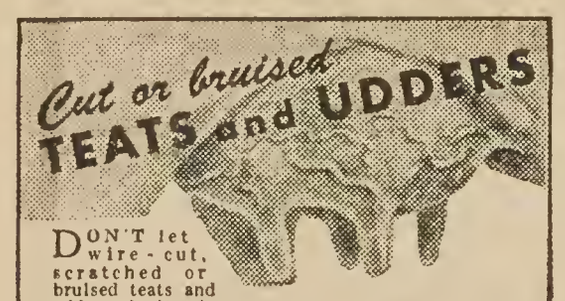
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Hank Wagner's New Brass Band

By REUBEN OLDFIELD



ONE NIGHT after supper, Mr. White and Mr. Wagner came to see Pa about a band. Mr. Wagner was awful excited and he said to Ma, "Did you hear the big news?"

Ma said, "No. Is it good or bad?"

"It's good," said Mr. Wagner. "We're going to have a brass band."

"What on earth do we want of a brass band?" asked Ma. "They went out of style along with lap-dusters and high-wheeled bicycles."

"They're coming back again," said Mr. Wagner. "That's what Professor Jackson says and he ought to know. He's been in the band business all his life."

"Is he the Jackson who used to lead the old Eurekas?" asked Pa.

"The same identical," said Mr. White.

"He came here to visit Windy Sherman. Him and Windy toured the whole country with a circus band, and now he wants to get up a band for us folks," said Mr. Wagner.

"The poor old fellow is probably in his second childhood," said Ma.

"Don't forget he's a great bandman," said Mr. Wagner. "He offers to train us for six dollars apiece."

Ma laughed real hard and looked at Pa.

Mr. White said, "I ain't so sure about this band business. I got about all I want to look after without takin' music lessons."

"It's only for six nights, a week apart. 'Twant take much time," said Mr. Wagner.

"I think it's a good idea," said Ma. "My father was in a country band when he was a young man and it was the brightest spot in his life. He was always telling us children about the fun he had. How many members have you got to have, Mr. Wagner?"

"He says he can't work with less than thirty. The jig's up if we don't get that many or more."

MA WENT to her desk and got six dollars and handed it to Mr. Wagner. "This is for Junior," she said, and I would of fell over backwards in my chair if Pa hadn't grabbed me.

"There's a woman that's got vision!" said Mr. White.

"Write his name down and mark it 'Paid'," said Ma. "I want Junior to be the first charter member of the new band, with his dues paid in advance."

Pa said, "Well, that means I'll have to join, too," and he gave Mr. Wagner six more dollars.

Mr. Wagner folded up the money and put it in his inside pocket. "We better hurry along to the dairymen's meeting, but if she fizzles, I'll see you get your money back." He was so excited he almost forgot to take his hat.

When their car started down our driveway, Ma said, "There goes twelve dollars on wheels."

Pa said, "Maybe we're getting in a little deep. I was reading the catalog and a good horn costs more than a Mexican saddle."

"Mrs. Hawley has two good ones her brothers used to play. I'll call her up before somebody else does. She tried to sell me one for Junior."

So Ma called Mrs. Hawley and the next night we went to her house and Pa bought both horns, and they were dandies. One was a alto and the other was a trombone. Pa wanted the trombone, so I took the alto, and it was better than the one I played in the school band.

ON THE way home Ma told me I couldn't march with the band on account of my legs being too short to keep step. She said the men wouldn't like it. Ma sat down to the piano when we got home to have Pa play his horn, and he puckered his lips and blew like all get out, but the horn said, "Swish!" I had to laugh.

Ma said, "There's something the matter with the way you blow. You look like you were trying to blow up a balloon."

Then I showed Pa how Mr. Belcher, our music teacher, had us draw our lips and he almost ran the scale.

While we were playing, the door opened and in came Mr. Wagner with a big Sousaphone, and Mr. White with a French horn, and Windy Sherman with his trombone, and a man with gray whiskers and a cornet case. He was Professor Jackson and he was very polite and stood up until Ma sat down.

Professor Jackson showed everybody how to play the horns and Ma played the piano, and it was way after my bedtime before Ma made tea and passed the cookies, and they ate every last cooky before they went home.

Professor Jackson said it seemed like old times, and Ma said, "I can't help but think that all this happened fifty years ago."

WE PRACTICED in the Grange Hall and I sat right next to Mr. Belcher, and once he laughed out loud because the men made such noises on their horns. The next time they did better, because they practiced to home, and a man stopped at the store and asked Mr. Cole why was at least one man blowing a horn in every house he drove past.

"Oh, that's just the band boys practicing," said Mr. Cole.

"What's a little place like this going to do with a brass band?" asked the man.

"They are going to play at the ball games next summer," said Mr. Cole.

"Good Heavens, you haven't got a baseball team, too?"

"Not yet, but we're back around 1880 with our band, so we'll probably have a ball team with under-hand pitching," said Mr. Cole.

The man stood on the store stoop and listened to the horns. Then he said to Mr. Cole, "If I can locate a horn, I'm going to join that band!" And he was there the next practice night and Professor Jackson let him play for four dollars. That made us thirty-four members. Mr. Wagner had got thirty-three.

THE last night we gave a big concert and everybody was there and said we played real good. Professor Jackson made a speech and told us not to give up. They elected Mr. Belcher leader, and he had an invitation for us to play in a parade for the Governor at the County Seat. Ma said I couldn't march with the band. I was the only kid in the band and Ma wouldn't let me march.

Unbeknownst to anybody, Mr. Wagner had ordered uniforms from a mail-order house. They werc ten dollars apiece and they were too big for me. They was all kinds. Mr. Belcher thought they must of been off the wax figures at the World's Fair.

Pa found a dandy one, but it had "DOOR MAN" on it. Pa said, "If I could put a 'P' in place of the 'D' and make it POOR MAN, it would be just the checker."

The men all wanted uniforms, so they picked out the kind they wanted. Mr. White had one with lots of gold braid, and Mr. Wagner had one with a sash and a droopy hat. Mr. Belcher got a gray one with a nice helmet. Most of the men had big plumes. They paid Mr. Wagner and he sent the rest back.

Pa had his on when we got home, and Ma said, "Are you Richard the Lion-hearted or King Henry of Navarre?"

Pa laughed and said, "Maybe it's a little fancy, but it fits pretty good."

Ma giggled a lot.

THE DAY of the big parade, Pa parked his car near the courthouse so me and Ma could see good. It was a nice parade, with fire companies and drum corps and companies of soldiers. Our band came last, and as they came down Main Street Mr. Belcher gave the signal and they began to play a military march.

Ma was all excited, "Why, they sound just like a band!" she screamed in my car.

"Can't Pa make that old trombone talk?" I yelled back.

"Isn't that Mr. Wagner in the bullfighter's suit? I can't see his face for that floppy hat!" she yelled.

Windy Sherman was pushing his slide trombone in and out, and Mr. Clark was pounding the big bass drum.

(*Continued on Page* 19)

The Question Box

Will you please tell me what grass can be seeded on pasture without plowing it, and that can be used for grazing this summer?

There is really no grass that can be broadcast on an unprepared seed bed with any real assurance that there will be a good catch. If one is going to seed anything on an unprepared pasture, Ladino clover is the best thing to try. It seems to work well enough to be worthwhile in about two cases out of three. Ladino, though, is a high fertility plant and the pasture should receive an application of fertilizer before the Ladino is seeded.

Five hundred pounds to the acre of something like 0-20-20 or 0-16-8 would be quite satisfactory. If you plan to do this, it should be done as soon as possible since the earlier in the spring that it is done the better the chances of success. One pound of Ladino seed to the acre is about all that I would risk. In order to distribute this evenly, you might mix it with three to four pounds of timothy seed.

While it is often worthwhile to gamble with Ladino in this manner, it is better to try to prepare some sort of a seed bed. If you could work up the surface inch or two of soil fairly well with a disk, you might well seed some grass with the Ladino, and your chances of success would be very good.

I would fertilize as suggested above, but would then seed about two pounds of Ladino in combination with about seven pounds of timothy or six to eight pounds of orchard grass.

—*George Serviss.*

* * *

Does a mixture of oats and barley give a higher yield than oats alone?

Barley needs a more fertile soil than oats. Adding barley to oats for planting on poor soil may actually decrease total yield, but on a soil of high fertility a mixture of oats and barley usually yields higher than either alone.

* * *

Where a field is infested with quack grass, is it best to plow it deep or shallow?

Unless something besides plowing is done, it won't make much difference. However, after quack has become fully established most of the roots are in the upper 3 inches of the soil. Therefore, one method of control is shallow plowing in August, followed by harrowing which brings roots to the surface where they can be raked off and burned.

* * *

I would like to know what formula and what amount of DDT can be used to spray apples.

DDT will not be recommended generally for use on fruit trees during the coming season by the New York State extension service. However, growers who have had codling moth problems which they have been unable to control with the regular schedule may wish to use a DDT program during the coming season. We are suggesting that growers use a DDT which has been made up into a wettable powder. Such materials have been tested now for two years and appear to be the most satisfactory for the control of insects on fruit trees as well as being relatively safe on foliage and fruit. We are also suggesting that the DDT wettable powders used should contain approximately 50% DDT.

Since DDT cannot be used in the pure form and must be processed by a manufacturer or distributor, the materials in which you are interested will be already prepared for the spray tank. Some of the DDT materials can be dumped directly into the spray tank while others must be run through a screen or mixed in a small amount of water in a pail. Directions given by the manufacturer should be followed for mixing the material.—*J. E. Dewey, Cornell Extension Entomologist.*

* * *

Will you repeat the different procedures for treating oats for smut?

The two principal treatments are formaldehyde and organic mercury dust. One of the simplest ways to use formaldehyde is to mix commercial formaldehyde with equal amounts of water (1 pint of 40% formaldehyde plus 1 pint of water will treat 50 bushels). This mixture of formaldehyde and water is sprayed onto the oats as they are shoveled from one pile to another. It takes about two strokes of a hand sprayer to each shovelful of grain. When the seed is treated, the pile is covered up for about four hours with canvas or bags.

In the use of organic mercury dust, which can be purchased under a trade name, ½ ounce of dust is used to each bushel of seed. The best way to add it is to use a seed treater (a cement mixer can be used in a pinch). Grain treated with organic mercury dust should not be fed to livestock.

* * *

Is there any practical way of controlling the European corn borer in sweet corn in the home garden?

A rotenone dust which can be used for various garden pests will give reasonable control of the European corn borer. The Connecticut Experiment Station suggests that any sweet corn that is 15 inches high on June 10 should be dusted then and again on June 15 and 25. Later plantings can be dusted when they reach the height of 15 inches, but it is not necessary to dust after June 30.

* * *

How much of a nitrogen carrying fertilizer is needed when vegetables in the garden are side-dressed?

The rate for side-dressing is to use 4 or 5 lbs. for each 1000 sq. ft. of garden.

* * *

We are planning for a few fruit trees for home use, and would like some hints on setting them out.

If you cannot set them just as soon as they arrive, open the bundle, as otherwise the trees may heat. If you are going to plant them the next day, you can put them in a pail of water. If it is going to be several days, better heel them in by digging a trench, laying the roots in the trench, and covering them with dirt.

When you plant the trees, the first step is to dig a good-sized hole, to take the roots without bending them. Needless to say, the trees should not be set on ground that is not well drained. When the trees are put in, be sure to get the roots in intimate contact with the soil, and pay particular attention to see that there is soil immediately under the center of the roots, as it is very easy to leave an air pocket there which will dry out the trees. As the dirt is filled in the hole, tramp it down with your feet. Pouring a pail of water on the tree after it is set also helps to settle the roots.

Do not add fertilizer to the dirt that is in the hole, as this may injure the roots. After the trees are set, mulch the ground with straw and manure.

—A. A.—

Probably no practice used in fruit production gives as good returns for money spent as does the proper fertilization of the trees, say fruit experts.



is conquering Mastitis

Dairymen are enthusiastic about the restoration of milk production that follows treatment of mastitis with udder injections of VETICILLIN* brand of penicillin.

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★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE
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ADVERTISING RATES:
$3.00 per insertion ½ inch, single column (7 agate lines)
$6.00 per insertion 1 inch, single column (14 agate lines)

PUBLICATION DATES:
1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month.

CLOSING DATES:
20 days prior to publication dates.

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GOATS ALL AGES. GROWN WATCH DOGS.
Stamp please.
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English Shepherd-Collie Puppies.
THE KIND THAT MAKE REAL COW DOGS.
Males $12.00, Females $8.00. C.O.D.
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HELP WANTED: Woman to do general housework, family of three, rural community, Dutchess County. Congenial living and working conditions. Help given by high school girl. Mature woman preferred. Woman with single child of school age considered. Write BOX 514-G, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, N. Y.

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FOR SALE: 100 ACRE HIGHWAY FARM, 85 tillable acres. Tractor worked. Good buildings, silo, new machinery. 30 head stock, milk machine, chickens, good water supply, drinking cups, milk cooler. 12 room house, excellent condition. Modern improvements.
WRITE BOX 514-K,
c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.



By J. F. "DOC" ROBERTS

AN EARLY spring like this (hope it's not snowing when you read this) does have a great deal in its favor. An early growth of grasses, early pasturing and early haying. This will help to relieve three shortages—feed, meat and dairy products.

The feed situation will surely get tighter and tighter. Better get some ahead if possible, or your cows and other livestock will definitely be on a straight grass and hay ration.

The meat situation is also getting tighter, as you probably have noticed. Now I see where they are beginning to admit that sixty per cent of the meat you are buying is costing you over ceiling prices. Seems to me we reported over a year ago that eighty per cent had to be selling that way; well, now it's over ninety per cent. There can be no other answer, nor was there any other answer two or three years ago. Why go on and on with this farce?

The dairy products shortage goes straight back to the farm, a lot of farms, whose income was ruined by rulings. All the dairy farms which were supplying milk or cream for butter and cheese simply could not meet production costs and government established prices for those products at the same time. Since it was comparatively easy to police these two products, there was nothing left to do but get another outlet or go out of business, which many have done. This has created the greatest cow liquidation in history in many communities and counties, and even states.

While it has not been so general as the sheep liquidation, which has hit and hit hard every state in the Union, the total number of producing cows is less in practically every state. This, coupled with the exportations to Poland and other European countries of over a hundred thousand of our bred heifers, entirely changes the picture for dairying in our Northeast for at least the next few years. It will take that long to catch up, unless there is less government interference with labor costs, costs of production and distribution. It will take longer if there is more interference. Hold on to your good heifers.

* * *

Roland Foley — "The Voice of the Stockyards." Remember? Probably known by more farm men, women and children than any other man in New York State. He was frankly told by the best medical men over 18 months ago that he had less than 60 days to live. His reaction and his reply were typical: "Hell, those fellows don't even know how to cure me; how come they know this?"

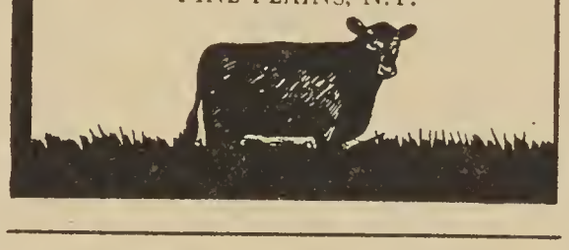
And he did prove his point. He saw his boy graduate from West Point last June, as he said he would; carried on his radio programs every morning at seven; never missed a day at the yards, went places and did things with and for his farmer friends, and carried his load and the load on his family with a smile of cheery Irish wit. He went home Monday with, "Doc, I just can't make it this time," and died Saturday with a smile on his face that everyone who knew him or heard him will cherish as THEIR monument of human goodwill and cheer under the blackest of black hopelessness and despair.

—A. A.—

BREEDING EFFICIENCY

Prof. Stanley Brownell of the New York State College of Agriculture has been studying the breeding efficiency of some 13,000 cows in artificial breeding associations in the State. Contrary to general impression, Prof. Brownell finds that the breeding efficiency of a herd is the highest in the fall months, —September, October and November, and lowest in May, June and July. It is well to remember this fact in connection with the present need for more fall-freshening cows. Of course, it will take time to change any considerable number of cows from spring-freshening to fall-freshening, but the market does need more fall milk and all the figures available show that fall-freshening cows produce more milk than those that freshen in the spring.

For Your Farm...
70 HEAD OF NORTHEASTERN BRED CATTLE
The Tenth Annual Northeastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Sale
SATURDAY, MAY 18th
Livestock Pavilion, Cornell University Ithaca, N.Y.
SHOW 9:30 a.m. 5 Outstanding Bulls
SALE: 12:30 p.m. 65 Top Females
All Cattle are from Northeast's Leading Herds—T.B. Acc'd and Bangs Free App'd. Many Vac. Against Bangs.
for catalog write
MYRON M. FUERST, SALE MGR.
PINE PLAINS, N.Y.



THIRD ANNUAL
NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND
Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Sale
SATURDAY, JUNE 8, ROCHESTER, N. H.
40 FOUNDATION FEMALES — 5 HERD BULLS
For Sale Catalogs write to
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AYRSHIRE AUCTIONS
FRIDAY, MAY 3, GLENBURNIE FARM DISPERSAL
ETHELYN & LUMAN ROOD, Owners, DEPOSIT, N.Y.
Machinery Sale 11:00 A. M. Cattle Sale 1:00 P. M.
35 REG. AYRSHIRES including 19 cows; 4 bred heifers; 6 yearlings; 3 heifer calves; 3 bulls. Majority of cows fresh; remainder in all stages. Herd TB Accr'd., Bangs neg. for 7 yrs. Tested for both within 30 days. Complete line horse-drawn farm equipment; Surge Milking Machine; 6-can milk cooler also sell.
AYRSHIRE SALES SERVICE, Box 85, Brandon, Vt.
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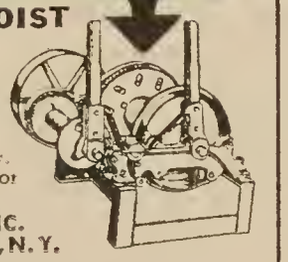
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Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist.*

A Poultry Culling Demonstration

By L. E. Weaver

WHEN GLENN NICE, Ontario's County Agent, planned a poultry culling demonstration for March 19 I thought he was rushing the season a bit. But when I saw twenty men come to the farm of Henry Arnold on a beautiful day when they might have been plowing or doing other spring work, I decided there must be some interest in culling, and after we got to work on a pen of 290 white leghorns I was convinced that now, of all times, early culling is mighty important.

Evidently Mr. Arnold is a good feeder and care-taker. Those hens were in excellent condition and heavy. If we got hold of a light one we knew definitely that something was wrong with her; she wasn't thin because she hadn't had a chance to eat all she wanted. The hens had laid well since early last fall; had not been below 60 per cent at any time. As I recall, they were still laying around 65 or 66 per cent. For that reason I again had some doubts. I was afraid that we might do more harm by handling the hens and frightening them than the good we could do by culling would amount to.

Easy to Handle

Further evidence of good care and management soon put my mind at rest on that score. Those hens were NOT frightened. They didn't become excited when the entire crowd entered the pen single file and walked quietly along the front of the pen. The first men were carrying crates, and even these didn't seem to create any disturbance. Mr. Arnold had wired off a narrow space at one end of the pen, and the entire flock was herded into this space by a few of the men. No one had to crawl under dropping boards to chase out the hens because there were no dropping boards. Mr. Arnold uses what I call "roosting frames," an improvement of the pit idea. They were in the middle of the pen and the hens were driven around or over them. I hope to have a picture of these roosts in a future issue.

Mr. Arnold picked up the hens as easily as though they were one of the heavy breeds. George Gifford, Kenneth Carson and several others whose names I didn't know or couldn't remember passed them along to me, and we handled the 290 hens in perhaps three hours. Of course I did a lot of talking about the first ones, and more or less all the time, or we could have finished much sooner.

A Way to Check

Looking back now I wish we had done one thing that we didn't. We found three groups of hens, good layers beyond any doubt, culls beyond any doubt, doubtful ones. We put all the culls and all the doubtful ones together in crates to be taken to market. There were four crates of them, probably 60 hens. That is a lot to be taken out of 290 that are laying 67%. I wish we had put the doubtful ones in a pen where Mr. Arnold could watch their egg production for a few days. Then he could have decided whether or not they should be sold. However, the feed situation being what it is, I am not losing any sleep over the few that we probably judged too harshly.

Yellow color puzzled us for a while. A great many hens showed much more yellow color in their shanks than they should at this time of the year. We finally decided to discount that in favor of the hens to a certain extent because (a) they have had a lot of yellow corn in their ration, (b) they are large hens, (c) many new wing feathers were found, proving that such hens had taken a partial molt at least two months ago.

Any or all of these reasons might account for that prominent show of yellow color. So if any hen with yellow shanks showed no other evidence of lack of production, and on the contrary, had a plump, red comb, soft, full abdomen, and all other indications of laying, we left her in the flock. But if she had yellow shanks AND yellow color in her beak and around her eyes, or if she was thick and beefy in the abdomen, with leathery skin, we took her out.

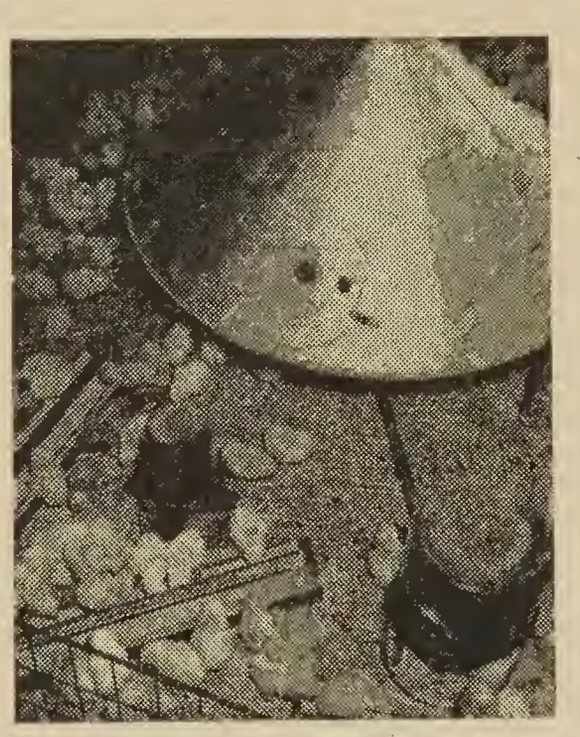
Cull Grey Eyes

We took out also two hens with eyes that were grey and irregular or getting that way, three or four with hard lumps in the abdomen, one or two "water-bellies" with soft, flabby or distended abdomens, and a few that were molting.

I expect that in almost any flock that has been laying since early last fall, a similar array of "culls" can be found now. Not so many should show up in flocks that began laying more recently.

As I told the group, at least 50 per cent of the culls could have been detected by means of a flashlight when the hens were on the roosts, or by feeling of the crops soon after the hens go on the roosts. Very small or empty crops denote slow layers or non-layers.

—A. A.—



This is chick raising time on thousands of Northeastern farms. The high percentage of chicks which many poultrymen raise these days is quite remarkable. They do it by buying sturdy, disease-free chicks, keeping them dry and warm (but not too warm), and by keeping them supplied with feed that has in it the requirements for growth.

Incidentally, many poultrymen are wondering whether to buy chicks or cancel their orders. The best advice we can give, in view of the present feed shortage, is to raise some chicks and, if necessary, to cull out and sell some of the old hens. One way to have more pullets next fall, on the feed available, is to buy sexed pullets instead of straight run.

CHICK BROODING HINTS

1. Have the brooder ready and temperature adjusted before bringing in the baby chicks. If a half dozen squares of cardboard with feed are placed around the hover, it is not necessary to cover the litter with papers. The chicks should be brought into the house soon after they are fully dried off, rather than wait two days.

2. Contrary to common belief, it is not necessary to warm the water the first few days. Experimental evidence

(*Continued on Page* 18)

Danger of Disease
Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising Baby Chicks depends largely upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby Chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your flock before you are aware. Use preventive methods — use Walko Tablets. For over forty years thousands of poultry raisers have depended upon them. You, too, can rely on Walko Tablets as a valuable antiseptic to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water.

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Organized Dairymen Tackle Milk Price and Fall Supply Problems

ON APRIL 8, about thirty dairymen, representing several different groups and organizations, met at Syracuse, N. Y. The purpose of the meeting, which was called by Henry Rathbun, President of the Dairymen's League, was to discuss ways and means of getting a fair price for milk and of producing the milk to meet consumer demand during the short period next fall.

Organizations represented at the meeting included the Metropolitan Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Eastern Producers, Crowley's Producers, Dairymen's League, State College of Agriculture, G. L. F., Farm Bureau, and the Grange.

This Concerns Consumers Too

One of the first actions taken at the meeting was to appoint a committee to draft a policy. On this committee were Harold Stanley, State Grange, Chairman; Ed Foster, Farm Bureau, Secretary; Homer Rolfe, Eastern Producers; Hadley Benson, Dairymen's League; Arthur Richards, Crowley's Producers; Charles Dickinson, G.L.F.; Cy Crowe, New York State College Extension Service; Frank Snyder, Metropolitan Bargaining Agency.

The committee's report stressed three points which were adopted by the meeting:

1. Make an immediate appeal to Albany and Washington for a milk price increase.

2. Appoint a committee of dairymen representing various cooperatives to go to Albany and Washington to present the case of the dairy farmer.

3. Pledge financial support to a campaign to give dairymen all available information to help them to increase milk production next fall.

In the final analysis, this matter of milk supply is just as important to the consumer as it is to the producer. It will be pointed out to state and federal officials that inadequate prices now will add to next fall's expected shortage. When it is too late, the consumers may wake up and say they would be perfectly willing to pay more for milk if they could get it. But you can't turn milk on and off as you can water at a faucet!

Protecting the Market

This matter of supplying the consumer's demand for milk during the short period next fall is more important than some dairymen appreciate. From the producer's point of view, it is a matter of protecting the market for himself and his sons and grandsons. If we can get by next fall, the situation should improve.

The program that's been proposed by the New York State Extension Service for producing the milk includes several points. Here are some of them:

1. Plan for an abundance of good roughage.
2. Save some of the best hay this summer to feed next fall.
3. Feed grain liberally next fall and early winter.
4. Stable the herd before cold fall weather sets in.
5. Use calf starter instead of whole milk for feeding calves next fall.

In line with the recommendation of the Policy Committee, a temporary committee was appointed to present to Albany and Washington officials the situation of the northeastern dairymen. This committee will be guided by the policies laid down at the meeting, but will point out to price fixing officials that an immediate and substantial increase in milk prices is necessary in order to protect next fall's milk supply for consumers. On this committee are: Henry Rathbun, Dairymen's League; Homer Rolfe, Eastern Producers; Arthur Richards, Crowley's Producers; Clayton White, G. L. F.; Frank Snyder, Metropolitan Producers' Bargaining Agency; Jacob Pratt, Farm Bureau. It seems probable that the committee will be further increased by representatives from both the Buffalo and Rochester markets.

Good Diet Contains Milk

Also, at the meeting, Stanley Brownell of the New York State College, outlined and explained the extension program for increasing fall milk production, and Cy Crowe, Assistant New York State County Agent Leader, told of the plans which the Extension Service has to get this program out to dairymen. As has already been noted, the meeting pledged financial support to this program.

Ed Babcock emphasized the importance of the entire program to the consumer. If the consumer is to have the best possible diet, conditions, including prices, must be such that the Northeast can continue to produce foods of high quality, not the least of which are milk and its products.

Several who attended the meeting say that it was one of the best dairy meetings held in some years.

—A. A.—

AA's Farmers' Guide

(*Continued from Page* 5)

philosophy to follow where you can advise a G. I. friend.

Peculiar Justice: Sponsored by the Administration, presumably with the approval of President Truman, is a bill to make 65c an hour the minimum wage in this country. If 65c an hour is a fair minimum wage, **it would seem only just that farm wages should be included in any formula for setting so-called parity prices for farm products.** Strangely enough, President Truman has indicated that he will be forced **to veto any bill containing such a clause.** Put baldly, it appears that wage boosts are to be granted with a smile; price increases to farmers denied with a rebuke that any such increase would surely bring inflation.

It has been charged that there is a widespread conspiracy in this country to keep food prices low. There is abundant evidence that through price fixing, regulations, and subsidies, such is the desire and hope of a large percentage of our population. **This should make farmers and farm leaders pause.** It is reason enough why every farmer should join and support at least one farm organization and why leaders of all farm organizations should bury their minor differences and join together in working for agriculture.

HIDDEN NAMES GAME

Hidden IN BETWEEN advertisements in this issue are names and addresses of several subscribers, picked at random from our circulation lists. In each case we have "scrambled" (that is, rearranged) the letters in the last name, but the initials and address are unchanged. See if you can unscramble the last names and identify the persons.

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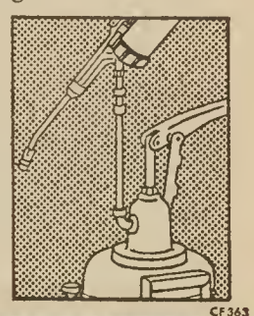
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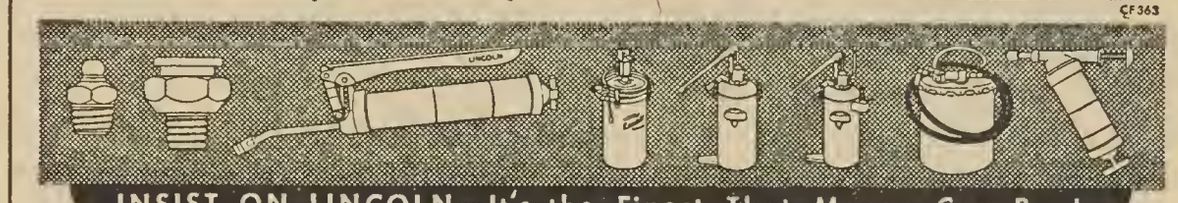
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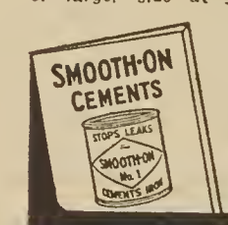


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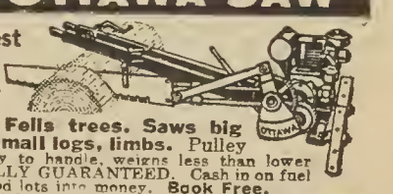
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GEO. A. FAIRBANK. McGRAW. N. Y.

CHICK BROODING HINTS

(*Continued from Page* 16)

shows no harm from drinking cold water.

3. If hard grains are fed at first to prevent "pasting up", do it for only two days. We got by nicely this year with 50-50 mash and hard grains at the start.

4. Chicks form habits quickly. Good training the first few days often strongly affects mortality and growth.

5. Keep the hover warm, and the house as cool as possible. A cool house compels them to spread around the hover at night, and show greater activity during the day. The house should not be so cool, however, that the chicks use the hover excessively during the daytime.

6. Keep the founts on small stands (wire bottom stands) from four to six weeks on. The wet litter from under the stands should be removed frequently,

7. Stirring the litter three times weekly helps to keep the litter dry and rates highly in preventing serious outbreaks of coccidiosis.

8. The hoppers should be well filled each evening so that feed is available the first thing in the morning when the chicks are hungry. This will prevent eating coccidia-infected litter. It is a good plan to allow the hoppers to become empty for an hour each day, preferably during mid-afternoon. This intermission peps up their appetite.—*John H. Vondell, Massachusetts College of Agriculture.*

—A. A.—

DON'T SAY NEW HAMPSHIRE "REDS"

You often hear references to New Hampshire "Reds". Such references are incorrect. It is an easy error to make or to explain, but an error nonethe-less. The correct and official name of the breed is just "New Hampshires", leaving off the "red". Of course everyone knows what you mean when you add the "red", and the error is not of great consequence, but some people like to be correct in their speech and are embarrassed to find they have made an error.

When the breed was still unrecognized by the official "Standard of Perfection", it was called New Hampshire Red to distinguish it from the popular Rhode Island Red breed, which it resembled in some respects. However, the designation "red" was dropped when the breed was admitted to the standard, partially, I suspect, because the birds are *not* red, as Rhode Islands are red, and perhaps, too, as a sort of declaration of independence from Rhode Island Reds.

While we are discussing names of breeds, a few words about Plymouth Rocks may not be out of place. Recently I said something about White Plymouth Rocks and saw a puzzled look come over the face of my companion. He said, "Aren't you mixing names? I thought all *Plymouth* Rocks" (he emphasized the word Plymouth) "are the ones with black and white barring and the white ones are just 'White Rocks'." Until then I had not realized that our common shortening of the names to Barred Rocks, White Rocks and so on might easily lead to this confusion. So for the benefit of any others who may be wondering, I am giving this explanation: The Plymouth Rock breed was originated in New England and probably was named for the famous Plymouth Rock where the Pilgrims landed. The breed is made up of several *varieties*. There are Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Plymouth Rocks and others. But it seems quite proper to speak of these as Barred Rocks, White Rocks, etc., just as we say "Leghorns" when we usually mean Single Comb White Leghorns. Actually we should say all of that big mouthful if we want to be technically correct, because there are eleven other varieties of Leghorns.—*L. E. Weaver.*

—A. A.—

SICK CHICKENS

Will you please give me what information you can about the poultry disease that has sprung up in our area this year? It seems that the heavy, colored hens are affected. They get very large livers and almost complete flocks die in a very short time. Do you think this trouble will break out again in next year's flock? Is there any way of preventing this disease?

I suspect that the disease in your flock is the "big liver" form of the "Avian Leukosis Complex". Let me explain that long term. "Avian" means chickens. "Leukosis" refers to the white cells in the blood. "Complex" means that the disease takes on various forms. In other words we are dealing with a disease of chickens which is really centered in the blood stream, but that takes different forms depending on which organ of the body the disease finally attacks.

Other common forms are "fowl paralysis", "iritis" or blindness, and "going light". No cure is known. We do know that chicks that are exposed to the disease will take it, but it develops very slowly and does not show up as big livers or paralysis, etc., until they are four months old or older.

Prevention is your best bet. Rear your chicks this year as far away from the old hens as you can. It would be wise to get rid of all your hens before you start your chicks.

In order to be sure your chickens *do* have this disease, you should send several of them to a laboratory for examination. Your county agent can give you instructions.—*L. E. Weaver.*

—A. A.—

RESPIRATORY TROUBLES OF HENS

There are several respiratory troubles which affect hens, and it is not always easy to tell which one is present. Here are a few symptoms, which may help:

Fowl Pox: This disease is caused by a filterable virus. It can occur at any time of year, but often appears after the pullets are housed. Wart-like swellings appear on the comb, wattles, and sometimes on other parts of the body. Vaccination is a prevention. Some poultrymen vaccinate the young birds at 10 to 12 weeks of age, and the vaccination may prevent spread if the disease is detected while only a few birds have it. Fowl pox is fairly common in the Northeast.

Infectious Laryngotracheitis: This disease is highly infectious, and is caused by a filterable virus. It seems to be carried from year to year by apparently healthy birds which are carriers. The chief symptoms are gasping and coughing. The head is extended with the mouth wide open, and you can hear a wheezing sound. Mortality is often high due to suffocation by mucus and blood in the windpipe. Healthy birds that have not been exposed to the disease may be protected against it by vaccination. This disease is not common in the Northeast.

Newcastle Disease: This is a new trouble brought into California, probably from the orient, in 1940, and discovered in southern New Jersey in 1945. It has spread to eastern New York and Pennsylvania, and New England. Affected birds may gasp and sneeze. Mortality is sometimes high in young stock. One characteristic symptom is paralysis of legs, unsteady gait, and twisting of the head. Sometimes the head is carried between the legs. In adult flocks the only indication of the presence of the disease may

(*Continued on opposite page*)

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be a violent and sudden drop in egg production, followed in a week or ten days by an equally rapid return to normal production. It is not known whether or not recovered hens remain carriers.

Infectious Coryza: This trouble is caused by bacteria. The principal symptoms are nasal discharge and swelling around the eyes. Mortality may be serious. The disease may be checked by sulfathiazole fed in the mash at the rate of one pound in 100 pounds of mash. This disease is quite common in the Northeast.

Infectious Bronchitis: This disease is also caused by a filterable virus, and spreads very rapidly. In old birds, symptoms are sneezing, coughing, lowered feed consumption, and a sudden drop in egg production. In chicks the disease is usually mild. Not all will be affected. Most common symptom is watery eyes. Mortality is usually low. No effective treatment is known after the disease has started, but some work has been done in immunizing birds.

—A. A.—

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—A. A.—

OUR KITCHEN STOVE

(*Continued from Page* 1)

ting pretty numb from the impact of new things which he opposed, only to be defeated and ground into the dust. But if we've got to have white enamel stoves that you can't hear roar, and can't even smell, all we can say is that we're glad to have been born early enough to remember the other kind of country kitchen with its winter woodburner and its summer kerosene contraption. We'll be able to endure gas and electricity in the new farm kitchen because we'll be able to recall—if we close our eyes and concentrate — the teasing smells of wood smoke and pancakes in the dark of winter mornings, the comparable odors of kerosene and bacon in haying time. But we're bound to miss the two glad days in every year when we changed kitchen stoves, much as we made seasonal modifications in the weights of our foundation garments.

—A. A.—

HANK WAGNER'S BRASS BAND

(*Continued from Page* 12)

On account of his floppy hat and his big Sousaphone, Mr. Wagner didn't see Mr. Belcher give the signal to 'right-wheel', and he went right on down Steuben Street, and the band marched over to the front of the Court house, and Mr. Wagner wondered what had happened to the rest of the band, and he was way down Steuben Street, all alone. Then he ran over and began playing, but he was one staff behind, and when the band had finished he had some more to play, so he went on and played all alone and everybody had to laugh.

A man made a speech and introduced the Governor, and he said that he used to play in a band and wished he still could. Then he waved his hand at Mr. Wagner and said, "Brother, I played a Sousaphone, too, and once I got lost from the band." And everybody laughed and Mr. Wagner laughed as hard as anybody.

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To Can ASPARAGUS GREENS AND PEAS



Use a knife to guide last few stalks into the jar.
—Photo courtesy Ball Bros. Co.

by **MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT**

ASPARAGUS, like other vegetables, should be in its prime for canning or for freezing—young, tender and garden-fresh. Everything should be made ready in order to avoid any delays between the cutting and the final processing of the asparagus, for every delay sacrifices flavor and may even cause spoilage.

Remove the coarse scales from the stalks and wash with a brush; sort stalks according to size and cut into lengths desired for fitting into the jars.

Tie the sorted stalks into bunches of 20 to 30; stand the bunches three or four at a time, tips uppermost, in a pan containing enough actively boiling salted water (1 tablespoon salt per quart of water) to cover all but the upper third of the stalks; boil for three minutes, then tip the bunches over on their sides and boil ½ minute longer.

Remove from the hot water, pack hot with tips upright into jars, packing three or four stalks tips downward in the center of the container. Add ½ teaspoon salt per pint and cover asparagus with boiling water. Seal according to type of jar used and process immediately, pints at 10 pounds pressure for 30 minutes, quarts 35 minutes.

If a pressure canner is not available, process 2 hours in boiling water bath, counting time when water begins active boiling after putting the sealed jars into the bath. Keep water one to two inches above tops of jars throughout the period.

Small pieces ½ inch to 1 inch in length may be canned in the same manner as the whole stalks.

At the end of the processing period and after pressure has reached zero, remove jars from canner, complete seal if necessary, and allow to cool at room temperature, keeping jars at least an inch apart on a surface not cold to the touch. Wipe jars clean, being careful not to disturb the seal. Label and store in a cool, dark, dry place.

Greens

The same rule of "crisp, tender, fresh" applies to greens for canning. Beet tops, chard, dandelion greens, kale, spinach and the like often are in abundance at this time and could well be canned. Remove all tough fibers, stems, withered or coarse leaves and roots. Wash thoroughly in several changes of lukewarm water. Put greens into an uncovered pan containing about 5 inches of actively boiling salted water (½ tablespoon per quart of water) or into a strainer; heat until main stems are somewhat wilted, about 2 to 4 minutes.

Pack hot into hot containers, but not too tightly. Cut through the greens twice from top to bottom to permit freer circulation of liquid. Cover with boiling salted liquid in which the greens were blanched, or add ½ teaspoon salt per pint and cover greens with boiling water. Seal according to type of jar used, and process pints at 15 pounds pressure for 60 minutes. Quarts are not recommended because of the dense pack.

Process three hours if boiling water bath must be used.

To freeze spinach, use spinach that is deep green in color, picked before seed stalks appear. Discard all undesirable parts; wash thoroughly; scald from 2 to 2½ minutes in rapidly boiling water, allowing at least 2 gallons of water for each pound of spinach, as otherwise leaves are apt to mat together and prevent uniform heating. Cool in running cold water, avoiding matting while cooling. Drain thoroughly, pack, seal, freeze promptly and store.

Peas

Speed is highly important since peas deteriorate very quickly after picking. Also, it is very important to pick them before they begin to harden. Shell, wash, blanch 3 minutes in an uncovered pan containing rapidly boiling salted water (1 tablespoon salt per quart of water). Remove peas with a strainer and pack directly in hot containers to within ½ inch of top. Cover peas with boiling salted water in which they were blanched. Seal according to type of jar used and process AT ONCE, pints at 10 pounds pressure for 45 minutes. Quarts are not recommended for peas.

A **three-hour period** is necessary for processing in **boiling water bath.**

Peas for freezing should receive the same care in picking and preparing as for canning. After shelling, wash peas in cold water using a colander or a wire basket with a handle. Then scald peas for one minute in rapidly boiling water, using at least one gallon of boiling water for each pound of peas. Agitate the basket to keep peas moving; this heats them more evenly. Immerse the basket of peas in cold water, 50° or lower, allowing about 2 gallons of water for each pound of peas. When peas have reached about 60° F., remove them from the water, drain, pack in moisture-vapor-proof containers and freeze promptly. If they cannot be put into the freezer immediately, put them into the refrigerator or pack in crushed ice.



FREEZING ASPARAGUS

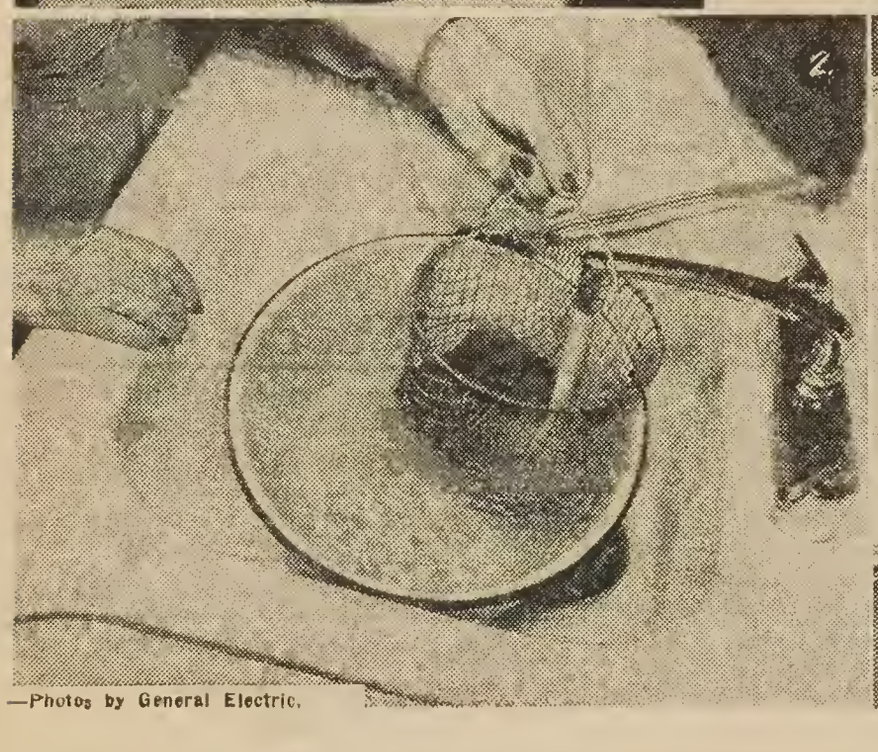
Step 1. To blanch by steam (instead of boiling water) use deep-well cooker and inverted shallow pan on which wire basket containing vegetable is placed. Steam asparagus 3½ to 4½ minutes.

Step 2. Thorough and quick chilling—important step in freezing. Good rule to follow is to allow at least 1½ times longer for chilling than for blanching.

Step 3. Spears should be cut into lengths (when washed before blanching) to fit cartons compactly. Separate small stalks from large ones before blanching. To freeze cut-up spears, cut in desired lengths before blanching; package in containers such as are used for spinach. They should be waxed cartons or cartons lined with moisture-vapor-proof paper.

Step 4. For packaging use rectangular carton lined with cellophane; then over-wrap with cellophane and heat-seal to make it moisture-vapor-proof.

Spoilage may result if vegetables are not frozen within 18 to 20 hours; fruits within 24 hours. ANY delay in freezing is dangerous.



—Photos by General Electric.



A NEWER COURAGE

By Lalia Mitchell Thornton

This Easter Day the bells are gayly ringing,
This Easter Day the flowers are perfume flinging,
And Christ the Lord is risen from the dead;
This Easter Day we hear in song and story
Of One who died, and now amid the glory
Of Heaven bids the world be comforted.

This Easter Day we put aside our sorrow,
This Easter Day a newer courage borrow,
For Christ the Lord has shown to us the way.
And we can smile, a lonely vigil keeping,
For we can know our loved are only sleeping:
This is His pledge to men on Easter Day.

SIMPLE CROSS-STITCH

These gay kitchen towels will add a welcome touch of color to any kitchen. The easy cross-stitch looks just like gingham applique. Everyone will admire them! Pattern 987 contains a transfer of 6 motifs averaging 5½ x 7 inches; stitches; directions.



Send TWENTY cents in coins for this pattern to Embroidery Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York. Print plainly NAME, ADDRESS AND PATTERN NUMBER.

Our 1946 Needlework Book is yours for only 15 cents more—104 illustrations of designs for crochet, knitting, toys, home decoration, embroidery, and a FREE PATTERN for three potholders printed in the book.

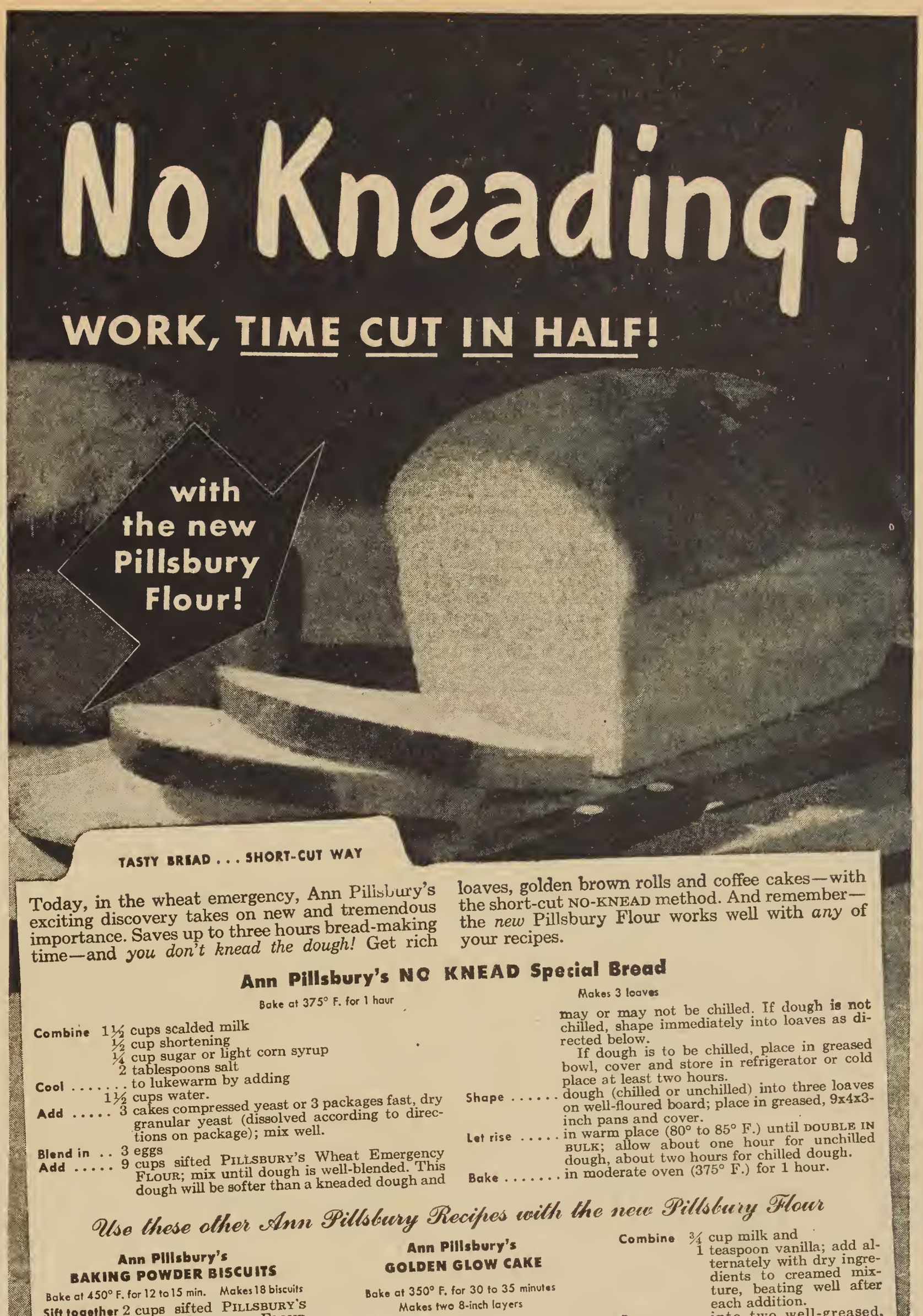
ONE-ACT PLAYS

If you are interested in securing good rural life one-act plays for production by amateur groups, write to *American Agriculturist*, Play Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for our new list of plays. Please enclose three cent stamp for postage.

These plays have been especially selected by *American Agriculturist*. They are 35 cents per copy and royalty-free to amateur groups. The list includes plays for both adults and young folks.

No Kneading!

WORK, TIME CUT IN HALF!



TASTY BREAD . . . SHORT-CUT WAY

Today, in the wheat emergency, Ann Pillsbury's exciting discovery takes on new and tremendous importance. Saves up to three hours bread-making time—and *you don't knead the dough!* Get rich loaves, golden brown rolls and coffee cakes—with the short-cut NO-KNEAD method. And remember—the *new* Pillsbury Flour works well with *any* of your recipes.

Ann Pillsbury's NO KNEAD Special Bread

Bake at 375° F. for 1 hour — Makes 3 loaves

Combine 1½ cups scalded milk, ½ cup shortening, ¼ cup sugar or light corn syrup, 2 tablespoons salt
Cool . . . . . to lukewarm by adding 1½ cups water.
Add . . . . . 3 cakes compressed yeast or 3 packages fast, dry granular yeast (dissolved according to directions on package); mix well.
Blend in . . 3 eggs
Add . . . . . 9 cups sifted PILLSBURY'S Wheat Emergency FLOUR; mix until dough is well-blended. This dough will be softer than a kneaded dough and may or may not be chilled. If dough is not chilled, shape immediately into loaves as directed below.

If dough is to be chilled, place in greased bowl, cover and store in refrigerator or cold place at least two hours.

Shape . . . . . dough (chilled or unchilled) into three loaves on well-floured board; place in greased, 9x4x3-inch pans and cover.
Let rise . . . . . in warm place (80° to 85° F.) until DOUBLE IN BULK; allow about one hour for unchilled dough, about two hours for chilled dough.
Bake . . . . . in moderate oven (375° F.) for 1 hour.

Use these other Ann Pillsbury Recipes with the new Pillsbury Flour

Ann Pillsbury's BAKING POWDER BISCUITS

Bake at 450° F. for 12 to 15 min. — Makes 18 biscuits

Sift together 2 cups sifted PILLSBURY'S Wheat Emergency FLOUR, 3 teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt
Cut in . . . ¼ cup shortening with pastry blender or two knives until mixture resembles coarse meal.
Add . . . ¾ cup milk; mix only until all flour is dampened.
Knead . . . . . gently on floured board for a few seconds.
Roll . . . . . to ½-inch thickness.
Cut . . . . . with floured 2-inch cutter.
Place . . . . . on ungreased baking sheet.
Bake . . . . . in hot oven (450° F.) for 12 to 15 minutes.

Ann Pillsbury's GOLDEN GLOW CAKE

Bake at 350° F. for 30 to 35 minutes — Makes two 8-inch layers

Sift together three times 2 cups sifted PILLSBURY'S Wheat Emergency FLOUR, 3 teaspoons baking powder (or 2 teaspoons double-acting), 1 teaspoon salt
Cream . . ½ cup shortening; add gradually 1 cup sugar, creaming well.
Add . . . . 2 eggs, one at a time, beating about one minute after each addition.
Combine ¾ cup milk and 1 teaspoon vanilla; add alternately with dry ingredients to creamed mixture, beating well after each addition.
Pour . . . . . into two well-greased, floured, 8-inch layer cake pans.
Bake . . . . . in moderate oven (350°F.) for 30 to 35 minutes.

These fine flours will be back after the wheat emergency.





Pillsbury

MILLED TO HIGHEST STANDARDS POSSIBLE UNDER WHEAT-EMERGENCY REGULATIONS.



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BLOOD-IRON TONICS YOU CAN BUY

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You girls and women who suffer so from simple anemia that you are pale, feel tired, weak, "dragged out"—this may be due to lack of blood-iron.

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Pinkham's Tablets are one of the greatest blood-iron tonics you can buy. Just try them for 30 days—then see if you, too, don't remarkably benefit.

Lydia E. Pinkham's **TABLETS**

"UNBLOCK" your DIGESTIVE TRACT

And Stop Dosing Your Stomach With Soda and Alkalizers

Don't expect to get real relief from headache, sour stomach, gas and bad breath by taking soda and other alkalizers if the true cause of your trouble is constipation.

In this case, your real trouble is not in the stomach at all. But in the intestinal tract where 80% of your food is digested. And when it gets blocked it fails to digest properly.

What you want for real relief is not soda or an alkalizer—but something to "unblock" your intestinal tract. Something to clean it out effectively—help Nature get back on her feet.

Get Carter's Pills right now. Take them as directed. They gently and effectively "unblock" your digestive tract. This permits your food to move along normally. Nature's own digestive juices can then reach it. You get genuine relief that makes you feel *really* good again.

Buy Carter's Pills—25¢ at any drugstore. "Unblock" your intestinal tract for real relief from indigestion.

Spring Fashion Book

If you have not already sent for our latest Fashion Book, order a copy today. It is in full color, costs very little, and is filled with illustrations of lovely new

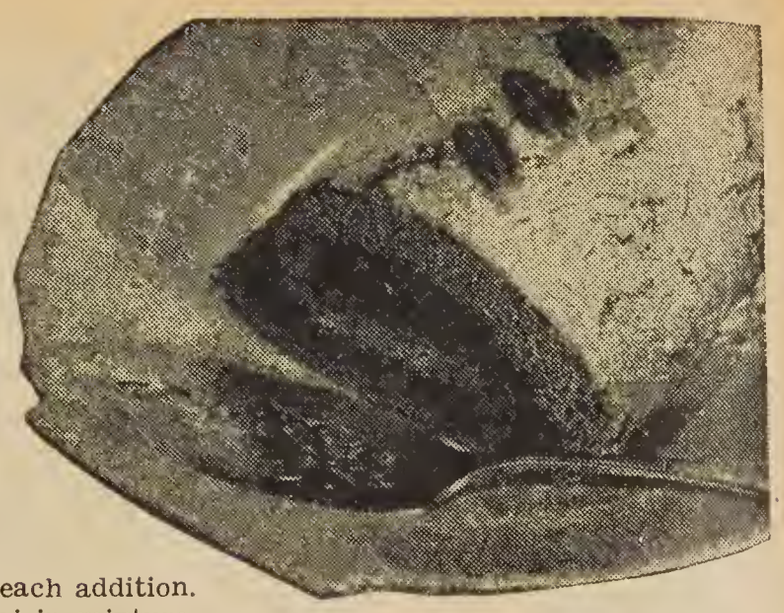


frocks, jumpers, soft dressmaker suits, boxy coats, slenderizing dresses for the mature figure, attractive house dresses and charming aprons.

The book has a whole section of enchanting summertime essentials — shorts, sunbacks, playsuits. There are styles for graduation and Prom; flattering blouses, skirts, undies, bed jackets, and a whole slew of fashions for the younger set, including an easy-to-make layette.

TO ORDER our Fashion Book, send 15 cents in coins to Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

USE MORE *Molasses*



"Molasses Sponge Roll" makes a delectable dessert for the family or for a special occasion.

THERE are at least three good reasons for using more molasses right now: 1. It's a sugar-saver; 2. It contains two important minerals—calcium and iron; 3. Things made with it taste *so good!* To prove the latter assertion, here are recipes for molasses treats that we are sure your family will go for:

MOLASSES SPONGE ROLL
(Serves 8-10)

½ cup New Orleans molasses
4 egg yolks
4 egg whites
1 teaspoon lemon juice
¼ cup sugar
¾ cup sifted flour
2 tablespoons sugar
½ teaspoon salt
¾ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon nutmeg
¼ teaspoon mace
½ teaspoon soda

Beat egg yolks until very light, then beat in molasses. Beat egg whites until light, adding first lemon juice and then the ¼ cup sugar gradually during last few minutes. Fold into egg yolk mixture. Sift together remaining ingredients and fold into egg mixture. Bake in shallow pan about 10 x 16 inches, the bottom (not sides) of which is lined with waxed paper, in a slow oven of 325° F. for 20 minutes. Turn out on a towel, roll up cake and towel together. Cool. Unroll from towel, spread with filling and reroll.

FRUIT FILLING

1 cup chopped dates
1½ cups cooked prunes, drained and chopped
½ cup chopped nutmeats
¼ cup orange marmalade
1 tablespoon lemon juice
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ cup orange juice

Mix together all ingredients and if mixture is too dry to spread, add prune juice. Use to fill sponge roll.

MOLASSES COOKIES

2 cups molasses
1 cup drippings
½ cup warm water
1 teaspoon soda
2 teaspoons baking powder
2 teaspoons ginger
¼ teaspoon salt
4½ to 5 cups enriched flour

Mix molasses and melted shortening. Add warm water in which soda has been dissolved. Add flour, baking powder, ginger and salt sifted together. Chill dough, then roll out and bake on cookie sheet for 12 minutes in moderately hot oven (375° F.). Yield: 6 to 7 dozen cookies.

UPSIDE DOWN CUP CAKES

3 apples, chopped
½ cup raisins
3 tablespoons shortening
2 tablespoons hot water
½ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon ginger
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup New Orleans molasses
½ cup hot water

Combine apples, raisins, shortening and hot water, put in bottom of custard cups. Pour the following batter over the top and bake in moderately hot oven (350° F.) for 45 minutes or until done.

½ cup shortening
½ cup brown sugar
1 egg, well beaten
2 cups sifted flour
2 teaspoons baking powder

Cream shortening and brown sugar. Add egg and beat well. Combine dry ingredients. Combine molasses and water. Add flour mixture alternately with molasses mixture, a small amount at a time and beat after each addition. Pour batter over apple-raisin mixture. When done, invert on individual serving dishes and serve warm or cold, with or without whipped cream.

For a satisfying Saturday night supper, serve these baked beans with brown bread:

BAKED BEANS
(12 servings

4 cups dry navy beans
½ pound salt pork
1 cup New Orleans molasses
3 cups boiling water (from simmered beans)
1 teaspoon dry mustard
1 tablespoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper

Wash beans, pick over and soak for 3 hours in boiling water to cover. Cover, bring to boil in same water (to preserve minerals and vitamins) adding extra water if needed to cover well; skim; cook slowly until tender—about 50 minutes. Drain beans, reserving cooking water. Turn beans into bean pot or 3 quart casserole. Scrape rind of pork until white, score top by cutting down about one inch, and bury in beans with rind exposed. Mix remaining ingredients and pour over. Cover; bake in slow oven (325° F.) 3½ hours or until tender, uncovering during last hour of baking. If necessary, add more water during baking.

BROWN BREAD

1 cup bread flour
2 teaspoons soda
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup corn meal
1 cup whole wheat flour
¾ cup New Orleans molasses
2 cups sour milk
1 cup raisins or nuts (if desired)

Sift flour, soda and salt. Mix with corn meal and whole wheat flour. Mix molasses with sour milk; add dry ingredients. Beat well. If desired, add raisins or nuts. Steam 2 hours in greased molds filled two-thirds full and covered tightly.

—A. A.—

JELLY SAUCE— An easy "company" topping is jelly sauce; it is good to pile on cake or even on pie and brown lightly.

To two egg whites add a few grains of salt and beat until foamy; blend in 2 tablespoons powdered sugar and beat until glossy. Add one cup of currant jelly, a teaspoonful at a time, beating until it is stiff. Chill and serve.

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

"THE FLOWERS appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come. . ." Those words were written in the Old Testament several centuries before the time of Jesus, but they describe an event which people observed and celebrated centuries before the Old Testament was written. Long before Christians first celebrated Easter and Jews first observed the Passover, people were joyously celebrating the advent of Spring each year.

Easter is a festival of the Christian Churches which commemorates the last days on earth in the life of Jesus of Nazareth. Basing its customs on the records of those days as they are preserved in the Gospels, Easter at its best has become a time when Christians endeavor to give new birth to good thoughts, words, and deeds in personal living, just as nature is giving birth to a new life of goodness and beauty.

But while fully participating in Easter as Christians, it is good and inspiring to remember that Spring transcends the particular customs of any Church and of all Churches combined. Therefore, Easter should be recognized and increasingly celebrated, not merely as a Christian festival, but as a festival of humanity! For in all ages past, people of every race and of every creed have engaged in joyous celebration of the advent of Spring, and all generations to come will do the same.

If Jesus were to broadcast on a world-wide hook-up on Easter morning, 1946, I think he would say something like this: "O my people, how great is the suffering of your world! It ought not to be, and it need not be. This is the time when God renews the life of earth and gives you an opportunity to renew your lives. Rejoice, and be glad! You are all members of one family, children of my Father! Till the earth, plant, and harvest that there may be no more starvation! Work together, befriend and understand one another, that there may be no more war! Thus shall the Kingdom of our God come! Thus shall you live in peace and joy, now and forevermore!"

—A Country Parson.

Hearty and satisfying [¥] baked beans with brown bread.





These "Upside Down Cup Cakes" [¥] can be served with or without whipped cream.



Swing with Spring!

No. 2554. Make this petite frock for the "kiddie-car" girl with tiny puffed sleeves and choice of necklines. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4. Size 2, 1¼ yards 35-inch; 1¼ yards ruffling; ⅜ yard contrasting.

No. 2630. A "summerfied" version of the shirtwaist dress with cool cap sleeves. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, 3⅞ yards 35-inch; or 3⅝ yards 39-inch.

No. 2883. Puffed sleeves, round neckline and fashionable full skirt distinguish this pretty dress. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, 3⅛ yards 39-inch.

No. 2812. Cap sleeves and easy tuckings at waist give the softly feminine look to this graceful frock. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 2⅝ yards 35 or 39-inch.

No. 2595. For warm weather, indoors and out, a charming pinafore. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, 3⅝ yards 35-inch.

No. 3781. Mother's pinafore duplicated for the little girl. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, 1⅞ yards 35-inch.

No. 2621. This dainty basque frock has well-fitting lines to flatter the junior girl's figure. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, 2 yards 35-inch; 1⅝ yards ruffling.

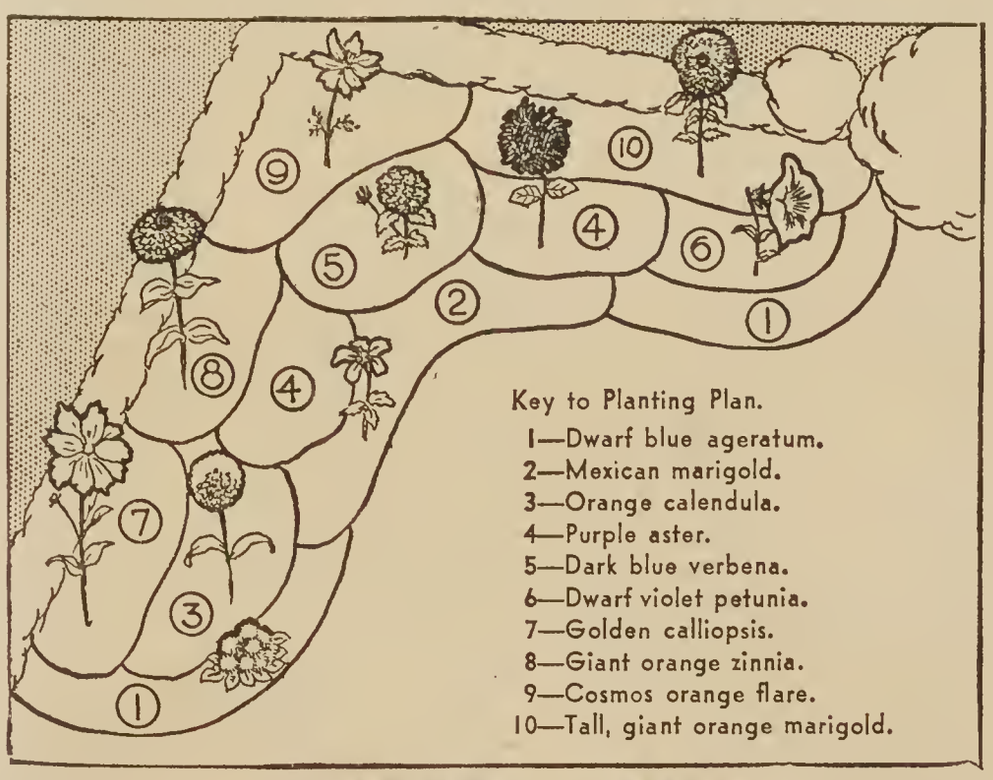
TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins for each pattern wanted. Add 15 cents for our New Spring Fashion Book. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

—A. A.—

NEW RED CROSS COURSE IN BABY CARE

The Red Cross home nursing course has been revised to include a special course of training in mother and baby care and family health. Instruction is available through Red Cross chapters all over the country.

This new course is part of the rapidly growing Red Cross program to promote community and national health. The program also includes lessons in nutrition, including instruction in the buying, cooking, and preserving of food. Red Cross instruction in first aid, water safety, and accident prevention is being continued.

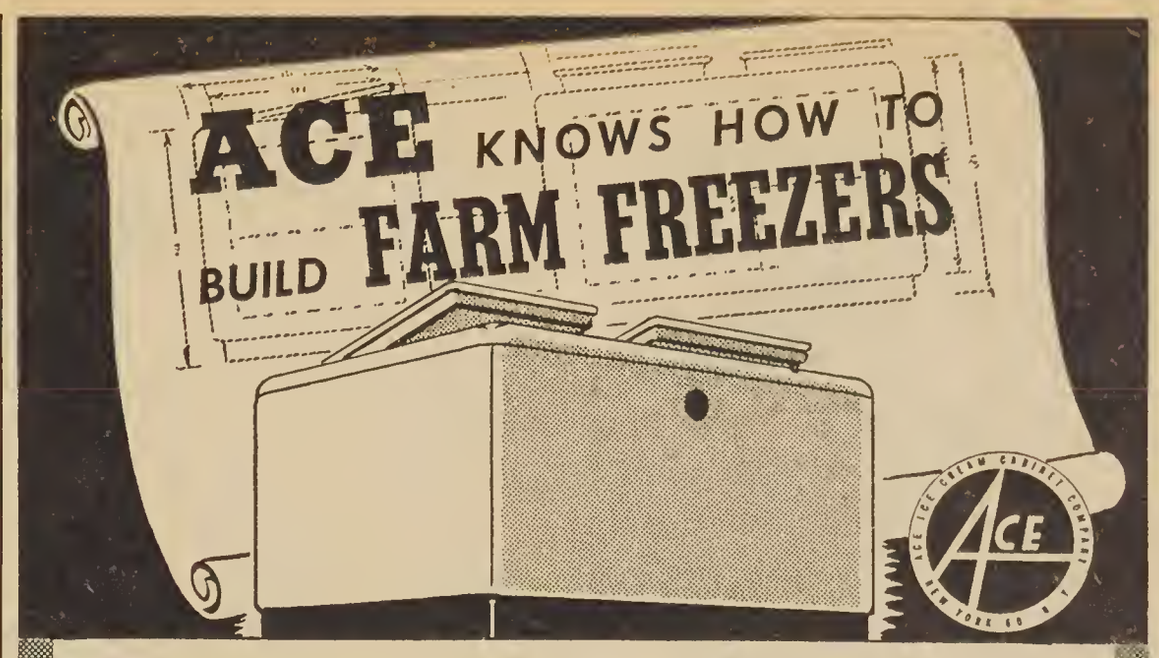


Key to Planting Plan.

1—Dwarf blue ageratum.
2—Mexican marigold.
3—Orange calendula.
4—Purple aster.
5—Dark blue verbena.
6—Dwarf violet petunia.
7—Golden calliopsis.
8—Giant orange zinnia.
9—Cosmos orange flare.
10—Tall, giant orange marigold.

A COLORFUL GARDEN

To produce a stunning garden picture and at the same time provide yourself with an abundance of cut flowers throughout the summer, we suggest a blue and orange flower border like the one shown here. Bright sunlight does not fade blue and orange flowers but seems to bring out their brilliance. The varieties suggested in the design may be replaced by others of like coloring and height, if desired.



NOTHING adds more to the enjoyment and economy of living than having plenty of meat, fruit and vegetables available the year round which a freezer makes possible. Therefore it is important to have a freezer that is properly designed and made.

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ACE Cabinets are made completely in our own factory including a Full-Flooded refrigerated inner liner which provides high efficiency. They have every worthwhile improvement for dependability, durability, convenience, beauty and economy.

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GRIT, MINERALS— The LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CORPORATION OF AMERICA, Newton, N. J., has four booklets contoining helpful informotion. Their titles ore: "Limecrest Colcite Crystols", "Minerol Highlights for Doiry Animols", "Questions ond Answers on Limecrest Mico", ond "Questions and Answers on Limecrest Colcite Crystals".

MONEY DUE— In the March 16 issue of *American Agriculturist*, the CO-OPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE published a list of persons holding stock in G.L.F., but whose present addresses are unknown. We hope you will read this list and call it to the attention of any acquaintance whose name appears there.

FARM BUILDINGS— If you are building or repairing a barn or, in foct, any farm building, be sure to get o copy of the new JAMESWAY "Farm Building Book". Just drop o postcord to Jameswoy, Elmira, N. Y.

GO WEST— No one thought of vacations in wartime, but now the war is over. If you are thinking of traveling westward this summer, drop a postcard to the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, Room 25, 1416 Dodge St., Omaha 2, Nebraska, and ask for a copy of "Western Vacationlands".

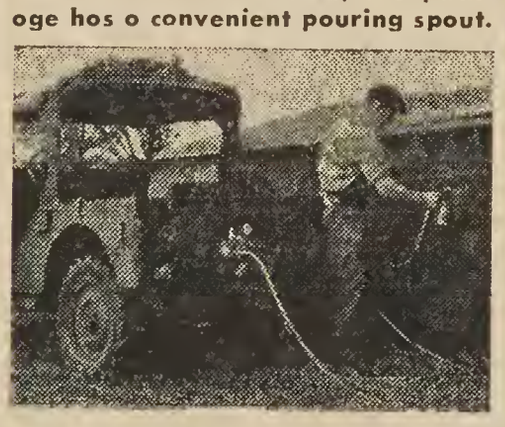
WOOL HARVEST— There is little resemblance between modern sheep sheoring with power clippers ond the old hand job. For details on modern sheep sheoring, get the bulletin, "Horvesting the Form Flock Wool Crop". Send o card to the CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, Dept. 2, 5600 W. Roosevelt Road, Chicogo 50, Ill., ond they will be glad to mail you o copy.

FARM LOANS— "Down to Earth" is the title of a booklet which gives the whole story on LAND BANK loans. It is easy to get a copy. Just mail a postcard to Dept. A-3, P.O. Box 411, Springfield, Mass.

CHICK CARE— A single sheet of informotion is avoiloble from DR. HESS & CLARK, INC., Ashlond, Ohio. On one side is o description of symptoms and treotment of common chick troubles, ond on the other ore helpful suggestions on brooding chicks.

STOVE REPAIR— "How to Make Heating System Repairs With Smooth-On Iron Cements" is a little booklet designed to keep your furnace in top shape. You can get it by writing the SMOOTH-ON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 48, 570 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City 4, N. J.

NEW PACKAGE— A new retoil solt pockage is being introduced by the INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY. It is made of heavy paper, holds its shape, ond stonds upright like o corton. In oddition to its other desiroble features, the pockoge hos o convenient pouring spout.



Power for operating this spray gun for painting is provided by the new "Jeep."

With Corn — Spacing Counts

(*Continued from Page* 6)

the planting rate were increased to give 11,000 plants per acre.

Rate of Planting

The figures indicate that in the case of highly productive soils, soils which under present fertility practices will yield over 200 bushels of ears to the acre, about 14,500 plants per acre is about the correct stand. Where only 100 bushels of ears to the acre can be expected, 8,000 plants per acre is about right. In the case of some men on highly productive soils who are planting thinly, an upward adjustment in planting rate will do more to increase yields than increasing the fertilizer application. In some cases the rate of planting needs to come down or the fertilizer application needs to go up. In other cases both the rate of planting and the fertilizer application could profitably go up. In some areas at least there is probably as much corn planted too thick as too thin.

The following table may be used as a planting guide by those who can estimate within reasonable limits what the field being planted with the fertilizer application being used is capable of yielding. The number of plants per acre is figured on the basis of 80 per cent of the seed dropped producing plants. Adjustments should be made for very high germinating seed or for seed where the germination is much below 90.

Land capability in bu. of ear corn per acre	Inches between rows	Kernels per 10 ft. of row	Resulting stand per acre, 8 plants from 10 kernels
200	36	13	14,500
	42	15	
175	36	11	12,250
	42	12	
150	36	9	10,500
	42	11	
125	36	8	8,750
	42	9	

The rates suggested should work very well for hybrid corns that are as late or later than the 400 series Wisconsins. In the case of the very early ripening corns, planting should probably be somewhat heavier at the lower levels. For silage, too, somewhat heavier planting is justified. Where mechanized pickers are not available for harvesting, grain-corn growers will probably plant thinner as the larger ears facilitate husking by hand.

In fertilizing corn for high yields it should be remembered that 150 bushels of ears to the acre plus the fodder, or a 15 ton yield of silage, requires about 125 pounds of nitrogen. Twelve tons of manure will supply 120 pounds total nitrogen but only about one-half of the nitrogen in manure is available to plants the year it is applied. Therefore, 12 tons of manure can be safely counted on for 60 pounds.

Nitrogen for Corn

The amount of available nitrogen that a newly-plowed sod will furnish is variable but if it still contains considerable legumes it should supply 50 pounds per acre; if it is all timothy, 25 pounds. Therefore, 12 tons of manure plus a legume sod would furnish 110 pounds of available nitrogen, and 12 tons of manure plus a timothy sod, 85 pounds. In the case of the legume sod, 250 pounds of a 4 per cent nitrogen fertilizer such as 4-12-4 would make up the balance but in the case of the timothy sod 700 pounds of a 5 per cent nitrogen fertilizer such as 5-10-5 or 5-10-10 would be required or more manure would have to be applied. Seven hundred pounds of 5-10-5 or 5-10-10 might not always be profitable. Three hundred and fifty pounds of 10-10-10 or 500 pounds of 7-7-7 plowed in or drilled deep after plowing probably would be if it were obtainable.



A big item in spring produce markets in eostern Mossachusetts is hothouse rhubarb, production of which is centered oround the well known Nine-Acre Corner district of Concord, Moss.

Here is George Hollett, o leading hothouse grower, in one of his 200 foot houses. Plonts for this crop, in the process of being harvested in lote Morch, were set in the house late lost foll. Gloss wos left open during the winter to provide rest period ond allow for freezing until obout mid-January, when the house wos covered in ond heot opplied.

Considerable publicity has been given the use of high nitrogen mixed fertilizers for corn and other crops this year. Unfortunately the steel strike and unexpectedly heavy shipments of nitrogen to Europe and Asia have seriously curtailed the supply of nitrogen available for domestic use and high nitrogen mixed fertilizers are not readily obtainable. Those wishing to fertilize corn heavily with nitrogen will have to depend primarily on manure.

—A. A.—

CORN FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE

The following corn varieties are recommended for New Hampshire by L. J. Higgins of the State University at Durham:

VERY EARLY (less than 100 days)—local flints.

EARLY (100-110 days)—Maine Hybrid B and A.

MEDIUM (110-125 days)—New Hampshire 500, on open-pollinoted dent, Minhybrid 800 ond 700 series, Mass. 62, ond Wisconsin 300 series.

LATE (over 125 days)—Cornell 29-3, Minhybrid 600 series, and Wisconsin 400 series.

New Hampshire 500, an open pollinated variety, has yielded along with the new dent hybrids the past few years. If grown away from other corns, seed may be selected and saved for another season's planting. Dent hybrid seed must be obtained each year.

For silage corn, Cornell 29-3 is the leading early maturing silage variety. Mass. 62 showed good results last season; West Branch Sweepstakes, an open pollinated variety, continued to lead as a late maturing silage variety. It is much too late for grain. Ohio K-24 is a promising variety for a late-maturing hybrid for silage. Plant about 14 pounds per acre for silage.

Professor Higgins reports that during the past ten years dent hybrids have averaged 65 bushels to the acre in variety trials while the local flint varieties have yielded about 40 bushels.

The following suggestions are made for getting good yields:

1. Select a tried and recommended variety.
2. Apply 15 loads of farm manure per acre, re-inforced with 400-500 lbs. of superphosphate, plus 200 lbs. of 4-12-8 in the planter.
3. Control weeds by good seed bed preparation and early cultivation.
4. Plant 8 to 10 lbs. of seed per acre between May 15 and June 1.

—A. A.—

SHORTAGE OF SEED CORN

A shortage of good seed corn seems to be imminent. That's true of hybrid and other varieties, according to a report just in from the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva. Blame for the present situation is laid on bad weather at corn harvest time last fall. Much immature corn was killed by freezing. What's more, folks who are counting on buying western-grown hybrids that do well in New York are now finding their orders turned down. The west needs its own supply. And practically all certified seed corn grown in New York has been sold.

Seed experts warn about *blended stocks of southern corn* that are coming into the state to meet the demand for seed. The seed may look beautiful. But if the growing season is cut short, the seed from this source may not go far in producing grain or ensilage.

Your best bet is to locate a suitable stock of corn. Make a germination test from a good big sample that is representative of the entire stock, NOT just a few ears!—*N. Y. State College Extension Service.*

—A. A.—

BEAN SPACING

Early season tip for vegetable planters is result of tests by Prof. W. H. Lachman of Massachusetts Vegetable Gardening Department showing three inch spacing most desirable in planting snap beans. Slight increase in yield was obtained from 2 inch spacing, but not enough to be of practical significance. Yields at longer spacing (4, 6, and 9 inches) were much lower than 3 inches and definitely showed waste of land use. —*W. E. P.*

EASTER

By Eleanor A. Choffee

Do you remember the Easter eggs,
Frosted, glittering, bright,
With o little window ot one end?
Oh, whot o lovely sight!

Inside wos o sunny meodow,
A stile, some lombs, a tree,
And never o storm made dark thot sky
So blue, so bright, so free.

Every doy it wos just the some
And never chonged ot oll:
The pointed opple tree never shed
Its petals by the woll.

The pointed shepherdess always smiled,
The lombs ployed in the sun,
And over them oll o mogic net
Of golden light was spun.

I often think of that lovely world,
And even in my sleep
I walk again in the sunny land
That was too fair to keep.

Our Readers Say . .

PARTNERS

My son and his father are partners on this farm, so about once a week we hold a little round table on things to be bought. This week the subscription letter to *American Agriculturist* came up. I inquired should the subscription be renewed. The boy spoke right up, "Sure, how do you expect me to keep track of what that guy Babcock is doing if we don't have the *Agriculturist*"? So you can see that's one article that's always read by our family, followed by discussions on Mr. Babcock's ideas.

Some time ago you had an article about the poultry farmer being more free with eggs for the family than the dairyman is with milk. "Well", Dad says, "you'd better write right back and tell them we don't get 'cracked' milk."—*Mrs. V., New York.*

—A. A.—

OLD-FASHIONED IDEA

"In the March 2nd issue I note your very fine piece on the philosophy of illness. It points out so keenly the value of the family, and I am pleased to say that the medical profession has long realized that a great part of its duty is in the preservation of the family as the most important foundation of society. You are over-generous in the praise of the medical profession, but that is a mark of the farmer. I think that the people of the land are most appreciative and therefore really our best patients.

"I learn with much pleasure of your election to the New York State Board of Regents. My interest in organized medicine the past several years has brought me into frequent contact with the policies of the New York State Board and I feel your addition will be known as one 'that has helped to make New York a great state from an educational standpoint.' One of the reasons I think so is your adherence to the now rather old-fashioned notion that the place to sell milk or anything else is in the market place, not in Washington.

"I hope that this letter from a doctor will not upset your convalescence too much, but I feel some right in troubling you because I have been a farmer these past 32 years of my practice in medicine. During that period of time our family has had much cheer and help from the *American Agriculturist.*"—*H. H. B.*

—A. A.—

TREES PAY

Eleven years ago Raymond, my son, got 1,000 trees in 4-H work and was advised by his Ag. teacher to get 500 red pine and 500 spruce to use as fillers. Ray, with a little help, set them out one Saturday. Before Christmas last year the spruce were sold for Christmas trees on the place and were cut by the buyer for $400 cash. Ray has been in the Navy for 10 years. He forgot all about his trees and the shock he got when the $400 was put in his hand at Christmas time was a happy one. He still has 500 pine left that in fifty more years will be nice timber and worth a lot more than $400.

We farmers should take advantage of these facts. Even if we don't live to harvest the timber it improves the farm. If the farm has to be sold it has more money value. I would like to see a lot more of reforesting. Here in Chemung County there is a lot of land that is good for nothing else.—*E. R. E.*

LOVES HORSES—HATES WEEDS

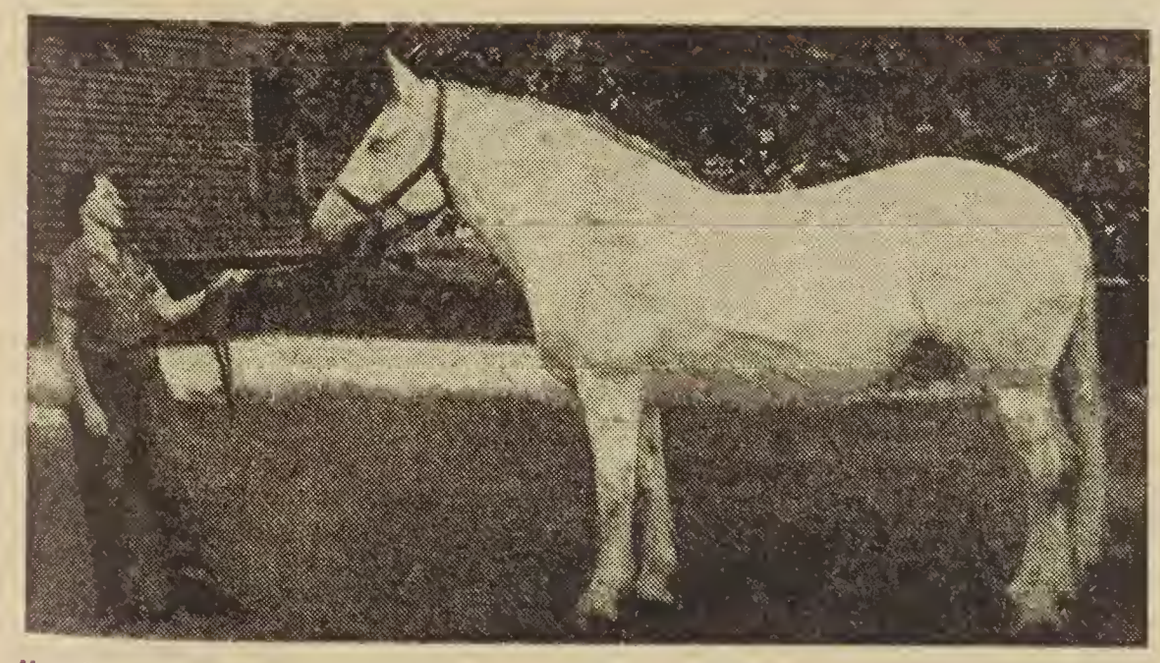
Guy Roberts of Cooperstown, N. Y., farms 275 acres, with cows and livestock his main interests. He keeps between 100 and 175 head of cattle and, until he bought a tractor this spring, has always worked with horses. It is evident that Mr. Roberts knows horses. I asked him what he looked for when he bought one. He said:

"First, I want to be sure that they will work and that they are sound. I ask the owner if he is willing to have the horse hitched, and if he shows any hesitation I think it is a good sign that there is something wrong with the horse. I never like to buy a horse at an auction unless I have seen him work or have the opportunity to hitch him."

Mr. Roberts helped to establish the Otsego County Farm Bureau back in the days when Maurice Burritt was state leader and Ed Babcock was his assistant. He was one of the first men in the county to raise alfalfa.

"I am a great believer in controlling weeds," said Mr. Roberts, "and one of the easiest ways I know to do it is to get your plowing done in the fall or early in the spring, and then harrow the ground once a week. I like to get oats in about the first of May because if they are put in earlier, late frost hurts the seeding. I have grown oats where it was practically impossible to find a single weed." Mr. Roberts raises about 1000 bushels of oats and barley a year.

I asked Mr. Roberts how much help he needed to carry on his business. He replied that he had two men by the year and some day help in addition. He commented that he had always been able to secure help. With one exception his men had stayed with him for from 3 to 9 years. That's a pretty good recommendation for any farmer!—*H.L.C.*



Mrs. Guy Roberts of Cooperstown, N. Y., and one of their 10 fine horses. This mare was raised in Otsego County, is 6 years old, and weighs 1900 lbs.



"The railroad's a part of my business"

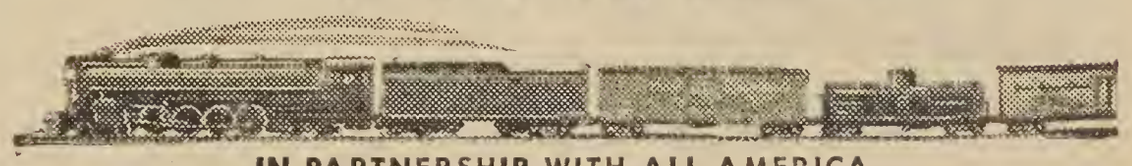
"WHAT I MEAN is this: The railroad that serves this section connects my farm with every market—every town and city—in the whole United States. And if it wasn't for the railroads, I'd have nothing much more than a local market for my crops. That's why I say the railroad is a working part of my business."

★ ★ ★

Besides hauling his products and delivering his supplies, the railroads work for the farmer in other ways, too. They pay local taxes to every community they serve—and that tax money goes to work to help provide schools, highways, and public health protection. In addition, the railroads buy much of their supplies locally—and employ many local people.

Add it all up and you see why thoughtful American citizens want to be sure that the railroads are given a fair chance to compete on an even footing with other forms of transportation.

AMERICAN RAILROADS



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ALL AMERICA

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

IT'S ALWAYS interesting, though it is not always pleasant, to see ourselves as others see us. On my recent trip to the West Coast, I spoke at several meetings of farmers and business men about my idea of upgrading the American diet. The people on the West Coast responded very well. I might even say they ate up the idea. The Agricultural Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce elected me an honorary member.

Present at two of the meetings was one of the most important men in West Coast agriculture—John E. Pickett, Editor of The Pacific Rural Press.

Mr. Pickett ran an account of my talks in his paper. When I saw it, I wired him and asked if I might reproduce his story for the benefit of the readers of Kernels, Screenings and Chaff. He most graciously told me to go ahead. The title of the piece which follows is his.

"ED BABCOCK'S REFRIGERATOR"

"LET'S PEEK into Ed Babcock's ever-normal refrigerator.

"We are in search of a nation where more people are well fed, strong, and healthy; where there is active use of all our farming lands; where there is more employment on the farms and in the factories; where people are sane and content.

"Mr. Babcock, New York State farmer; founder of the famous GLF co-op; chairman of the Board of Cornell University; outstanding agricultural statesman, has been showing his refrigerator in three meetings to California farmers, industrialists, and advertising men.

"Mr. Babcock discards Henry Wallace's and Joseph's idea of an ever-normal granary operated by Government—'who wants to eat out of a granary?'—and substitutes a refrigerator filled by private enterprise.

"In that refrigerator is an abundance of animal products, fruits and vegetables. These are good foods, offering a complete diet. From that refrigerator people are allowed to choose what they like, just as we allow our hens and our animals to choose in hopper feeding, and we hope thereby to begin to feed our human beings as well as we have been feeding our animals for a quarter of a century.

"In raiding this public refrigerator for our eating, we are not going to be confused by vitamins, minerals, calories, proteins and carbohydrates.

"Who wants to eat with a slide rule and a reference book?

"And we are going to turn our backs on the food faddists.

"We eat for pleasure and for strength.

"We will have an abundance of milk, butter, cheese, meat and eggs in that refrigerator. There are two reasons for this. One is that we don't want to be like the Chinese, who live mostly on cereals—and look it. The animals eat the cereals for us. And that's the second reason, because the amount of cereals fed to animals forms a cushion to take up the slack between bumper production from all our lands, and the total volume of our stomachs. This is a veritable accordion, which can be extended or compressed, to fit production to consumption, without crop quotas, and without making disasters out of large crops.

"As Babcock observes, a proper diet for one day for a man consumes 35 pounds of corn, and it furnishes a lot of processing jobs, and manufacture of equipment to service it, while the man who boils beans and eats them or eats bread has employed very little land and very few people.

"When are we to do all this? Not until after we get past the present food mess, brought on by war and Government planning, and substitute private enterprise for Government quotas and control.

"Babcock observes that many men who fail at home get Government jobs and tell you how to run your home.

"How are we to do it?

"First of all it is a job of education and for understanding.

"Everybody is interested in food. It is a topic on which diverse groups could meet and talk. And everybody is food conscious.

"Cornell has made a start by establishing an experiment station in human diets. We have long had experiment stations for animal and plant feeding, but not for human feeding.

"The Governor of New York has two commissions working on the over-all problem and reporting to the Legislature. New York wants home rule in eating—not Washington rule.

"Babcock says he, as a New York farmer, is tired of having Government level him down to the poorest and most backward states, and wants to see eating leveled upward.

"He thinks the present 'eat less' program is the result of government misplanning.

"He would fill more human stomachs and fewer official chairs in Washington.

"Meanwhile, he thinks that if everybody will give attention to the fact that good eating means physical and economic health, we can create the prosperity which will make it possible for every one to buy more and better food.

"An ill-fed America has more crime, more disease; a well-fed America has more strength, more sanity."

FARM NOTES

I can report for the record that this year we began to sow oats on the 27th of March. As I recall our oat sowing schedule, we have put them in in March only twice before in the last twenty years. In each case they were well covered with snow, once in April and once in May. As I write this on April 10th, I can look out on a 16-acre piece of oats which is quite green.

* * *

Last year we put out dry stock on good rye pasture on March 28. This year we turned out the same kind of stock on April 4. We did not need to rely on rye for pasture, however. There was plenty to eat on one of our improved pastures on this date.

As I have previously reported here several times, we like to have all of our pastures run into a basement barn. With this arrangement we can put cattle out to pasture earlier than we otherwise could because we can always feed them in the barn without moving them if a spell of bad weather comes.

* * *

We are following last summer's practice of sowing about a quarter acre of oats per cow to be grazed off between the time pastures usually go bad with us—which is the latter part of June—and when our first Sudan grass is ready, which usually is around mid-July. This summer our plans also call for about three-quarters of an acre of Sudan grass for supplementary summer grazing for each cow. The chances are that we may, as we did last year, have more Sudan than the cows can keep grazed down. However, we'd rather waste a little of it than not have enough. Also, we can always cut a stand for silage if we have it available and need it.

* * *

The mechanical silage unloader which we installed in one of our silos late in the winter has given a perfect performance. While I don't know what the ultimate expense of these unloaders will be when they are put in production, I assume that they can be reasonably priced and it seems to me that they will have certain effects on silo construction in the future.

For example, to keep from buying more than one unloader, it will be sensible to build one big silo instead of two small ones. This can be done safely because the unloader will be just as effective in throwing silage out of a silo with a 20-foot diameter as it will out of one which is only 10 feet across. Furthermore, since the unloader keeps the top of the silage absolutely level and well packed, there will be less danger of spoilage.

At the farm where we are going to put our dairy, we are already figuring on consolidating two rather poor silos into one big one and equipping that one with an unloader.

* * *

The plain truth of the matter is that our milk production per cow this winter has been nothing to brag about. Without any question, the trouble is feed. We've had to get along on a hand-to-mouth mixed grain ration which on the whole has run pretty good, but this isn't true of the hay we have fed. Some of it has been downright poor stuff.

Elsewhere on this page Son John has something to say about the flue system he is going to install in our Sunnygables barn. He's pretty confident that by flue-drying chopped hay we can have some better feed than we had last year. I'm prepared to back his judgment.

One thing I am afraid of, however, is that flue-drying chopped hay will tend to cut down on the amount of grass silage we shall put up, and I'm not at all sure that this will be progress.

The one most satisfactory feed we have had this winter has been our grass silage. First, when we had to cut down on the amount of it we were feeding, and next, when we ran out of it altogether, the results showed up in a smaller milk check. Fortunately, we had nearly enough put up to give our dairy cows all they wanted to eat of it until late this spring.

* * *

Looking ahead as to how we shall work our field harvester, it seems to me that we have three choices as far as hay is concerned: (1) We can pick up and chop grass wilted to about 70 per cent moisture for grass silage; (2) We can use it to pick up and harvest hay which has dried down to 35 or 40 per cent moisture and flue-cure this hay; (3) We can use it to pick up and chop conventional field-dried hay, except—because it is dusty and tends to be unpalatable—we shan't want to put up too much of this kind of hay.

In addition to using the field harvester to put up three kinds of hay, we shall use it to pick up and chop Sudan grass for silage and supplementary feeding, and in the fall we'll put on the corn harvesting attachment and use it to make corn silage.

If we are sufficiently skillful in handling the machine so that we keep it operating, we should get a great many hours of work out of it this summer.

FLUE DRYING

By JOHN B. BABCOCK.

WITHIN the next four weeks we are going ahead with a flue drying installation here at Sunnygables. Up to this point we have talked at length about such an installation, but before we got tied up in it we waited to accumulate all the information we could from farmers who have already had experience with flue drying long, chopped, and baled hay. I had an excellent opportunity to inspect a great many flue driers in all types of barns and under varied conditions on my recent drive to New Mexico and back. Also on that trip, and since, I have had a chance to talk to experts on barn-curing of hay.

The most definite conclusion reached is that we are going into the proposition wholeheartedly, with confidence that even if it is not a total success, it certainly beats the most ideal field curing. The problems now are the mechanics of construction — design, materials, position and number of fans, etc.

The hay I have seen cured by this method varied greatly in quality. The best was comparable in quality to expensively dehydrated greenstuffs, while the poorest was fair hay but not impressive when compared to good field cured hay. Poor quality flue-cured hay, like poor quality field-cured, was often due to inexperience, poor operation, or mismanagement. The only other factor contributing to disappointing results was the weather. So far, this has been the only weakness I have found in the flue drying method.

In high humidity areas where rains are frequent, it is sometimes impossible to force air through hay in the barn that does not already carry as much moisture as it can. The result is that for a period of hours, or in some places perhaps days, the hay—carrying up to forty per cent moisture content—does not cure. Instead of the planned curing period of four to seven days, it may take ten days or more. Hay cured as slowly as this falls off somewhat in quality. However, there is no fear during this period of heating, as the forced draft of air keeps the mow cooled to outside temperature.

Although the weather is still a somewhat limiting factor in our haymaking, it is important to remember that the occurrence of such weather during haying would make any field cured hay put up at that time a total loss or of such low quality that it would be useless as a feed.

The more I look at the problem of building the flues and setting up the necessary fans and motors, the simpler it becomes. As more and more work has been done, the original meticulously engineered and constructed flue system has been simplified to the point where they can be constructed by the average farmer with a minimum of labor and cost, other than the initial investment in motors and fans. As long as a few principles are followed, there is considerable flexibility in fitting the flues to any type of barn and into the position most favorable to work around them as hay is removed. The only requisite in the barn is a fairly airtight floor. Loose walls and interfering beams and braces have little effect.

It looks like we shall have to learn by experience, as most others have, but I am sure I have gained some ground from what I have been able to learn in the past two or three months. At any rate, by this fall we count on having our lofts at Sunnygables filled with the best hay they have ever held.

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE

FARM LOGGING COMPENSATION LAW

THE following information on provisions of the Workmen's Compensation law, applying to farm logging or lumbering in New York state, was prepared by Avery Gentle, deputy director of the State Farm Manpower Service:

FARM LOGGING

Persons engaged in logging or lumbering operations are required by law to carry Workmen's Compensation Insurance on their employees, with the following exception:

Logging or lumbering operations may be engaged in by a farmer on his own farm or by a farm tenant on a farm rented by him, if the operation is confined to the production of firewood or logs cut to dimension lengths which includes pulpwood, and the transportation of same to the market, or to a point of shipment for sale to the general public, provided not more than four persons are engaged by a single employer. This logging or lumbering operation referred to, does NOT include the sawing of timber or wood into lumber.

Workmen's Compensation Insurance Rates and Minimum Costs

1. The Workmen's Compensation Insurance rate for logging or lumbering operations, which includes all operations from the felling of trees to transportation to the saw-mill, is $14.72 per $100 of payroll. The minimum cost for such a policy is $274.

2. A somewhat lower minimum premium is available to farmers where the logging, lumbering or saw-mill operations are conducted on the farmer's own premises in connection with wood owned by him. The rate for these operations is the same as above, $14.72 per $100 of payroll, but the minimum cost is $137.

3. The rate for saw-mill operation *only* is $10.56 per $100 of payroll. The minimum cost for a policy covering one saw-mill is $174, with an added minimum cost of $150 for each additional mill.

4. Farmers whose farm operations are insured under the Farm Classification rate, and their employees, are covered under the policy when engaging in logging, lumbering or saw-mill operations including production of firewood, IF the operations are conducted on the farmer's own premises, and the wood products are used exclusively on the farm. This Farm Classification rate is $5.66 per $100 of payroll with a minimum cost for such a policy of $109. If, however, the farmer sells any of the woodlot products, he must pay the $14.72 rate indicated in 2 above.

—A. A.—

"PAID IN FULL"

Last October I gave an agent three dollars ($3.00) for a magazine subscription. I haven't yet received it. The agent wrote "paid in full" on the receipt.

We referred this to the Agency which took the subscription. They replied that their records show $1.00 paid and $2.00 yet to be paid, and asked for the receipt or a copy of it so they could make an adjustment.

I am sure that the adjustment will be made, and we are mentioning it for just one reason. This Subscription Company is known as a "Two Pay" Company. The agent is authorized to collect part payment which is his commission and the balance is sent direct to the Company. Evidently this agent is a crook. He needed the money and accepted full payment but didn't turn in the money.

When such a receipt calls for part-payment, do not pay the agent the full amount on his promise that he will turn in the money.

—A. A.—

Frequently our subscribers ask about concerns and do not give any information about them. It is very helpful in making investigations if you tell us what the company makes, if a manufacturer; or what business it does. Include any other information which you may have.

Wherever MILK IS HANDLED

LO-BAX 50% CHLORINE

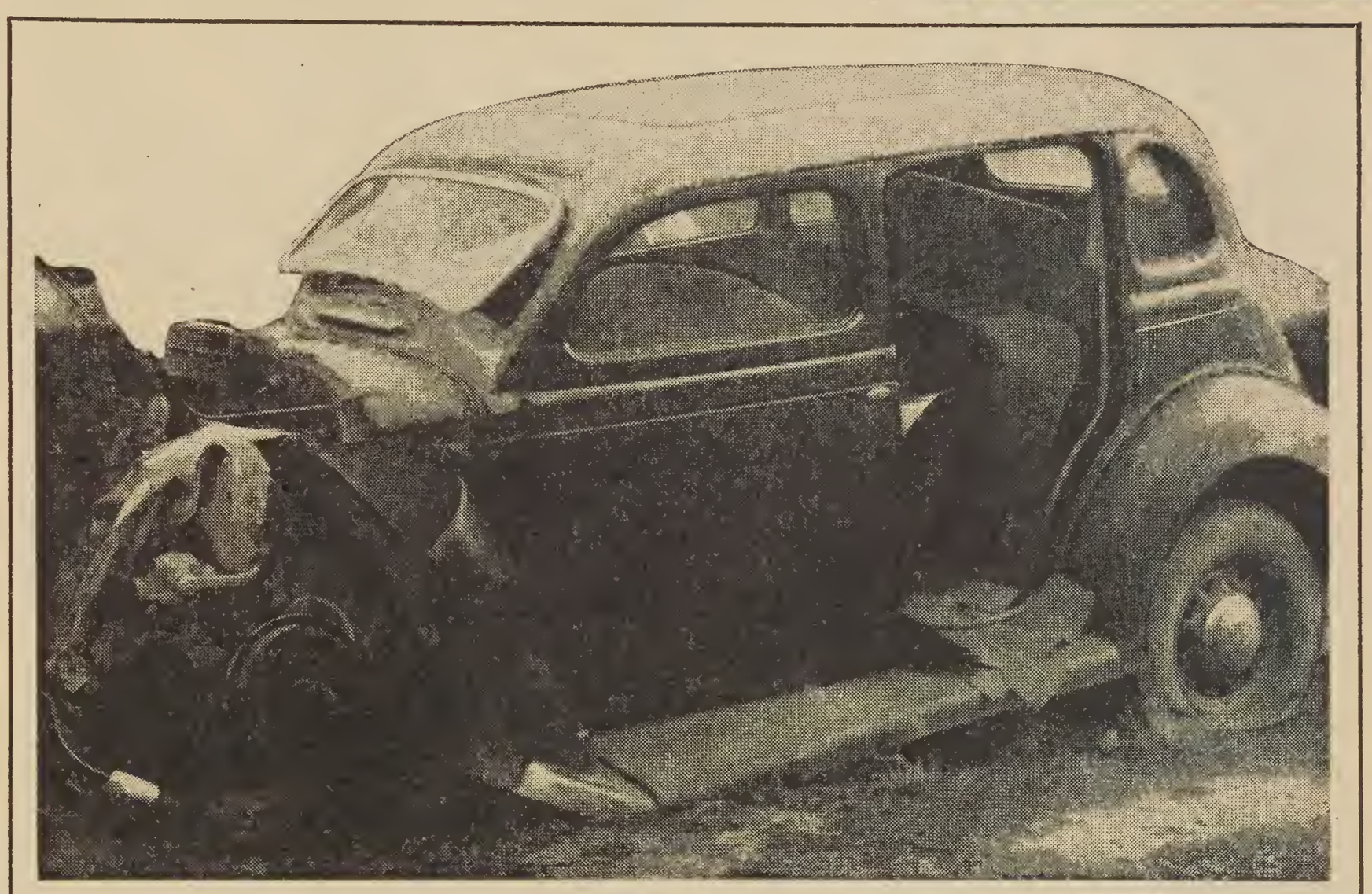
IS NEEDED

Lo-Bax dissolves quickly in hot or cold water — Dependable — Retains full strength — Carries 50% chlorine in active form — Inexpensive to use — Helps give low bacteria counts at low cost. Makes effective dairy rinse solution at a cost of only ⅛ of a cent per gallon. *Write for full details.*



346

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (INC.)
60 EAST 42nd ST. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.



Mrs. Josephine K. Tweed, Postmistress of Scottsburg, N. Y., was killed when her car crashed after being struck by a hit and run driver.

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

Josephine K. Tweed, (Deceased), Scottsburg, N. Y. — Auto accident—death benefits	$1000.00
Henry E. Smith, Castorland, N. Y. — Auto accident—fractured ribs	28.00
Lloyd A. Amesbury, Churchville, N. Y. — Auto accident—concussion and shock	13.33
Samuel C. Smith, Union Bridge, Md. — Auto caught fire—burned hands	28.00
Victor Cierach, Southold, N. Y. — Auto accident—cut chest	26.66
Joseph Remski, Cutchogue, N. Y. — Wagon wreck—severe bruises, cut scalp	30.00
Nellie I. Lathrop, Alexander, N. Y. — Auto accident—concussion	18 00
Charles Minosh, Frankfort, N. Y. — Auto accident—injured sboulder	20.00
Elmer Stone, Canton, N. Y. — Auto accident—wrenched and bruised chest	62.66
John T. Jordan, Canton, N. Y. — Struck by truck—crushed chest	49.33
Raymond Neer, Afton, N. Y. — Wagon accident—bruised chest	20.00
Herbert Seeley, Knoxville, Pa. — Auto accident—chest crushed	91.43
Mrs. Rose H. Robinson, Poland, N. Y. — Auto accident—cut knee	15.00
Orange J. Currie, Montgomery, N. Y. — Auto accident—fractured ribs	34.28
Dorothy S. Krein, Dansville, N. Y. — Auto accident—broken ankle	50.71
Fred C. Spokesfield, West Campton, N. H. — Struck by auto—fractured pelvis	15.00
Doris R. Oak, Marathon, N. Y. — Auto accident—sprained ankle, cuts	28.57
Lloyd M. Penner, Unadilla Forks, N. Y. — Automobile accident—severe injuries	100.00
John B. Heaton, Madrid, N. Y. — Truck accident—bruised knee	62.86
Rose R. Mans, Lebanon, N. H. — Struck by auto—bruised legs	20.00
Marjorie Kennedy, R. 3, Canandaigua, N.Y. — Auto accident—bruised head, shoulder	130.00
Frederick E. Garrow, Wallingford, Vt. — Auto collision—sprained ankle	10.00
Arnold Gray, Glasgo, Conn. — Car caught on fire—severe burns	75.71
Earl D. Conlin, Arlington, Vt. — Auto accident—cut eye, sprained knee	42.86
Paul V. Nau, Hightstown, N. J. — Auto accident—broken leg	130.00
Mrs. Cecil N. Maxim, So. Paris, Me. — Auto accident — bruised knees, injured sboulder	130.00
Elton Stearns, Falconer, N. Y. — Auto accident—broken knee cap	130.00
Louis Pollander, No. Brookfield, Mass. — Auto accident—fractured ribs	38.57
John H. Deegan, Bethel, Me. — Sled accident—hurt knee and hip	35.71
Lillian Bourn, Williamsville, Vt. — Auto accident—cut knee, injured chest	130.00
Leon Burke, Port Byron, N. Y. — Auto accident—cut face, chest, shoulder	40.71
Mrs. Ada C. Becker, Berne, N. Y. — Auto accident—injured hand and knee	42.86
Bernice M. Field, New York, N. Y. — Auto accident—cut knee, dislocated shoulder	42.86
Winifred S. Croft, Strykersville, N. Y. — Auto accident—concussion, severe cuts	45.00
John H. Jones, Brandon, Vt. — Struck by auto—fractured leg	59.28
Margaret A. Heavisides, Woodstock, Vt. — Auto accident—broken leg, cuts	65.00
William M. Tobin, Etna, N. H. — Sled accident—bruised foot and infection	74.28
Harold R. Webb, Brooks, Me. — Auto accident—sprained knee and fractured rib	31.43
Kurt R. Kiper, Meshoppen, Pa. — Wagon accident—concussion	14.28
George W. Atherton, S. Windham, Me. — Cart accident—injured hip and leg	60.00
Harriet Davis, Clyde, N. Y. — Auto accident—cut pelvis neuritis	130.00
Stewart Blauvelt, Newfield, N. Y. — Auto accident—inflamed knee, cut finger	21.43
Josephine Dauseher, Corfu, N. Y. — Auto accident—sprained thumb and cuts	30.00
Edward S. Gutt, So. Windsor, Conn. — Auto accident—fractured skull	60.00
Paul S. Tilgham, (deceased), Parsonsburg, Md. — Struck by automobile—death benefits	500.00
Homer Westman, Cambridge, Vt. — Spreader accident—broken leg	130.00
Mrs. Elizabeth McCrillis, E. Rochester, N.H. — Auto accident— bruised body and ankle injured	43.57
Mrs. Ruth Hamphill, Hamlet, N. Y. — Auto accident—cut temple, broken ribs	37.14
Everett M. Smith, (deceased), Middleburg, N. Y. — Auto accident—death benefits	1000.00
Mrs. Leota Rogers, Canandaigua, N. Y. — Auto accident — legs cut, bruised and broken ribs	30.71
Edwin C. Wood, Narrowsburg, N. Y. — Auto accident—chipped bone, bruises	70.00
Joseph A. Murphy, Durhamville, N. Y. — Auto accident—cut back of ear and face	46.43
Mrs. Marie L. Komdat, Dolgeville, N. Y. — Auto accident—injured neck, shoulder	57.14
John Myslinski, Sussex, N. J. — Auto accident—sprained back	25.00
Charles Minosh, Frankfort, N. Y. — Auto accident—injured shoulder	53.57

Claims Recently Settled By the Service Bureau

NEW YORK

Mr. J. Averell Holl, New Berlin (Mail order refund)	$ 3.95
Mr. Abram Ver Plank, Marion (Pay for eggs damaged in transit)	21.00
Mr. Harold Lardner, Kent (Payment for milk)	40.00
Mr. Frank Langworthy, Leicester (Payment for order not received)	11.08
Mr. Lincoln Frasier, Mayfield (Claim settled)	15.00
Mr. William Martin, Baldwinsville (Settlement on insurance)	71.06
Miss Clara Koza, Boston (Refund on order not received)	1.95
Mrs. Fred Roy, Spencer (Settlement on baby chicks)	3.27
Mr. John H. Backus, Gouverneur (Part payment of claim)	12.50
Mr. Harold Puderbaugh, Whitesville (Refund on order not received)	2.75
Mr. Harland P. James, Westfield (Return of down payment on furniture)	40.00
Mrs. Leonard Jeffris, Madison (Adjustment on order)	3.00
Mr. Rudolph Meyers, Sanborn (Refund on order)	9.95
Mr. Bruce Hartman, Danville (Refund on cancelled order)	93.50
Mrs. Karl Erickson, Hankins (Refund on order)	2.95

VERMONT

Mr. Albert R. Patton, Chester (Refund on order)	31.70
Messrs. B. R. and G. H. Frye, Danville (Adjustment on railroad claim)	80.00
Mrs. Lawrence Thomas, Brattleboro (Claim settled)	16.00

PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. C. F. Gillmer, Genesee (Part payment for canaries)	85.00

WISCONSIN

Mr. Ray Hansen, Arcadia (Adjustment on order)	67.81

Keep Your Policy Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPT., 16 CANNON ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.



Who'll do the Milking *10 Years from Now*

THE average age of all farmers in New York is over fifty-two (52) years. (A similar condition no doubt exists in adjoining states.) — 19% of all farmers are over 65 years old. . . 24% are from 55 to 64 years old. . 27% are from 45 to 54 years old. . . 19% are from 35 to 44 years old. . . 9% are from 25 to 34 years old. . . And 1½% are under 25 years of age.

It is obvious from these facts that during the next ten years a considerable percentage of the farmers in the Northeastern states are certain to retire and will no longer be factors in agricultural production.

This situation has been brought about by the war which took young men away from the farms and unfortunately, many will not return. Moreover, because of this situation, farmers have remained at work beyond their normal retirement age. Food production could not have been maintained except for the unselfish help of older farmers and their wives.

The members of the Dairymen's League are concerned about this situation for unless sufficient milk is produced for the needs of our market, it will be brought in from outside the producing area and at some future time may depress prices.

Members have a vital interest in seeing that no dairy farm, whether operated by a League member or not, passes out of production.

For sometime many members of the League who are considering retiring have taken their sons, relatives or hired men into partnership with them so that the farm can continue as a producing unit when the present owner retires. Among League members are many father and son combinations now working on a very happy basis.

To all dairymen, whether League members or not, in the upper age brackets we suggest:

1. Do not dispose of your herd until your son, or someone is trained to take over and carry on.

2. If you have no one to follow you, the League will gladly help you to find someone. Please get in touch with your nearest League plant manager or district office.

We believe that the future of dairy farmers is bright for all those who will work together and cooperate for their good. Milk production is one of the most essential and useful of all occupations and holds ample rewards for those who are willing to work and apply themselves.

TO YOUNG MEN who have had training in dairy farming, or desire to have such training, we suggest you consider this as your life's work. Dairying is certain to be a more enjoyable and profitable way of life in the future for these reasons:

1. Advancement in labor saving machinery and technical knowledge makes dairying easier, more enjoyable and profitable.

2. Dairymen have created in the League a strong organization to look after marketing interests of members.

3. The demand for milk will undoubtedly continue high and the per capita consumption is steadily increasing due to a greater appreciation of the health and nutritional value of milk and other dairy products brought about by the work of such organizations as the League.

4. As a dairy farmer you will be your own boss, which in the final analysis, is a powerful inducement to young men of independent spirit.



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

MAY 4, 1946



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

WE CALL ON FARMERS IN MASSACHUSETTS' Pioneer Valley

By A. JAMES HALL

FARMERS along the Pioneer Valley in Massachusetts are quick to adjust themselves and their farms to changing agricultural conditions. Working hand in hand with extension and other modern agricultural services, they plan to match trends as closely as possible by keeping a wise eye cocked on changing consumer taste, market conditions, labor problems and feed shortages. At least that's the impression I got as I visited their farms on the slopes of the Connecticut River.

I thought their farms of 20, 50 or 70 acres of tillable soil small until I saw the intensive, diversified programs they follow. They are diversified because there's a good market for everything they grow. (I was told Massachusetts has more cities of more than 50,000 population than any other state in the Union.) Their profit must come from small, high-priced, fertile fields. There are no two or three hundred acre farms; hence the intensive production.

The Pioneer Valley, which includes large parts of Franklin, Hampshire and Hampden Counties, once produced onions from 7,800 acres, but many saw a few years ago that mounting labor costs would make it impossible to compete profitably with onions from the Orange County and Elba, N. Y., mucklands. They cut onion acreage to 1,200 and switched over to other truck crops and potatoes.

According to Lawrence Rhoades, secretary-treasurer of the Hampshire County Production Credit Association, there are now 10,000 acres of spuds growing in the hills bordering the Valley. Rhoades is keenly interested in valley agriculture, has served three years on a growers' committee developing Pioneer Valley brand tubers packaged in pecks, and has seen acreage increase 40 per cent in five years.

Hampshire County leads the State in many products besides tobacco and potatoes. It's also tops in asparagus, onions and corn for grain—the latter developing rapidly during these feed-shortage years. Allen Leland, County Agent for 19 years, knows the 1,700 bona fide farms in the county like the palm of his hand, and he usually manages to keep a jump or two ahead of the growers. He says that while potatoes replaced much tobacco during low-price years, a reversal is taking place this year with tuber acreage dropping 10 per cent and tobacco increasing to meet demand and the lucrative returns.

Many new tobacco sheds are going up all through the area, replacing a large number destroyed in the big flood a decade ago. The Hampshire tobacco income doubled between 1940 and last year, reaching $2,500,000. Demand and higher costs shot the price of Havana Seed and Broadleaf from a low of 11c to as high as 62c a pound. These two varieties, used mostly for cigar fillers and binders, yield from 1,400 to 2,000 pounds per acre. The expensive Shade tobacco, used for wrappers and grown under cloth, thrives in the Valley and brought as high as $5 and $6 a pound, but few farmers (*Turn to Page* 29)



William M. Fiske, chairman of the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Westhampton, Mass., with some of his purebred Yorkshires which will find their way to tables in Northampton. For years Fiske has had a retail route in the city, making regular trips to customers with the pork, apples, eggs, potatoes and other products of his 235 acre farm. In one day the past winter he sold the meat from six hogs on his route.

You wouldn't expect to find a sheep farm on the fertile land along the Connecticut River, yet it was on the North Hatfield, Mass., farm of Oscar Belden & Sons that the picture below of purebred Southdown yearling rams was taken. They are part of a flock of 150. The sheep are put out on hill ranges during the summer when the Beldens are busy with 100 acres of potatoes and 30 of tobacco—but they find it pays to have them at home during the winter and lambing seasons.

Although the farm is still named for him, Oscar Belden is dead and the activities are now carried on by his son, George, and grandsons Luther and Clifford.



← Charles M. Norris of Westhampton, Hampshire County, Mass., at work in his new sugar house, finds added income each spring from his sugar bush, located on what is known as the Enoch Hale Parish Farm. Enoch, the first minister in the parish, was a brother of the famous Nathan and grandfather of Edward Everett Hale.



G. L. F. BULLETIN BOARD

1. BIGGER YIELDS 2. EASIER HARVEST
Two Good Reasons Why Farmers are Changing to
HYBRID CORN



MORE FARMERS than ever before will plant hybrid corn this year. Corn Belt farmers have virtually abandoned older varieties of corn in favor of hybrids. More and more eastern farmers are doing the same.

This year above all years dairymen need a good supply of home-grown feed. The right hybrid corn will produce more grain or more silage per acre than open-pollinated corn—10% to 25% more in many cases. The small extra seed cost per acre is more than offset by increased yields.

Hybrid corns have stiffer stalks and stronger roots than open-pollinated varieties. Thus they stand up better and are easier and more economical to harvest. Another point which makes harvesting easier is the fact that the ears in a field of hybrid corn ripen all at the same time.

The G.L.F. seed service, with the advice of state agricultural colleges, has selected a line of hybrids for grain or silage adapted for each growing area. These hybrids are pictured on a chart at each G.L.F. Service Agency.

To get maximum yields, select a hybrid which will fully utilize every day of the growing season. Long-season corns yield more than early corns. For grain, choose one which will ripen just before the first frost; for silage, one which reaches the denting stage at silo-filling time.

For an additional seed cost of about 90 cents an acre, every G.L.F. patron can secure the larger yields and easier harvesting which well-chosen hybrids give.

GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—*The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey and northern Pennsylvania*—
OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N.Y.

NEWS NOTES

CORN PLANTING RATES

Too thick planting cuts grain yields, lowers the grain content of silage, and may result in premature firing and nubbin ears. Too thin planting produces a large ear but lowers the yield.

It's important to select a planter plate that fits the seed, and use the right planting rate.

Another thing to watch is germination. Corn matured late last fall and moisture content was high. Early freezing weather before the corn was dry killed or injured the germ. Thus there is quite a little low germination seed corn this spring, some as low as 80%.

Look at the germination on the tag and adjust planting rate to fit.

☆ ☆ ☆

SEED-BORNE DISEASES

Because of last year's growing season, seed-borne seedling diseases may be more prevalent than usual. Recent experiments and farm experience show that treatment of seed corn pays.

Seed treatment is of value in cold or wet years or for early planting; it guards against a spell of bad weather after planting. It helps when seed coats are injured or cracked. Chemical treatment is especially valuable when crow repellent is used.

Some of the G.L.F. hybrids have been treated, but present facilities did not permit treating all seed corn this year.

Arasan, 1½ oz. per bushel, or Semesan Jr., 1½ to 2 oz. per bushel, are recommended.

☆ ☆ ☆

FERTILITY IS IMPORTANT

Big corn yields require plenty of fertility. There's no use planting a hybrid capable of growing twelve feet high on soil that will only support a six-foot plant.

Use plenty of manure and fertilizer to produce a good crop. Fertilizer is cheaper than feed.

☆ ☆ ☆

SEED CORN BOOKLET



Have you received a copy of this booklet? Every dairyman who grows corn should have one. Ask for a copy at your G.L.F. Service Agency.

HOW TO MILK COWS *Rapidly*

By C. G. BRADT

FEW DAIRYMEN today will stand up and tell you that slow machine milking and a lot of hand stripping's the thing. They have learned differently. They have tried out rapid milking on their first-calf heifers; on some old cows; yes, even on the whole herd. The story is usually the same. Cows will milk in three or four minutes—most of them, whose udders are sound and right. Of course, there may be a few problem cows, but even many of these can be trained; if not at once, after they have freshened again.

Cows Milk Differently

What I am driving at is this: I am trying to boil down for you—and put it on paper—what dairymen are doing to milk cows rapidly. You know and I know, everybody will not milk his cows alike. Farmers don't do things that way—they are independent—and maybe that's a good thing. All cows are not the same either. They can be independent, too.

Once I saw a cow that you couldn't milk in less than ten minutes, no matter what you did to try and persuade her otherwise. Fact of the matter was that her udder and teats had been stepped on and bruised so often, she couldn't help it.

Now that cow may have been an exception. Still there are others like her in most herds. They will not respond to what appears to be right milking methods. For these problem cows, you must figure out something special in milking practices to tickle their fancy. Sometimes they test your Yankee ingenuity to do it.

What you must go by mostly is the majority and how they react to milking machines.

Cows Must Be Ready to Milk

Here is one thing about milking cows that most dairymen agree upon. You can't get much milk from a cow until she is ready to give it to you, — let down.

There is something about a cow letting down her milk that took me quite a while to digest and believe. It is this:

A small gland at the base of the cow's brain (the pituitary) tells her when she can let you have her milk. Sounds rather "fishy". That is what I thought. But this gland, properly stimulated, releases a hormone substance into the blood. Flowing to the udder, it causes the let down of the milk, all made and ready to be drawn. Then you can milk her. **Without this stimulating substance, milking is slow and a lot of stripping can be expected.**

Hot Water Wash and Massage

Farmers have learned that by massaging the floor of the udder with cloths dunked in hot water, 120°-130° F., this stimulation and let-down occurs rather quickly—in about one minute. Even dry-udder and teat massage works well if cows are trained to it.

Regularity about everything at and before milking is important. Milk on time. Feed the same way. Be gentle; quiet; don't excite them. When a cow is really ready to milk, the milk is literally **squeezed out** of the udder by the inside muscular action. That is why it is so necessary to have a cow properly prepared before the machine goes on. The milk comes out faster.

About one minute of massaging the teats and floor of the udder will cause most cows to let down their milk. Separate wash cloths for each cow are preferred.

Strip Cup Has Many Advantages

Some dairymen have found that it is helpful to draw into a strip cup a few streams of fore-milk from each quarter. This is done following the massage. It tells if the let-down is complete; it opens the teat duct for the ready milk flow; it serves to detect early mastitis attacks and is said to lower the bacteria count. It seems that the strip cup is something you should use at each milking.

Attach the milking machine about one minute after washing the udder and using the strip cup.

How Many Milker Units?

One thing I have noticed on many farms is that there seems to be no rule for the number of milker-units operated by one man. Some men handle two singles very nicely. Once in a while, you see a man keeping up with three units when he has help to carry milk and prepare the cows for the let-down. Occasionally, one man with one single unit and two milker pails is the combination.

The point is, only operate those units which you can properly keep up with. Often, the slow milking of individual cows is due to too many units in use—more than the operator can rightly handle.

Probably, two single units or one double unit per man is the most common set-up—and the most practical for the average farm.

Timing Devices Useful

Timing one's self occasionally or using timers regularly at each milking is what is done by many of our best machine operators. Three-minute egg timers are often used. Electric timers that ring or buzz at stated intervals are liked by some to check their milking time.

Some timing is desirable if a rapid milking program is to be followed— and if the milking habits of cows are to be fully learned.

Prolonged Hand Stripping

Now about stripping. Every cow ought to be MILKED DRY—but DRY does not mean that you must strip, strip, strip to get that last drop. There is some evidence that prolonged hand stripping, the finger and thumb stretch method, causes teat irritation — then mastitis.

If you hand strip, milk with a full-hand squeeze. When the milk flow stops,—YOU STOP. If no more than

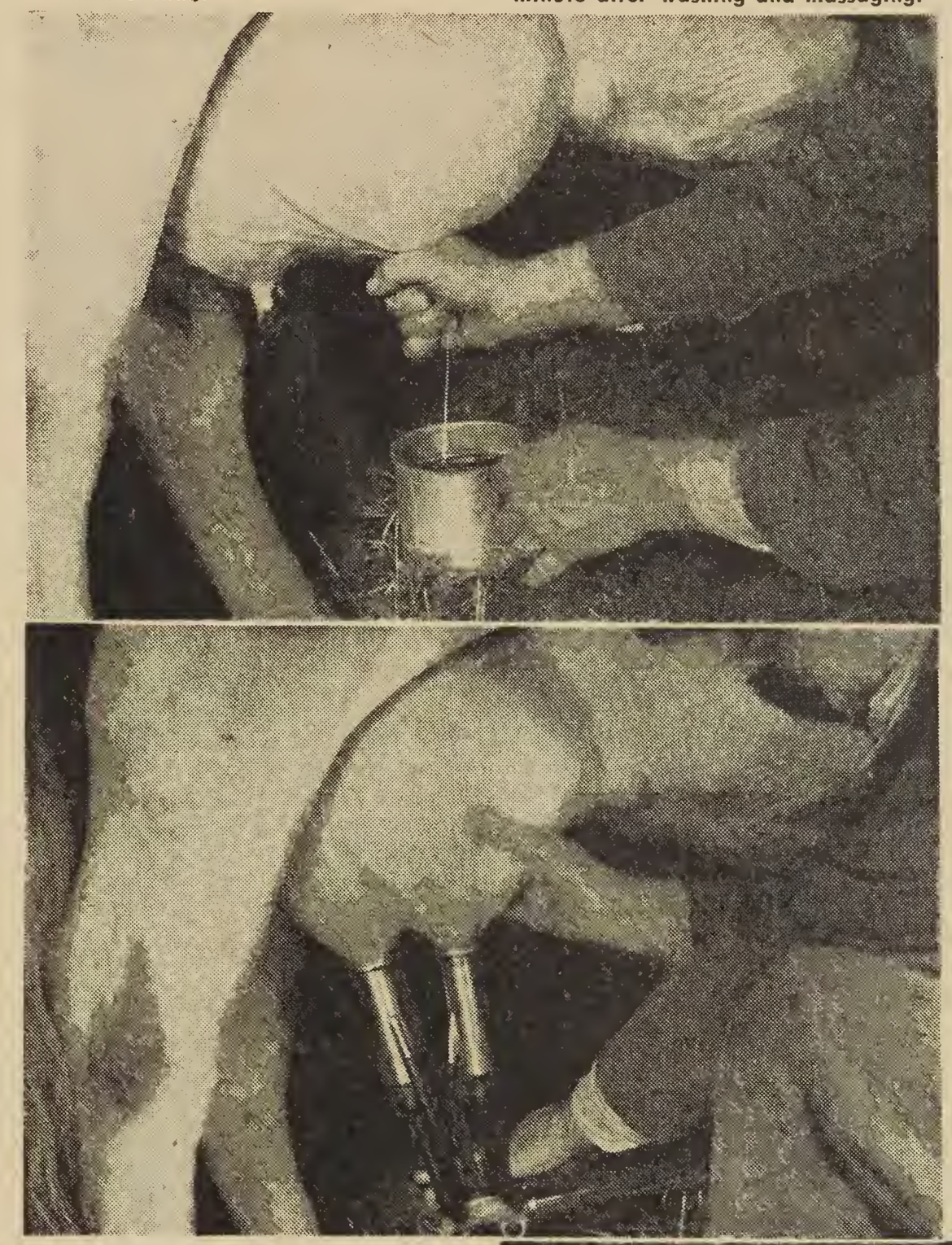
(*Continued on Page* **16**)



BE REGULAR WITH MILKING AND FEEDING. Be gentle; don't excite cows. Wash and massage udders with hot water, chlorine added (120°-130° F.), to stimulate let-down.

—Photos by New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University.

DRAW A STREAM OF MILK [↓] into a strip cup from each quarter. Examine for mastitis. Apply milker unit about one minute after washing and massaging.



[←] WHEN TEAT CUPS BEGIN to crawl upward, pull down lightly on claw. Short tube machines properly adjusted should not require this downward pull for stripping. Remove machine at once when udders are slack and milking is complete. Avoid prolonged hand stripping.

[↓] DON'T BLAME your disease problems on your milking machine if you don't keep it scrupulously clean.



THE EDITORIAL PAGE

MOON'S PHASES FOR MAY

New Moon	1st	8.16 A. M.
First Quarter	8th	12.13 A. M.
Full Moon	15th	9.52 P. M.
Last Quarter	23rd	11.02 P. M.
New Moon	30th	3.49 P. M.

TIME TO ACT

THE HOUSE of Representatives, disgusted with the ruinous mistakes of the OPA, voted to extend it for nine months, but so hamstrung it with amendments that not much power was left to it. At this writing, the Senate has not acted on the measure, and may not be quite as drastic.

No reasonable person can read ex-Congressman Pettingill's brief article on Page 17 of this issue without realizing that the hope of this nation depends upon returning to a **free price system very, very soon. By interfering with free prices, the OPA is doing far more harm than good.** OPA officials brag about how they have held prices down, but large production is far more important than price control in holding down prices. The OPA has caused inflation, rather than prevented it, by building the worst black market this country has ever seen.

The House of Representatives has shown the way. Now is the time to get rid of the OPA. First read the article on Page 17, then write the U. S. Senators from your state and ask them to join with the House of Representatives to limit the power and the length of service of the OPA so that we can return to a free price system and to economic liberty.

LITTLE NEW FARM MACHINERY

A WEEK or so ago, I was in the display room of an eastern distributor for a great farm machinery manufacturer. In ordinary years, particularly in the early spring, this distributing plant would be ram-jam full of the latest and best in every type of farm equipment. **There are none there now.** Not only that, but the supply of new parts is almost exhausted.

The same situation exists with every equipment manufacturer. Strikes and resulting shortages of supplies all the way along the line have made it impossible to manufacture much new machinery or parts. There is little hope of any farmer getting new equipment until fall at least, and then there will not be nearly enough.

I give you this pessimistic picture in order that you may know the facts and make whatever plans you can to meet the situation.

IS A MILK STRIKE COMING?

"Mr. Chester Bowles,
Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter dated April 18, 1946, relative to giving a ½c per quart relief to the farmers as of May 1st; also an additional ½c on July 1st. On a percentage basis, this means giving the milk producers of the country a 10% increase, for which we will have to wait until after July 1st, meaning so many extra months of loss due to high wages and high feed costs as stated in my letter of April 6th.

The administration of which you are a part has granted labor an 18½c increase; has also granted an increase of more than 10% in feed; the construction business, with which I am connected, is about to grant an approximate increase of 25c an hour, meaning a 20% increase throughout all the trades; so, therefore, I think that the increase you are giving will only tend to decrease milk production. Milk production as I see it, and as we produce it, means increased losses when comparing it to increased production. This situation is evidenced by my books which have been audited at various times and show that since I have increased my production during the war from approximately 2½ ton per month to 15 ton per month, my losses have increased in the same proportion, until now we are losing approximately $600.00 per month, not allowing anything for depreciation, repairs, or replacement of machinery.

Don't you yourself think that you and the administration are just forcing the farmers out of business and to decreased milk production by granting a ½c increase in milk, when all the testimony given by the various Dairy Associations show that the minimum increase to the farmer should be at least 3c per quart now and not in July.

The information relative to prices can be substantiated by me to any investigators you might want to send in our district."

—*M. E. S., Pennsylvania.*

By E. R. Eastman

THE ABOVE letter expresses the feelings of dairymen and the facts about the present milk situation.

What does it cost to produce a hundred pounds of milk? Professor W. L. Barr of the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture has found the following increases in the various items that make up the cost of milk since 1941-42:

Dry forage	64%
Grain feed	43%
Silage	33%
Pasture	19%
Labor	77%
Miscellaneous costs	19%

After all adjustments were made, Professor Barr showed that these costs of production, based on actual conditions in three Pennsylvania counties, were $5.07 per hundred pounds of milk.

Similar studies anywhere in the Northeastern dairy country would no doubt show similar costs of production. That is why the Dairymen's League, the Eastern States, the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency and other farmers' cooperatives have been trying to show Washington that if the consumer must have more milk and other dairy products, the price of milk to farmers must be advanced.

Washington officials have agreed to revise the May 1 subsidy schedule, so that all dairymen in the Northeast will receive a subsidy beginning May 1 that will be 20 cents higher than the originally planned subsidy rate of that date. **But that is not enough.**

In Tioga County, New York, a few days ago, representative dairymen met to consider a proposal for a milk strike and agreed to take the proposal up with leading dairymen throughout the New York milk shed.

American Agriculturist is not advocating a milk strike, but we cannot blame dairymen and other farmers for being angry at the treatment they constantly receive from a government which supports an ever-rising wage scale and opposes every effort to give farmers prices in line with costs of production. It is possible that a milk strike discussion would focus the mind of the consumer upon the fact that if he is to continue to eat, he must pay for his food.

"THE WILL TO LIVE"

THE OTHER night at dinner I sat beside my long-time friend Louis J. Taber, former Master of the National Grange and now President of the Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company. Lou told me that he had read out loud to his wife the editorial which appeared on this page in the March 2 issue, entitled "A Philosophy of Illness." Then he took the editorial to a friend who is a physician and the doctor said that it was fine but that I had failed to give credit for my recovery to **"the will to live."** The doctor said that unless either the family or the patient supplied the will to live, all the medicines would be of no avail. Then Lou told me the following story out of his own life:

He has two fine sons. When one of them was 16 years old, he was very ill with pneumonia. On the night of the crisis, the doctor and the nurses had given up all hope, but Lou would not admit defeat. The boy was fully conscious of the fact that the crisis was approaching and was nervous and scared. Lou sat down by his bed, took the hot, dry hand in his own, and pressing it gently said in a low, calm, conversational tone:

"Paul, your Dad is right here with you. I am determined that everything is going to be all right with you. You are not to worry. All you have to do is just to relax and rest, with your eyes closed, while I say the Twenty-Third Psalm for you over and over."

At this point the nurse shook her head at Lou, thinking that that wasn't the thing to do.

"But", said Lou to me, "I knew that Paul would understand and that it would help him. So I started to repeat the fine old Psalm, and after I had said it over and over several times the boy's rapid breathing slowed, his hand in mine relaxed and grew sweaty, and I knew the crisis was past.

"When the doctor came a little later, he said: 'It's a miracle! I can tell you now that I was sure that Paul wouldn't live. What happened?'

"Then I told him", said Lou, "that we gave the boy the will to live and eased his worry with faith in God from the Twenty-Third Psalm."

So I suggest that the next time you are weary and nervous, discouraged, and cannot sleep, try repeating over and over Lou Taber's remedy, the Twenty-Third Psalm:

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.
He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters.
He restoreth my soul; he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake.
Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.
Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies; thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over.
Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I shall dwell in the house of the Lord for ever.

A GREAT PARTNERSHIP

HUNDREDS of our returning sons are joining up with Dad to help manage and work the old farm. Next to marriage, that is just about the finest partnership there could be.

To make a father and son partnership work, however, certain things must be kept in mind. **One is that many fathers and mothers never seem to realize that their children have grown up.** There can be no true partnership unless the father realizes that the son is a full-grown, thinking adult and that his opinions are just as good or better than Dad's.

On the other side of the picture, the son should give credit to the long experience of the father. In other words, there must be give and take, or the partnership cannot succeed.

Such arrangements are business deals, and therefore there should be a carefully written agreement, which is all the more necessary because of the blood relationship.

One thing that often ruins a father and son partnership is that the two families continue to live together too long. It may be necessary for both to live in the same house temporarily, but just as soon as possible each should have a separate home.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

VERMONTERS will love this story, told by Miles D. Blanchard in that excellent magazine "Coronet". It seems that Mr. Blanchard was driving through Vermont when he came to his mother's birthplace, a town where he had spent considerable time as a boy, when, as he states, he was forty years younger and 200 lbs. lighter. Recognizing the name of a distant cousin on the village's only filling station, Mr. Blanchard pulled up and a slow-moving Vermonter ambled over. Mr. Blanchard requested the station attendant to check the oil. The man said nothing, but lifted the hood and proceeded to investigate.

"Ever hear of the name of Towslee?" inquired Blanchard.

"Yeah!" replied Mr. Blanchard's relative.

"Ever know of Almeda Towslee? She married a Blanchard, you know."

"Yeah!"

"Well, I'm her son."

Without looking up, the old-timer remarked:

"Growed, ain't ye!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 143, No. 9. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. Colby Bartlett, Associate Circulation Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

WEATHER AND PRICES: Absolutely beyond a farmer's control are two things which have a tremendous effect on his income. Weather affects the current year's returns; changes in the general price level will affect returns in years to come. The only way a farmer can lessen the effect of deflation when it comes is to watch the signs and keep his business in shape to stand the shock.

Right now, inflation holds the stage, but this should be said: No country ever suffered "printing press inflation" while that country still had the means of production intact. **We won't have printing press inflation.** However, we can see no way to avoid further increases in the general price level and eventually deflation (low prices) **unless Washington adopts the policy of a "managed currency" to prevent drastic changes in the general price level.**

Here are the things which brought inflation and which are still at work:

1. Wage Increases. Already badly bent, the price line collapsed when substantial wage increases were permitted before full production got under way. **The biggest hoax ever perpetrated on the public was the idea that wages could be increased without increasing the prices of goods made!**

2. The G. I. Bill. It's the policy of this country to take care of wounded veterans. **No one has the slightest argument against that.** Also, following every war, bigger and better bonuses and benefits have been provided for veterans. Regardless of arguments for and against it, the so-called G. I. Bill is inflationary because it increases buying power.

Considering the eventual cost of pensions and other veteran benefits following past wars, and realizing that the World War II army was vastly bigger than ever before, the ultimate cost of the benefits is worth pondering.

3. Price Control. Most people agree that price control during war years did some good. Now it is slowing production. There are two basic difficulties in controlling prices: First, **no man or group of men is smart enough** to set prices of many things at levels that are right; second, even if they were smart enough, such matters are sometimes decided **on the basis of political effect rather than economic effect.** Price control has been jumbled and complicated by subsidies until many believe that the only way to get rid of it is for the situation to get so bad that it finally blows up. **Be sure to read the article on Page 17.**

In the meantime, many confusing and untrue claims are made. Remember that prices quoted to substantiate the benefits of price control do not take into consideration black market prices. Remember also that it is small comfort to have a price low when there is none of the product to be bought.

4. Lack of Production. Slowness in getting production under way, due mainly to strikes, has fed inflation by widening the gap between production and demand.

WHAT TO DO: Farming and farm profits will be profoundly affected by price control, price levels and subsidies. Here are some suggestions for easing the shock of deflation following inflation:

1. **Avoid speculation.** True enough, some speculators will make money, but it is bad stuff for farmers.
2. **Sell when products are ready for the market.** In general, do not hold for price increases.
3. **Be conservative in your dealings.**
4. **Continue to keep your debts in shape.**
5. **Where possible, improve your farm and farm buildings.** Thousands of farm buildings need paint. Farmers will paint them if they can buy the paint and hire somebody at a reasonable wage to put it on. (*Continued on Page* 28)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR'S awful peeved at me, he'd be just tickled pink to see me catch a cold with throat so sore that I could not talk any more. Whene'er we have a meeting down at the schoolhouse or in our town, poor neighbor always is the one who has to take the chair and run the arguments we always have and try to spread a little salve. He likes to keep things running smooth, with all discussions in the groove, by calling time if talk's too long or if the language gets too strong; he wants to get the business o'er and rush back home to work some more.

Such tactics are a pain to me, they violate free speech, by gee! So I get mad when that young pup wants me to sit down and shut up. I've always got some things to say to help decide the better way, and since I ain't afraid to speak, and do not have a voice that's weak, I often take a half an hour to use my public speaking power. I'll always rise to argue back if some one makes an unfair crack, and though it makes my neighbor fuss, I sometimes wave my arms and cuss. It surely ain't right to decide a thing if there is just one side, so I let the chairman scowl until I've finished with my howl. Besides, if we adjourn too soon, I'll have to work this afternoon.

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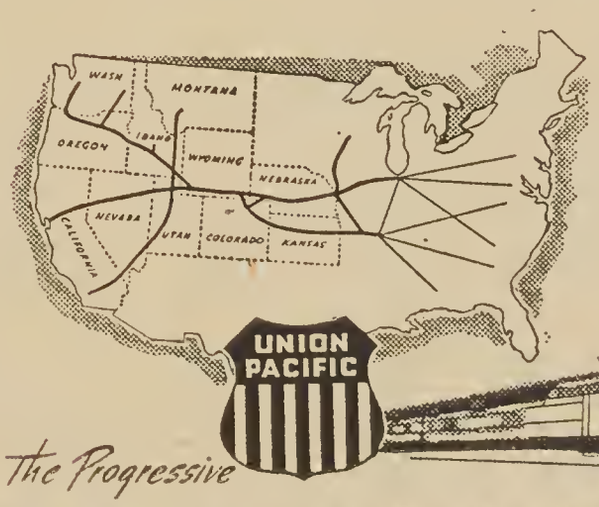
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Green Pastures in Hot Weather

By George Serviss

BROWN and dried up — that's the normal condition for most of the permanent or native pastures for a good part of the July-August-early September period. Green pasture can be provided, but some thought must be given to it before it is needed. We should not think of the usual summer short grass period as an emergency. It is no more of an emergency period than mid-winter. Things that occur at regular intervals are not emergencies and the summer short grass period should be planned for as regularly as the winter period.

Some dairymen provide for this period with corn silage, a few with grass silage and hay; others feed grain heavily, and more each year are providing good pasture. It probably does not make much difference to the cow what she gets as long as she is fully fed. But the average cow is not fully fed in the summer. Lack of feed is the main reason for the slump that occurs in most herds when feed gets short on the permanent pastures. Dairymen who regularly make provision for this slump are able to keep production up.

Pasture is Cheapest

The cheapest feed by far that can be provided is pasture. Providing pasture also involves much less labor than relying on hay and silage. Although improved and regularly fertilized bluegrass pastures are much better than unimproved permanent pastures during this period, some other pasture than permanent bluegrass is usually necessary to do the job as it should be done.

The most dependable summer pasture crop is Sudan grass. It is a hot weather grower and is capable of producing eight to ten tons of green feed per acre. To do this it must be sown on a good piece of soil and be well fertilized. Ten tons of superphosphated manure per acre plus 200 pounds of a complete fertilizer in the drill will produce a good crop. Where manure is not available, 500 to 600 pounds per acre of 10-10-10 or 7-7-7 would be in order for those fortunate enough to have obtained such nitrogen grades. Since not many will be able to obtain these grades, as high a nitrogen grade as possible should be used. Two hundred pounds of 3-12-6 or 4-12-4 supplemented with 150 pounds of ammonium nitrate would be quite satisfactory. The germination of Sudan grass seed is often impaired by applying too much fertilizer in contact with it. Where more than 200 pounds per acre is used, it should be drilled separately from the seed.

Seed Treatment

Sudan grass seed also often carries fungus diseases that may attack the seed during germination, or the seedlings. This is especially true if the soil is cold and wet during the germination period. Seed treatment, therefore, seems advisable as an insurance measure. There are several satisfactory preparations for this, among which are New Improved Ceresan and Arasan. Directions for applying will be found on the containers. Sowing should usually be delayed until about a week after the average date for planting corn in a community.

There is considerable interest in the possibility of establishing hay and pasture seedings with Sudan. Some good seedings have been obtained where the Sudan was grazed, but failures have been the rule where it was allowed to reach the hay or silage stage. Additional observations are needed before definite recommendations can be made.

Ladino Aftermath

Aftermath from early cut Ladino clover-grass mixtures is another very practical solution to the summer pasture problem. For the aftermath growth to be dependable, haying must be early. It is seldom that haying can be early on all of the hay acreage. The Ladino fields that are to be grazed should be cut first. Making grass silage of this early cut Ladino grass will insure saving the high feeding value. Early cutting also makes for easier sowing. Aftermath from hay fields is dependable only for as long as the legumes persist. For this reason and many others, perennial legumes such as Ladino and alfalfa should be included in all seeding mixtures.

Oats are finding considerable favor as summer pasture, and certainly pasturing them utilizes their feeding value more fully than harvesting them for grain. They do not make the comeback after pasturing, though, that Sudan does and they do not last as late into the season. Being sown earlier than Sudan, they are ready for grazing earlier and fill in well the short gap that sometimes occurs between bluegrass and Ladino aftermath or bluegrass and Sudan. Dairymen who depend primarily on Ladino clover on plowable land are finding that by using oats as a nurse crop when they reseed, and pasturing them off, they sacrifice little or no pasture in the seeding year and have a better balance throughout the season.

Fertilizer Helps Fall Grazing

One other possibility should be mentioned and that is the use of fertilizer nitrogen on permanent pasture in the summer. June applications have not yet proved to be a very dependable practice for providing July and August pasture. Somewhat later application of nitrogen will boost fall pasturage considerably. Nitrogen for this purpose is probably best applied the last half of August. Considering the present cost and scarcity of feed grains, it certainly seems a desirable practice.

To get the best return from this nitrogen, it should be used in combination with phosphoric acid and potash or where these plant foods have re-

(*Continued on Page* 28)



The most dependable summer pasture crop is Sudan grass.



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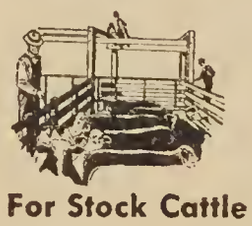
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PROBLEMS PROBLEMS PROBLEMS

THERE'S not one of us who hasn't problems today — plenty of 'em. Progressive men, men who hope to survive today, cannot be stopped by problems. They may mean that you and I must take a hitch in our belts and squarely face our tasks.

General Motors once had the problem of automobile springs that would break under heavy duty strains. Charles F. Kettering, Director of Research of General Motors, recently told how they called together the country's best spring makers and asked for an unbreakable spring. They all agreed it could not be done. No process had yet been discovered, they said, which would prevent the strongest steel bar from breaking under such strains.

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This story was told to illustrate how society — which has received its rain of shot over the past several years — now can discover new strength within itself as human beings turn to each other with a new kind of fervor.

I am sure the same principle applies to our own business. I am sure it applies to yours. I believe it applies to family problems and community problems. If we will turn to each other in a new spirit of teamwork and cooperation, we will not only better solve our problems, but will be better men and women.

■ ■ ■ ■

I met some problems today,
Big Tough Problems.
They tried to stop me,
But I couldn't be stopped.

Let's paste this on our mirrors for a week.

Daringly yours,

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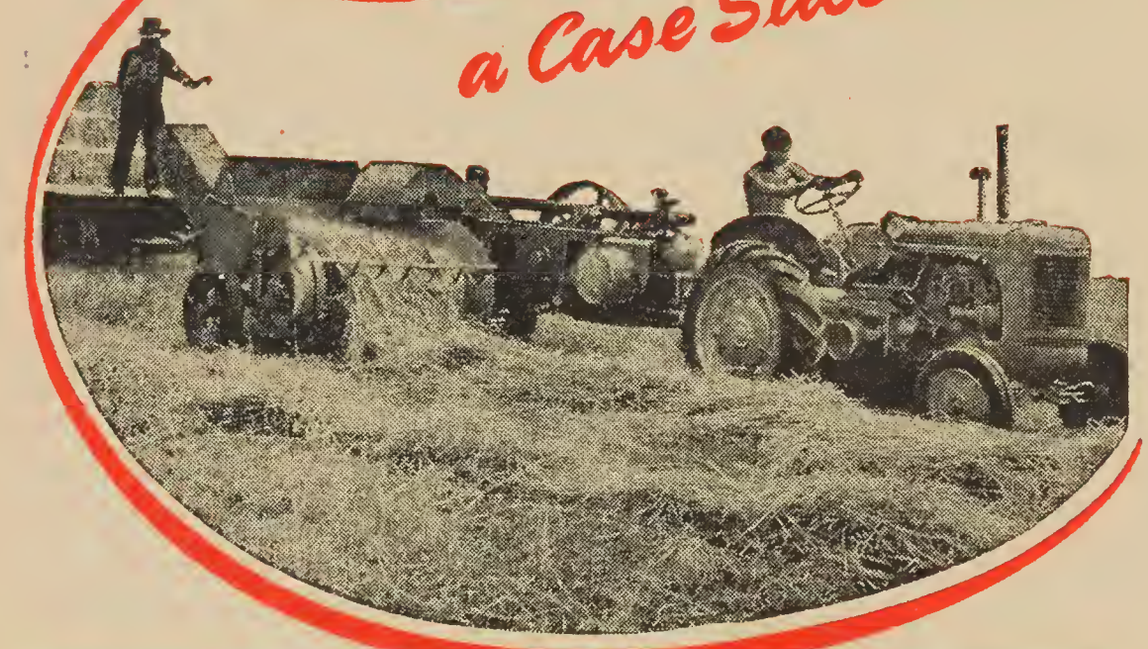
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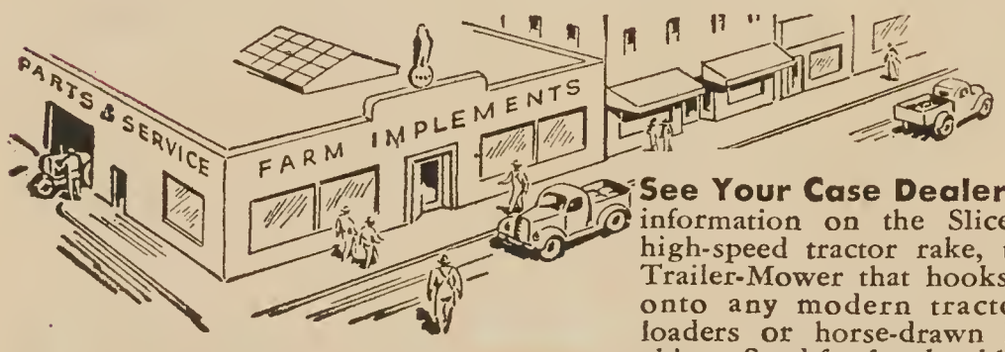
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In Growing a Garden— *Feed, Weed, Thin*

ASK FIVE people what's the most common reason for poor gardens and you will probably get five different answers. It's not easy to decide on the one thing (done or not done) that's most important. Personally, I am inclined to believe that three are about equally guilty—too little plant food, too many weeds, and too much seed.

The farm garden that gets too little manure suffers because some one THINKS he is putting on plenty, not because the manure isn't there for the drawing. Twenty tons to the acre, reinforced with 25 to 40 pounds of superphosphate per ton is not too much. That means one pound of manure for each square foot of garden.

The actual plant food added is important, but that's not all. Adding manure yearly will eventually make the soil more friable and easy to work if the ground is heavy, and more retentive of moisture if the ground is sandy. When it comes to commercial fertilizer, the use of 5 pounds of a 5-10-5 per 100 square feet — equivalent to a ton to the acre — is not too much.

There are several reasons for feeding the garden. At best, you work



"I'M STARVING!"

many hours on a garden, and the only way to get good pay is to get a good crop. In addition, the quality of vegetables is much better where there is enough plant food handy so that they will grow rapidly. Also, it is easier to control weeds in a fertile garden because the vegetables get ahead of them, shade the ground, and smother out the weeds.

Many a gardener resolves early in the season to keep the garden free of weeds but the number who maintain the resolution until fall is much smaller. It is a fact, however, that many gardeners could control weeds better with less work if they would do the work when it gets the most results. One of the easiest times to kill weeds is before the garden is planted.

Get the garden plowed in the fall or early spring and harrow it frequently. Most weed seeds do not germinate unless they are close to the surface of the ground; therefore, continued deep harrowing kills the weeds on top but pulls more weed seeds to the surface where they germinate in a few days. The answer to this one is to harrow the garden soon after it is plowed until you have a good seed bed. Thereafter, make your harrowing or cultivating shallow in order to kill the weed seeds on top and leave the deep ones where they are. The same principle can be observed after the vegetables are up. No matter how you cultivate, be it with tractor, horse, or hand cultivator, make it shallow. Those who have to do their gardening by hand will find that a rapid, efficient tool for cultivating between rows is an ordinary garden rake.

Weeds cut down your crop by robbing the vegetables of plant food and moisture, but, if you plant garden seeds too thick, the excess vegetables will rob each other quite as effectively as weeds. It is impossible to give a rule as to how much seed to plant, or how



"I'M CHOKING!"

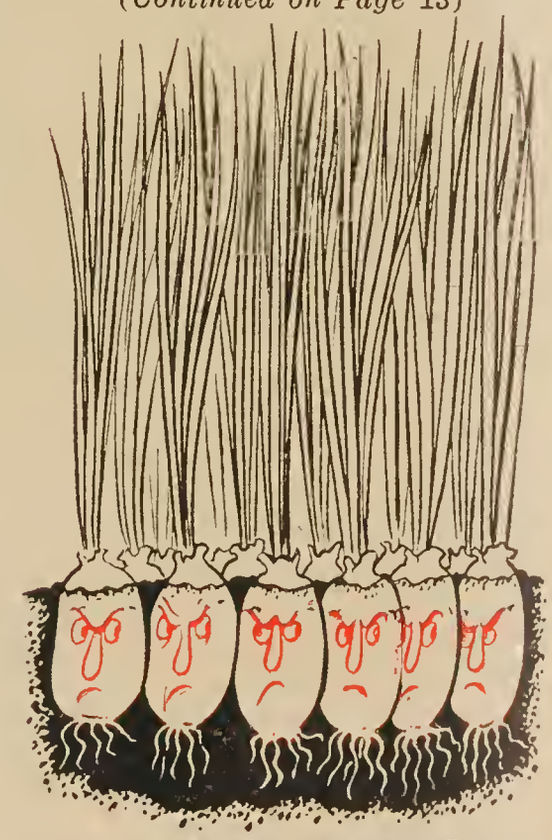
much thinning to do because every variety of vegetable is different. One rough rule would be to thin the plants in the row to give each plant as much room as you think it needs *and then take out half of those that are left.*

To develop properly, radishes need at least an inch, each plant of head lettuce must have at least 6 inches, and so on. In fact, a set rule isn't necessary. The idea is to look ahead and give each plant room enough so that it won't be crowded by the time it is ready for the table.

I had an excellent illustration of this last year. I purposely took care to plant a row of parsnips so that they would not be too thick. When the plants came up, they looked pretty scarce. I was tempted to re-plant them but figured that we would have plenty to eat, so I left them. By the middle of the summer there was a nice full row of tops, and when we dug them, we had an excellent crop.

It is true that it is almost impossible to plant small seeds as thin as you would like to have them. It is a ques-

(*Continued on Page* 13)



"WE'RE TOO CROWDED!"

May...Man...and Machines...

AND AN AUGUST HARVEST IS BORN!

...even before May, six weeks of hot house growing. Then, summer sun and rain, *machine cultivation,* and a healthy harvest!

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Mr. Dryer talks cultivation with operator of his specially adapted Farmall.



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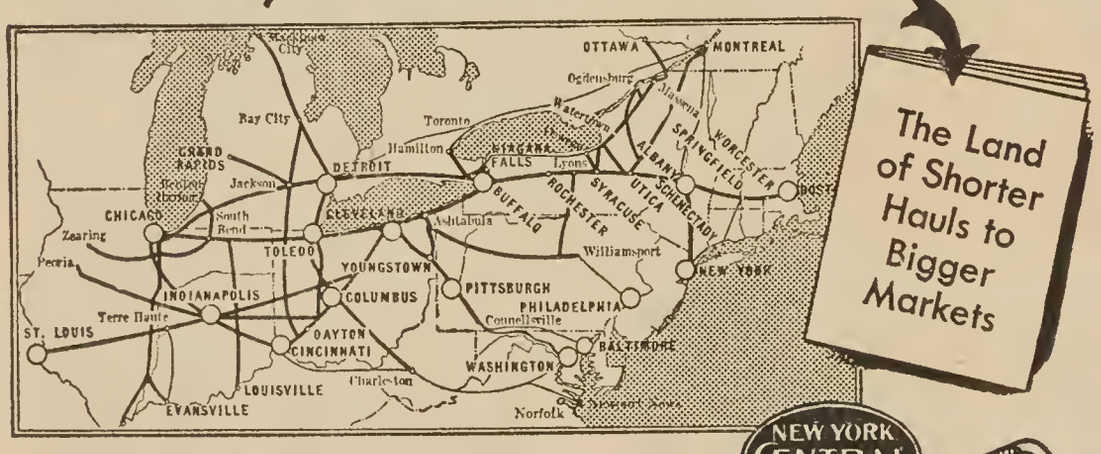


NEW YORK... among the 7 out of 10 top U. S. food markets reached by farmers along New York Central.

Into New York last year rolled 500,000 carloads of meat, milk, fresh fruit and vegetables, poultry, eggs, and other perishable foods. Yet this hungry giant is only *one* of America's ten largest food markets. And New York Central links *seven* of these ten directly with farms in the rich agricultural area which it serves.

Indeed, this favored territory has so many large cities that hardly a farmer along New York Central need ship more than 100 miles to reach a major market. Such short hauls mean *lower shipping costs*... one reason why farmers here enjoy a cash income per acre that tops the nation's average by 75%!

FREE *helpful Guide* Write Agricultural Relations Dept., New York Central System, Rochester, N. Y., for the free, fact-filled booklet...



New York Central

THE WATER LEVEL ROUTE

NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM

When Writing Advertisers Be Sure to Mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Looking Ahead



Dairymen everywhere want the *best value* for their money when they buy a new silo. So many have already ordered Craine Silos that there just won't be enough to go around.

We are doing our utmost to produce all we can, under additional handicaps of shortages of good materials.

Under the circumstances, we urge every dairyman who wants to make a *sound* silo investment, to get in touch with us and find out what we can do for him.

Drop a postal to

CRAINE, INC.

516 Pine St., Norwich, N. Y.

Farm Security
CRAINE
better built
SILOS

Milk Subsidies Revised Upward

VIGOROUS protests by Northeastern dairymen about unsatisfactory milk prices and a warning that their continuation would intensify the expected fluid milk shortage next fall brought results even though the promised action was not altogether satisfactory. The first result was an announcement by Economic Stabilizer Chester Bowles, that the milk subsidy to dairymen would be increased 20 cents per hundredweight on May 1, with a promise of an additional increase on July 1, either from another subsidy increase or an increase in the price to consumers.

Mr. Bowles makes no apologies for his determination to keep consumer prices of dairy products down. Most dairymen would like to get rid of subsidies entirely as soon as possible, and have consumer prices increased to the point necessary to give a proper return to producers. At a time when consumers' incomes are high, it doesn't make sense to pay part of their food bill from the public treasury.

The April milk subsidy in the Northeast was 70 cents in some states, 80 cents in others, with a scheduled drop of 35 cents in May. Now the drop will be only 15 cents, making the May subsidy 55 cents for New York dairymen. If the July increase is also made through a subsidy, the subsidy from July to the first of September will be 85 cents, and from October 1 until May 1, 1947, it will be $1.10. Assuming that the promises are carried out, returns to all milk producers for the months of May and June will be 20 cents higher than previously expected, and from July 1 to next May 1 they will be 40 cents higher than was previously expected.

Also, on April 15, the Office of Economic Stabilization issued an order requiring a 20 to 25 per cent reduction in the butterfat content of ice cream. It is stated that the OES will see that the butterfat that is saved will be used for other purposes and not merely to make a bigger volume of ice cream.

More Hearings

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on April 18 announced that it will reopen the public hearing on proposed amendments to the New York milk order. The hearing will start at 10 A. M. May 14 in the Utica Hotel, Utica, N. Y. It appears that the sky will be the limit as to proposed amendments, and a free-for-all argument is expected.

Administrator Blanford has indicated that the matter of payments to cooperatives will be reviewed. The order provides for these payments, which are deducted from the fund before the uniform price is figured. The order specified that the payments be made to cooperatives for certain definite services to the industry. The question has been raised whether, in all cases, these cooperatives are actually performing the indicated services.

Consumers to Pay More

On April 24, the special subsidy of 20 cents a hundredweight paid to milk dealers was removed and the price of

(*Continued on Page* 28)



INCREASE MILK PRICE OR FACE A SHORTAGE

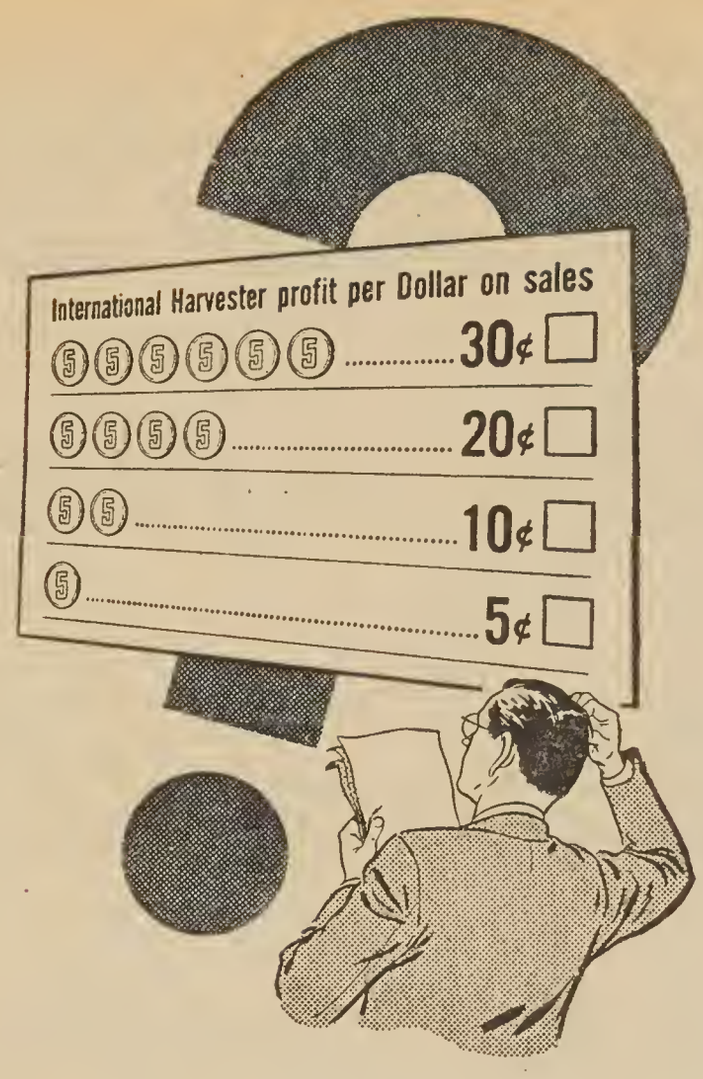
UNLESS producers are assured of a price which is enough to compensate them for increased production costs, the heavily-populated area served by the New York Milk Shed faces a critical shortage of milk and dairy products soon, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson and OPA Administrator Paul A. Porter were advised April 19 in Washington by an 11-member New York state committee representing all producers in the Milk Shed.

Pictured during the committee's calls on U. S. Department of Agriculture and OPA heads are: left to right, front row, H. M. Stanley, Skaneateles, New York State Grange; N. E. Dodd, Under Secretary of Agriculture; Henry H. Rathbun, New Hartford, Dairymen's League Cooperative Association President and committee leader; back row, F. E. Snyder, Syracuse, Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency; E. A. Myers, Assistant Administrator, Production and Marketing Division, USDA; Tom Stitts, Director of the same division's dairy branch; Clayton White, Stow, Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange; Robert S. Shields, Administrator, Production and Marketing Division, USDA; Oscar Smith, Livonia, Rochester Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency; Homer Rolfe, Syracuse, Eastern Cooperative Producers' Association.

Also present but not pictured: Arthur Richards, Candor, Crowley's Milk Producers' Association; Dr. Kenneth E. Shaul, Cobleskill, Mutual Cooperative of Independent Producers; A. L. Milks, Little Valley, and Harvey Whitman, Collins Center, Niagara Frontier Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency; Jacob Pratt, Schaghticoke, New York Farm Bureau Federation.

Since the above picture was taken, Tom Stitts has resigned as chief of the Dairy Division to accept a position with H. P. Hood & Sons, milk dealers of Boston. S. W. Tator, who for seven years has been milk administrator of the Boston Milk order, is going to Washington to take Mr. Stitts' place.

What is your **GUESS** *on our profits....*



SOMETIMES, although an idea is wrong, it does no harm. Like the idea that a square jaw is the sign of will power. That winters aren't as severe as they used to be, or that red hair denotes quick temper.

But there are other wrong ideas, which are definitely harmful to public confidence in and understanding of industry. One such idea is the current "guessing" about profits made by large business organizations.

Many people are apt to grossly exaggerate the money made by business. So Opinion Research Corporation (an independent organization) made a survey to learn just what the public thinks about profits. Compare these guesses and yours with the International Harvester profit figures given below.

Public guess on war profits.....30.0¢

Harvester four war year average profit.....4.9¢

In this survey, the average of the guesses by the public of the war-time profits made by industry was . . . thirty per cent (30%).

But in the four war years of 1942, 1943, 1944, and 1945, the profits of International Harvester Company averaged only . . . 4.9% on sales. *Less than one sixth of what the general public "guessed" for all industry.*

For this period, the year by year per cent of profits on sales was: 1942—7.34, 1943—5.59, 1944—3.95, 1945—3.93.

Public guess on peace-time profits.....18.0¢

Harvester four pre-war year average profit.....7.17¢

In the four peace years of 1938, 1939, 1940, and 1941, the profits of International Harvester Company averaged . . . 7.17%. *This is well under half of what the public "guessed" for all industry.*

FAIR — IH

Majority think fair profit in normal times is....10¢

International Harvester's ten-year average is less than.....7¢

The survey indicates the public knows that in our economy profits are indispensable. And the majority regard 10% as a fair rate of profit in normal times. Many large businesses, including ourselves, would consider it a banner year if we could reach this figure. *Our average profit for the last ten years—four war and six peace—was 6.43%—more than a third less than what the public considers fair.*

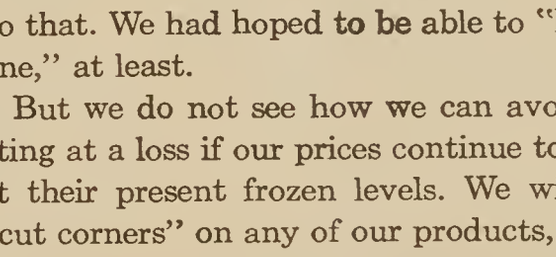
All these figures show that our profits are not high. As a matter of fact, the entire farm machinery industry is a low profit industry. In 1944, the Federal Trade Commission published a list of 76 industries ranked in order of their ratio of profits to sales. The farm machinery industry was 57th on the list.

What About Current IH Prices?

When the War ended and we planned our peace-time production, we had hoped to be able to serve our farmer customers at the same level which has held since 1942, regardless of war-time increases in costs of wages and materials up to that time. But recent developments have forced a change in our plans.



Wages and materials consume nearly all of every dollar Harvester takes in from sales. A Government board has recommended and the Company has agreed to pay a general wage increase of 18 cents per hour for Harvester factory employees. The Government has also allowed price increases on raw materials which we purchase in large quantities. Steel has had an average increase of 8.2%.



There has been no general increase in our prices since they were frozen by the Government early in 1942.

So our situation today is that what we BUY costs us 1946 prices. We will be paying average hourly wages 56% above 1941. For what we SELL we get only 1942 prices. This condition cannot long be met out of our present low rate of profit.

Future Prices on IH Products

It is plain that price relief will be needed to meet the increased wage and material costs which we must carry.

We regret this necessity. We prefer to lower prices, when possible, rather than raise them and we know our customers prefer to have us do that. We had hoped to be able to "hold the line," at least.

But we do not see how we can avoid operating at a loss if our prices continue to remain at their present frozen levels. We will NOT "cut corners" on any of our products, because QUALITY IS THE FOUNDATION OF OUR BUSINESS.

Our customers can be certain that we will seek no more than a moderate profit, both because of our policies and because we have approximately 300 competitors fighting us vigorously for your business. Our request for price relief will be no more than is necessary to insure continued service to our customers, continued work for our employees, and a reasonable return for our stockholders.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

"It's rotting on the stalk,"

SAID BRUCE ARMSTRONG

"I think we can save it,"

SAID THE COUNTY AGENT



• Last fall Bruce Armstrong's 500 acres of cotton had set a wonderful crop.

When he started rounding up a picking crew to harvest it, he figured to pick better than a bale to the acre.

Most of the bolls were about ready to pop when the rains came. Then, instead of opening, they began to rot. It had been pretty rainy all summer long, so the cotton had put on a lot of extra leaf-growth. And the dense foliage kept it from drying out, even when it stopped raining and cleared off.

Bruce Armstrong was really worried when he called up the County Agricultural Agent and asked him to stop by his place and take a look at his cotton. The County Agent came out that afternoon and he and Bruce examined a couple of rows in each field.

"I believe it'll pay you to have it dusted by plane with calcium cyanamid right away," the County Agent said. "It's a new and fairly cheap chemical that takes the leaves off so the bolls can get light and air. I've seen it used, and it really works. Stops the rot and makes cotton open faster."

That night Bruce called up a dusting service over at Mound City. He was agreeably surprised when he found how little it would cost to dust his 500 acres. He made arrangements to meet the pilot in the pasture strip across the road from his place early the next morning.

It took the plane only about an hour to dust the whole 500 acres. The leaves on the cotton plants started to wilt before sundown. In less than 10 days, you could hardly find a green cotton leaf on the whole place.

Bruce Armstrong started his pickers down the rows right on schedule. He got his bale to the acre and more. The leafless stalks let his cotton ripen so fast that he picked the whole crop in one picking. And he had his cotton land in cover crops sooner than he'd ever been able to before.

Defoliating his cotton at picking time worked so well that Bruce told the County Agent he's going to do the same thing this year, even though the season is drier.

"It's a good way to make sure you're going to harvest all of a crop that you've worked hard to grow," said the County Agent.

"And getting advice from the County Agent is a good way to make sure that you're farming right," said Bruce Armstrong.

All over the country, farmers are getting help from their County Agents that makes farming *better* and *easier*.

Another thing that good farmers are doing to farm better and easier is to make full use of electricity.



ALL ELECTRIC MOTORS NEED THIS INEXPENSIVE STARTING SWITCH

An electric motor has no way of knowing when it's had enough.

Give it too much to do, too often or for too long, and it may burn itself out. For it will keep on *trying* to do the job—even a job that's too heavy for it.

That's why every motor you use doing farm work needs a starting switch—to start it easily, and to stop it when it's in danger of burning itself out.

If you overload a motor equipped with this simple, inexpensive G-E starting switch, the device simply stops the motor *before* it has a chance to be damaged. Then, with this warning, you can reduce the load and start the motor again, just by flicking the switch off and then on.

Using the proper control switch not only prevents a motor from damage from overload, it's also handier than using an outlet plug to start and stop a motor.

The G-E starting switch shown here is for small, fractional horsepower motors. But there is a G-E control providing overload protection, for every size motor you use on the farm.

Make sure that the motors you use and the appliances you buy are protected against overload damage with G-E motor control. *General Electric Company, Farm Industry Division, Schenectady 5, N. Y.*

The Modern Farm is an Electric Farm!

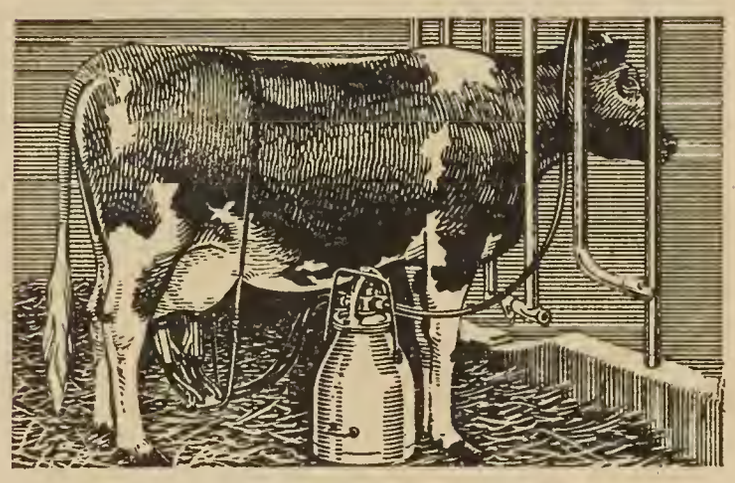


Electricity on the farm can make life more pleasant and work easier.

If you don't have electricity, get in touch with the electric service supplier in your area.

If you already have electricity, get your full value out of it by making it do more jobs for you.

To help build up modern farms electrically continues to be the full-time job of a staff of farm specialists in the G-E Farm Industry Division.





You can cut milking time in half with an electric milking machine, and at a cost of only a few cents a month per cow.

And think of the relief you'll get from the daily drudgery of hand milking!

Take a look at today's electric milkers. They're far superior to early models. And pay particular attention to the motor on the machine you buy. Make sure that it's driven by a G-E motor. G-E capacitor motors, specially suited to milking-machine operation, have proved their reliability and long life in thousands of these labor-saving machines over a period of many years.

An electric milk cooler provides the cheapest, most convenient, and most dependable way to cool milk.

It reduces the temperature to discourage bacteria growth that might spoil your chances of getting top price. And it will keep your milk at the right temperature *automatically*, at a power-cost of only a few cents for 40 quarts of milk.

When you buy a milk cooler, make sure that it is equipped with a sturdy, dependable G-E motor and G-E control. The G-E monogram on motor and control is your assurance of long-lasting, attention-free service, day in and day out.

MORE POWER TO THE AMERICAN FARMER

GENERAL ELECTRIC

669-29-155-8709

Give Strawberry Plants Some Room

By GEORGE SLATE

STRAWBERRIES are commonly grown in the matted row since this method of culture requires less labor than the hill system. The cost of the plants is less and the increased yield is usually more profitable than any increased returns that may be obtained from the larger berries produced by the hill-grown plants. The principal objection to the matted row is that with varieties that make plants freely and are growing on very fertile soils, far more plants are produced than the ground they occupy can supply with sufficient nutrients and moisture — especially the latter — to produce a crop. In a wet year the overabundance of foliage in a crowded row favors poor air circulation and slow drying off of the berries, a situation which may cause much rotting of the fruit. In a dry year there is cut-throat competition for the limited moisture supply and the berries suffer. After the first two or three pickings many of the berries are nubbins.

More Room—More Berries

The remedy for overcrowding is obvious. The surplus plants should be eliminated. It has been shown by investigators at several experiment stations that rows in which the runner plants have been spaced six inches or more apart may yield much more fruit than the unspaced matted rows. The increased yield was principally due to an increase in the size of the berries. Larger berries are also worth more, and easier to sell than small berries.

In spacing it is not necessary or profitable to place each runner plant carefully six inches from its neighbors. It is worthwhile, however, when hoeing to do a rough job of spacing and move the runners around enough so that several do not root close to each other. It is especially important to do this early in the season as soon as the runners begin to root. The early formed runners will yield several times as many berries as those which grow late in the season. Later in the season after the row has been filled out to a width of 10 inches with runner plants spaced 6 or 7 inches apart the surplus runners should be removed. Those that are formed late in the fall are little better than weeds and compete with the earlier formed runners but produce very few berries.

It is not advisable to let the runners root as they will throughout the summer and do the thinning all at once in the fall. If this is done, the competition will have reduced the size and vigor of those which will be left to produce the crop the following year. By eliminating the unwanted runners as soon as the fruiting row is formed those which remain will develop larger crowns and more leaves and will consequently produce larger crops than if they had been subjected to competition with the surplus runner plants.

Spacing runner plants is a worthwhile operation in strawberry growing.

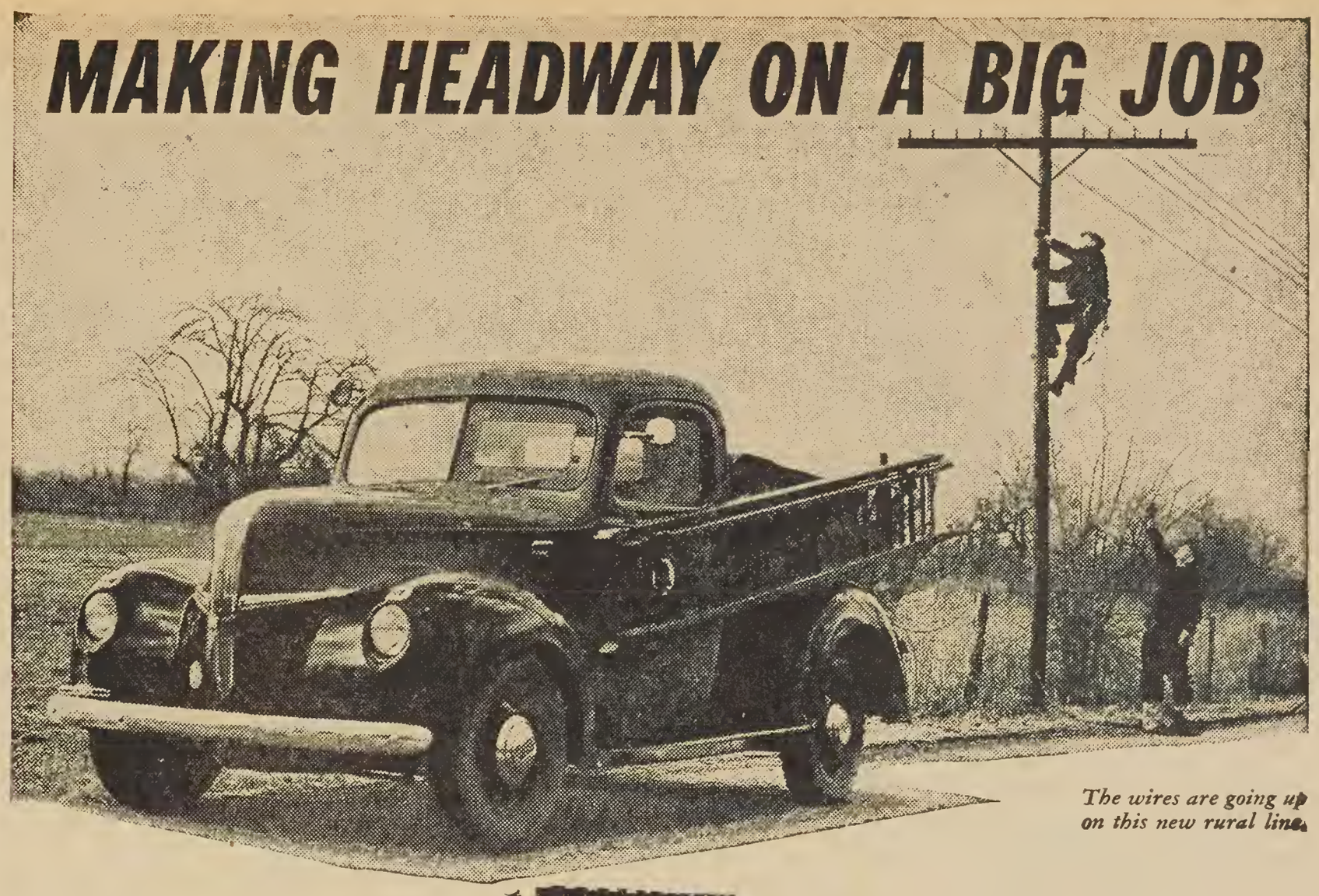
—A. A.—

IN GROWING A GARDEN—FEED, WEED, THIN

(*Continued from Page 8*)

tion of getting them planted reasonably thin, then thinning out the rows or, as in the case of lettuce, transplanting them.

A good many problems face a gardener, particularly a gardener with little or no experience, but we can almost guarantee reasonable success if you will feed, weed, and thin.—*H. L. C.*



The wires are going up on this new rural line.



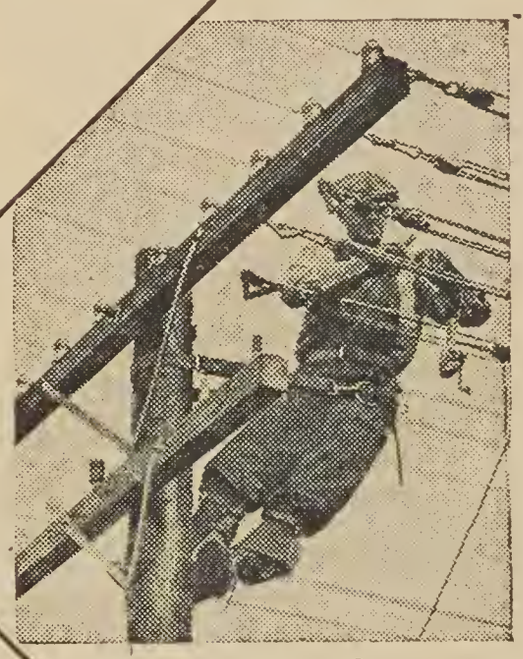
Installation of new switchboards is part of the job.



A farm telephone installation gets the finishing touches.



The telephone takes a cheerful voice to friends; helps speed almost every kind of farm job.



The man on the pole is a familiar sight, as work goes ahead on extending and improving rural telephone service.

We want to report that our $100,000,000 rural telephone program is moving right along. We're now putting in rural telephones at a faster rate than ever before in our history. To do that we are installing new rural lines and switchboards at an increasing pace. There is still much to be done, of course, and it will be some time before every one has service who wants it. But we are well on our way.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



CYANOGAS (REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.) CALCIUM CYANIDE

THE MULTI-PURPOSE PEST DESTROYER

KILLS WOODCHUCKS

FOR AS LITTLE AS 2½¢ A HOLE

Simple To Use — Apply With Spoon

A Fast-Acting Gas-Producing Powder—Not A Bait—One Whiff Is Enough — It's The Gas That Kills 'Em — Also Kills Rats, Mice, Ants And Many Other Pests

1-lb. . . . . 75¢
5-lbs. . . . $3.00
25-lbs. . . $10.00
100-lbs. . $25.00

Instruction Leaflet In Every Can Gives More Than 50 Uses

Ask for Cyanogas at Drug, Hardware, Seed and Feed Stores

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
32-L Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Certified, fresh dug, prompt shipment, Premier., Catskill, Senator, Dorsett-Pathfinder-Aberdeen: 50, $1.80; 100, $3.; 300, $8.; 500, $10.; Postage Paid. 1000, $16., f.o.b. Everbearing Gem-Mastadon: 25, $1.50; 50, $2.75; 100, $5.; 300, $12.50. Postage Paid. EUREKA PLANT FARM, Mapleview 3, N.Y.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

Mature an early crop, set our hardened outdoor grown plants. Cabbage, Onion and Cauliflower plants now ready. Tomato, Sweetpotato, Pepper and Eggplants ready in May and June. Write or Wire for price list. We are oldest and largest growers in Virginia. Our 35 years experience is at your service. Car lots and truck loads our specialty.
J. P. COUNCILL COMPANY, FRANKLIN, VA.

ONION PLANTS— choice select Bermuda and Sweet Spanish.
Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Shipping daily until June 15th. Prepaid. 300, $1.10; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.00, 3000, $3.50; 6000, $6.50. Send check with order. Give both mail and express address.
AUSTIN PLANT COMPANY
P. O. Box 313, AUSTIN, TEXAS

VEGETABLE PLANTS — NOW READY.
Cabbage: Copenhagen, Goldenacre, Chas. Wakefield, and Marion Market, 500, $1.75; 1000, $3.00 prepaid; $2.50 thousand, 10,000, $20.00 express collect. Onion Plants: same price. Cauliflower Plants: Early Snowball, 100, $1.50; 500, $7.00 prepaid; $10.00 thousand; 10,000 @ $8.50. Prompt shipments, full count, well packed.
OLD DOMINION PLANT CO., FRANKLIN, VA.

GEORGE H. CUYBE, ATHOL, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS— PREMIER, FAIRFAX, DORSETT, EVERBEARING. CERTIFIED, MUCK GROWN.
Braman Brothers, East Rochester, R.D. 2, N. Y.

CERTIFIED TOMATO PLANTS.
Rutger and Marglobe. Ready. Order today. $3.00-1,000; $2.00-500, F.O.B. Express. Only cash orders are accepted.
SIMS PLANT CO., PEMBROKE, GEORGIA.

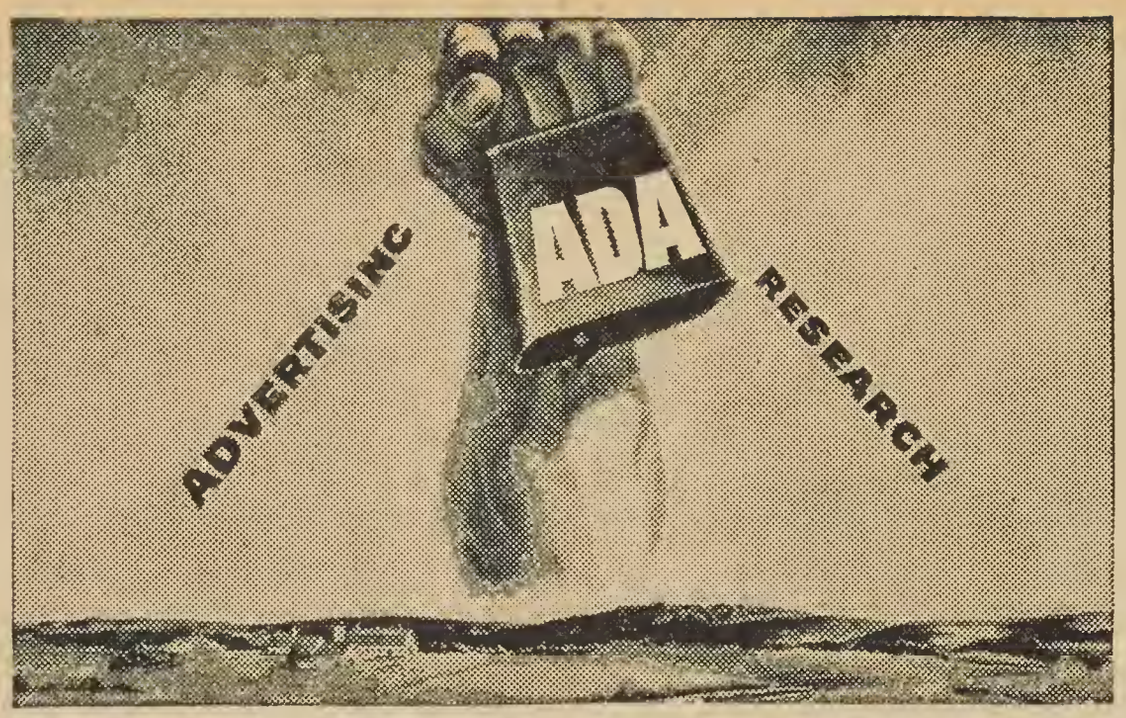
GARDEN ROOTS: Washington Asparagus Roots very scarce. $2.00-100; $12.00-1000. Rhubarb Roots $5.00-100. Horse Radish Roots $2.00-100; $7.00-1000.
WARREN SHINN, *Root Specialist.*
WOODBURY, NEW JERSEY

FREE LITERATURE *Tells How to* **DISINFECT WITH FIRE!**



AEROIL Kerosene TORCH
Great for garden spraying, whitewash, cold water paints, disinfectants. Save labor with this tool of 99 uses. Thaw water pipes, split giant rocks. Destroy parasites, green weeds, seeds and all, instantly. Endorsed by leading Agriculturists the world over.
600,000 USERS
Complete with 4 gal. corrugated Tank, Burner and Hose $22, express collect. 5 gal. $27.25. Spray attachment $3.50. Immediate shipment. Descriptive literature FREE.
SINE EQUIPMENT AAA, QUAKERTOWN, PA.

Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist.*



DAIRY FARMERS TAKE *Action* IN JUNE!

To build public support . . . to protect dairy income . . . dairy farmers across the nation, through the American Dairy Association, are taking aggressive action in this business-building program:

ADVERTISING . . . to maintain and build even greater demand for dairy foods at right prices.

PUBLIC RELATIONS . . . to give dairy farmers a voice to the public in promoting understanding of dairy problems.

RESEARCH . . . to develop the dairy industry and its products.

MERCHANDISING . . . to spotlight dairy foods at the point of retail sale.

PROMOTION . . . to insure your investment in dairying through public understanding and support that will result in fair prices to dairy farmers for their milk and cream.

At the request of dairy farmers, plants purchasing milk or cream are cooperating in the collection of funds June 1-15 (only 15 days) to support this year 'round program of business-building action for all dairying.

AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION

20 N. Wacker Drive Building • Chicago 6, Illinois

"Voice of the Dairy Farmer" ADA

Low Price **OTTAWA "Buzz" Master**



CLEARS LAND FAST! Powerful 6-HP motor with friction clutch for safe operation. Cuts down timber, brush and hedge; turn blade vertical and saw logs to length. Can be equipped to fell largest trees. Has clutch pulley for belt work. Fully guaranteed.

FREE Details

OTTAWA MFG. CO., 531 Brush Ave., Ottawa, Kansas

UNADILLA SILOS

CHOICE OF LEADING DAIRYMEN

UNADILLA SILO CO. UNADILLA, N.Y.

CURED SWOLLEN UDDERS BETWEEN MILKINGS!

Says J. Drechsel, Flemington, N. J., Dairyman

"One teat of a cow was so swollen and hard I could not use the machine and was unable to get one drop of milk out by hand. I used Security Udder Ointment in the evening after milking. The next morning teat was nice and soft.

"Also, the other day right side of another cow's udder was swollen badly—I think a neighboring cow stepped on it. I treated the udder at 9:00 A. M. By milking time at 5:00 P. M. the swelling was positively gone.

"I am not one to praise everything, but your Security Udder Ointment is so much different it's worth talking about."

Signed: *J. Drechsel, Box 10, Flemington, N. J.*

ORDER YOUR SUPPLY OF SECURITY UDDER OINTMENT TODAY

Leading dairymen everywhere *depend* on Security Special Udder Ointment to keep their cows free from swollen, sore, lumpy, chapped or caked udders and teats. It is a highly potent antiseptic healing ointment that relieves pain almost at once so nervous cows do not "hold up" the milk flow. Leo Hurt, of Seiling, Okla., says: "Used it on two cows that would have lost one- or two-quarters of their udders. Our veterinarian wants you to send him a 5-lb. can." Security Special Udder Ointment spreads evenly and is so heavy it will not rub off readily. Especially effective at calving time.

YOU TAKE NO RISK

Select amount depending on size of your herd. Use it for one week. If Security Special Udder Ointment does not check the trouble or is not better than *anything you have ever used before*, send unused portion back at our expense and your money will be refunded at once. Don't wait — mail your order NOW!

SECURITY REMEDIES CO., Dept. 5AA, 144 W. 27th St., New York 1, N. Y.



Security Remedies Co., Dept. 5AA
144 W. 27th St., New York 1, N. Y.

Send me SECURITY SPECIAL UDDER FORMULA as checked below:

..... 1-lb. jars at $2.50 each

..... 5-lb. dairy size cans at $7.50 each (save $5.00)

..... 25-lb. jumbo pails at $32.50 each (save $30.00)

I am enclosing with this coupon: Send
☐ Money Order ☐ Check ☐ C.O.D.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... R.F.D. No. ..... State .....

Your Dealer's Name and Address .....

Potato Spray Rings Come of Age

By E. S. SHEPARDSON.

CUSTOM potato spraying has hit its stride in the Northeast through the successful use of the tractor mounted 10-row sprayer and water supply tank truck.

Spraying has become an essential operation in potato production. In New York State 53 per cent of the acreage is grown by 93 per cent of the growers on farms with small potato acreages per farm, who cannot afford to own spraying equipment individually. Custom spraying has been a life-saver to them by providing better disease and insect control than they could provide as individuals, and at a cost which they can easily afford.

As soon as there is an indication from the field that a group of farmers wish to have potatoes sprayed, the county agricultural agent calls the meeting and the facts regarding the custom spraying practices are presented. The ring is formed, directors elected and then the operator is secured by the directors of the ring. A three year agreement is entered into between the operator and the growers of the ring to apply a specified number of sprays, usually six to eight, during the season at 7-10 day intervals, depending on blight conditions, on a specified number of acres for the three year period. The ring acreage varies from about 175 to as high as 300 acres. 240 acres among 35-40 growers in a circuit of about 50 miles seems to make a good spray ring operation. The operator provides and mixes all materials. The price per application per acre varies from $2.00 to $3.50, including spray materials, collected by the operator after each application.

The outfit must be capable of supplying material at a rate as high as 150 gallons per acre at 400 pounds pressure when traveling at a rate of 3 miles per hour.

Supplying Water

The part of the spray equipment that is very often forgotten about when custom potato sprayers are mentioned is the water supply tank truck and pump. This is a very important piece of equipment with the spray outfit, since the sprayer must be kept supplied with water, or it will sit idle. It is the secret to successful spray ring operation. The sprayer cannot sit idle if the circuit is to be made on schedule. A 700 to 1000 gallon water tank is usually used and mounted on a two ton truck. A centrifugal or rotary pump with a capacity of 100 gallon per min. against a 50 ft. total head is mounted on the truck to fill the tank on the truck and to draw the water from the truck tank to fill the sprayer tank.

A new type of boom is coming into popular use on the custom potato spray rigs. It is referred to as the brush-type boom and all nozzle openings are in the same horizontal plane, with the exception that the two outside nozzles of the three nozzles per row are swung down slightly and aimed toward the row while the plants are real small. An extra nozzle on each end of the boom to prevent streaking is also used. It has been found that the brush-type of boom does as good a job of control, if not better, than the Nixon-type and in addition saves a great deal of time in sprayer operation because it does away with the constant adjustment necessary with the old Nixon-type boom due to the varying widths of row that are present in all potato fields. It is adjusted for height so that the spray cones intersect just above the plant.

Spray lime marketed in a vapor-proofed bag to prevent carbonation has saved the operators many hours of labor by helping to prevent strainer and nozzle clogging troubles. This factor and the washing of all materials through a fine screen (40 mesh) has enabled several operators to spray over 300 acres without removing a nozzle or the strainer from the sprayer.

—A. A.—

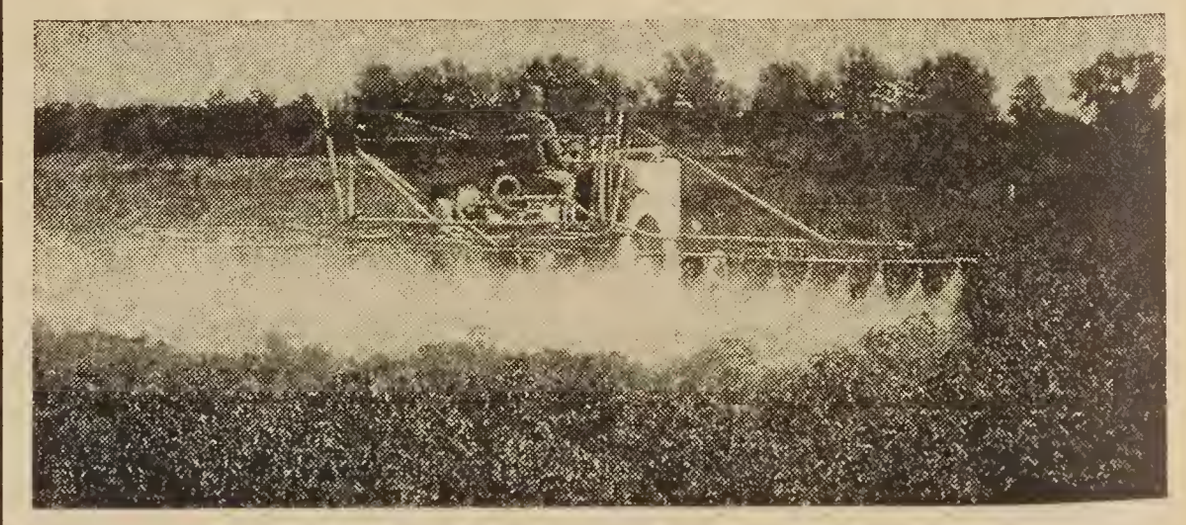
CANNERY PEAS PAY FOR NITROGEN

IN 1945, New York farmers planted 42,000 acres of cannery peas. The average yield was just over 1,800 pounds per acre and the price per ton was $88.60, against a 10-year average from 1934 to 1943 of $59.50.

Charlie Sayre, vegetable man at the Geneva Experiment Station, throws some very interesting light on peas for processing in the April issue of *Farm Research,* published by the Geneva Station. He gives results of experiments which demonstrate the value of liberal nitrogen fertilization in increasing both yield and quality. An 8-16-8 fertilizer used at the rate of 625 pounds per acre, using sulphate of ammonia, gave 3,800 pounds of peas per acre at a maturity stage which kept the peas within the rating of "fancy". Ammonium nitrate was a shade better, sodium nitrate not quite so good. The high yields were more than 1,000 pounds above the yields where no fertilizer was used, and 800 pounds above the yields when an 0-16-8 fertilizer was used.

Would you realize that an acre of this crop can put on a ton of shelled peas in 5 days? That is pretty rapid food production.

Did you ever hear of a tenderometer? This is an instrument widely used by canners which shows how tender the peas are. Fancy rating requires a reading of 115, and it is interesting to note that the nitrogen application gave increased yields with fancy rating maintained for an extra day. This emphasizes the skill and good management necessary to get peas into the factory when quality is at peak for the consumer and when yield is near the peak for the farmer. Peas may pass from "fancy" through "extra standard" and "standard" to "sub-standard" in 48 hours.—*Paul Work.*



Spray outfit using the brush type boom.



Maurice Mallery, examining a fence before replacing it, is even prouder of the barn he built (in background) than of the enviable potato growing record he has set on his 500 acre Broome County, N. Y., farm.

POTATOES AND COWS IN BROOME COUNTY, N. Y.

MAURICE MALLERY has fun farming. He gets a big kick out of doing the unusual, like building his own barn with his own timber, and going in for potatoes in a big way at a time when his neighbors thought he'd lose his shirt.

Mallery has added to his late father's farm three miles south of Damascus, Broome County, N. Y., until he now has 500 acres scattered along the east bank of the Susquehanna River, reaching into Susquehanna County, Pa. It's largely woods with 125 acres under cultivation. For the past 15 or 16 years, he's had about 50 acres of potatoes, producing an average in normal years of 11,500 bushels.

Few farmers in the area have more than a small patch of potatoes. Mallery used to plant only five acres, until one year he decided the price was going to be too low to make a profit unless he put in enough acreage to warrant the purchase of labor-saving equipment. With a two-row planter, a single-row digger and a tractor, he put in and harvested 40 acres that year. It was profitable, but he got a bigger kick out of fooling those who claimed it impossible to get in that many in time to get a crop.

Ten acres of spuds are grown on a hilltop field, but Mallery is most interested in the higher producing flat land acreage of Tioga silt loam. It's a lighter grade than most silt and, Mallery states, he has better than the average Tioga silt.

New Varieties

He told me he has grown potatoes for 30 years and, since planting the larger acreage, has done much experimenting with varieties, fertilizers, sprays, dusts and land preparation. He has stuck to two varieties lately, Sebagos and his favorite, the Houma.

One disadvantage of the Houma has been that it doesn't stand heat very well, especially on the flats. He found this can be partially overcome by cutting down a little on the fertilizer to make the roots branch out for more moisture.

Insects have been even more bothersome on the flats than the heat, but Mallery, citing some Cornell College of Agriculture tests, believes that DDT will take care of that. "DDT will get all kinds of potato insects," Mallery said. "In Cornell tests last year, fields treated with a combination of DDT and Bordeaux showed 50 to 140 bushels more to the acre than those where plain Bordeaux spraying was done. Of course these tests will have to be continued to be conclusive, as insects were especially bad last year, but I believe DDT will lead to bigger crops from less acreage, with less labor."

Mallery packs in peck and 100 pound bags and markets wholesale in Binghamton and other nearby cities. Little nearby competition makes these markets very favorable.

Home Grown Buildings

Every building on the place, except one of the two 8,000 bushel potato cellars, was "grown on the farm." As a boy, Mallery helped his dad remodel the 125-year-old house with lumber cut and seasoned on the farm. This experience served him well back in 1925 when, to use his own words, "I needed a new barn, had little money, but lots of ambition and timber, so I decided to build my own."

Mallery wanted a barn to suit his own needs. He got barn plans from colleges and specialists, picked out the features he wanted, and from his composite plans determined down to the last board foot what lumber it would take. The logs came from his own extensive woodlots during the winter of 1925. By tractor he dragged them to the second-hand sawmill he had bought and set up. With tractor power they were ripped to approximate sizes needed and then piled for seasoning.

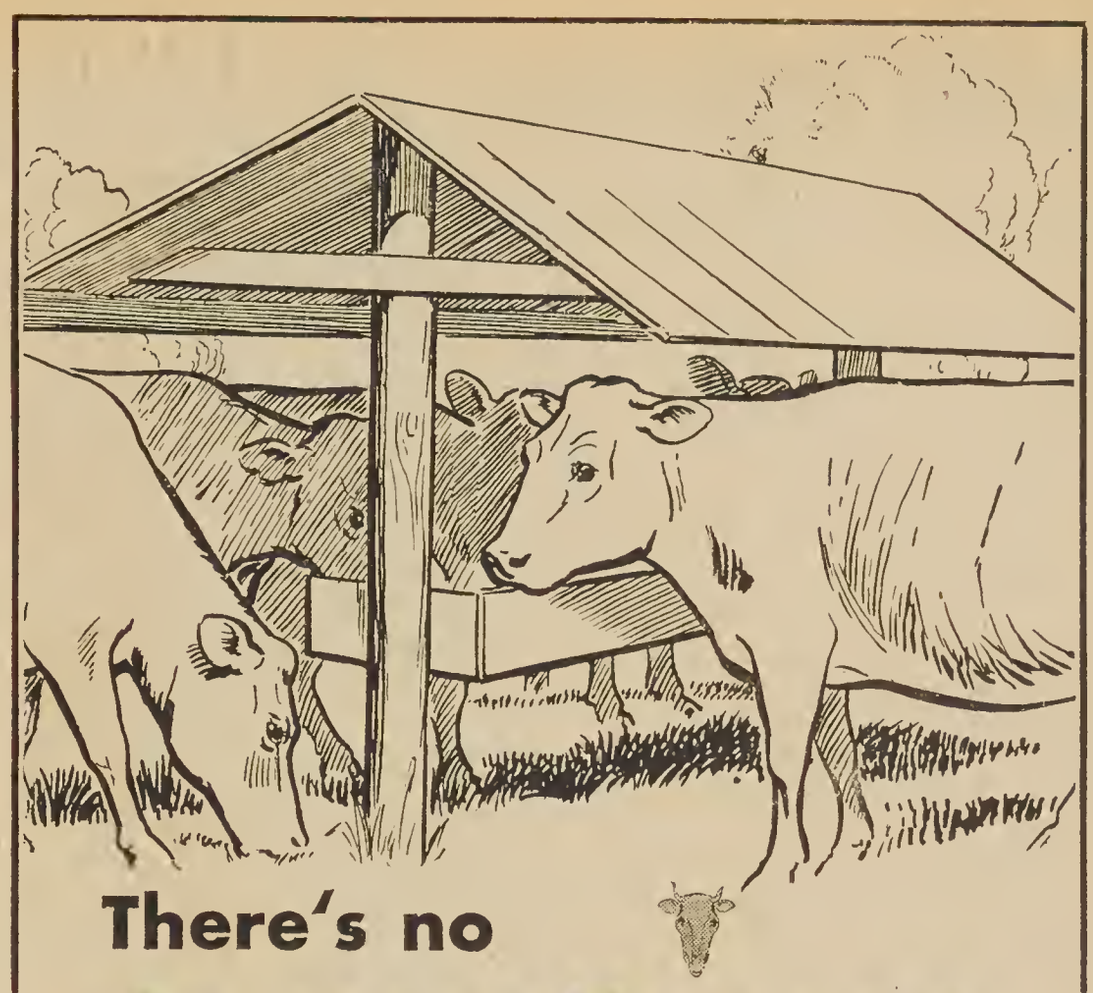
Late the next summer the concrete foundation was poured and covered with straw. Mallery and a 17-year-old helper started building in March.

The one month, plus a few rainy April days, saw the 36 by 80 foot barn complete except for the equipment, which was added after the hay was put in. Building the barn delayed haying only two weeks, but Mallery didn't have time to get the usual amount of crops in that spring. The total cost of the barn, not including his labor, was about $1,600—and most of that was for equipment. At that time it would have cost him about $6,500 to build by normal methods, buying lumber commercially. There's pride in Mallery's eyes when he looks at the well-painted, substantial 20-year-old barn because he was warned, when he let the foundation stand all winter, that it wouldn't last a year!

The Dairy

Mallery keeps from 30 to 35 grade Holsteins with 25 milking. When his 17-year-old son completes an agricultural course at Morrisville next year, he plans to devote more time to dairying and expects gradually to replace with purebreds. His milk goes to the Dairymen's League at Windsor, N. Y.

—*A. James Hall.*



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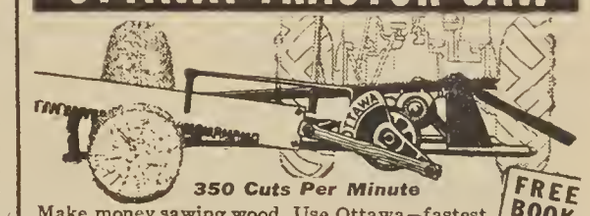
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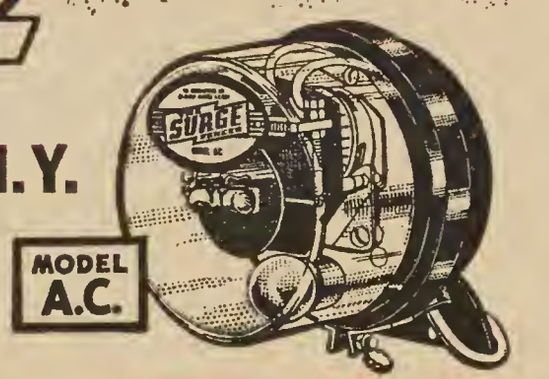
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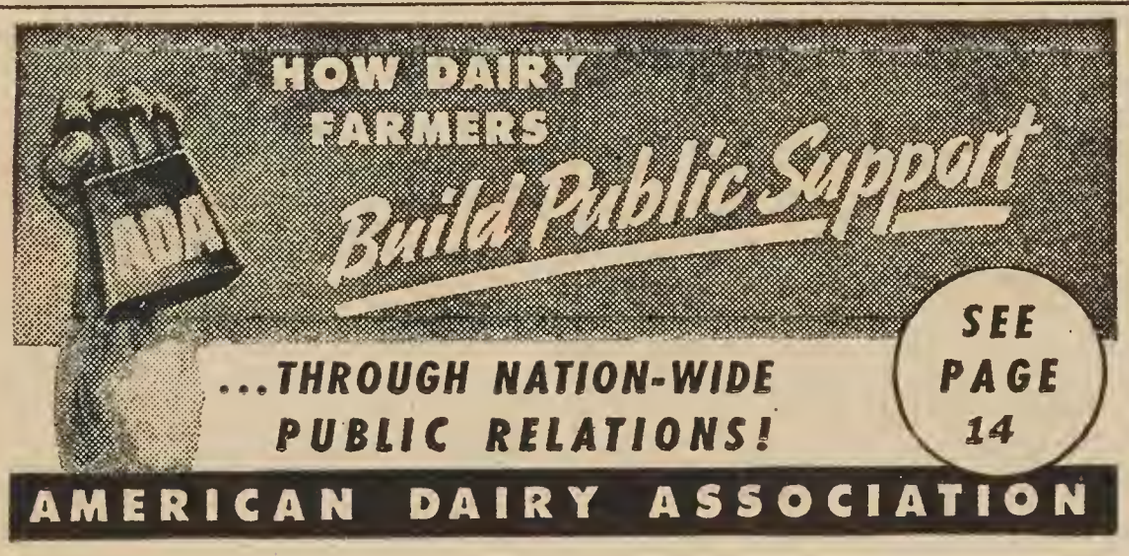
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The Question Box

Where carrots are sprayed with kerosene or cleaning fluid to control weeds, how much of the material is needed per acre? Which of the two materials is best?

One hundred gallons per acre is about an average application. However, if the weeds are over 2 inches tall, it will take from 125 to 150 gallons. The weeds must be thoroughly covered if they are to be killed.

Dry-cleaning fluids used for weeding have some advantages. They can be used on younger carrots (while still in the seed leaf stage), the weeds are killed rapidly, any objectionable flavor disappears from the roots in less than a month, and the material leaves no residue in the soil. On the other hand, cleaning fluids cost more than kerosene and during rainy weather are less effective.

When kerosene is used, the flavor and residue in the soil last longer and the kerosene cannot be used on carrots when they are too young.

* * *

How long does it take to get a good stand of Birdsfoot Trefoil?

Birdsfoot is rather slow to become established. In general, this legume is seeded in the spring either with or without a nurse crop. It should not be grazed the first year, but it can be mowed to control weeds. It can be pastured the second year, but if conditions are favorable the stand is likely to improve for some years.

* * *

How far can fields be from the barn and still make it efficient to use a buck rake?

It has been roughly estimated that buck rakes are efficient up to a distance of half a mile. Figures taken on quite a number of farms showed that the average distance travelled from fields to barn was .3 of a mile.

* * *

Do you advise milking out a cow before she freshens?

There is a difference of opinion on this point. Advantages claimed are that it prevents udder congestion, particularly with high producers. It is unnecessary unless the udder becomes congested.

* * *

Can the organic content of the soil be maintained where a cultivated crop is grown each year and rye sown each fall and plowed under in the spring?

Many experiments indicate that it cannot, and that under such management, the organic content of the soil will decrease, although not as rapidly as though no cover crop were grown. Over a period of years it has been shown that many men who believed that they were maintaining organic content, for example in orchards or vineyards, were not succeeding. The result has been a tendency toward leaving orchards in sod.

* * *

Can you please tell me how to break a cow of the habit of lapping water from a drinking cup all over the crib, or how to fix the cup so she cannot do it? I have one cow that does this all the time and it will soon rot out the floor timbers. Also how to break a horse from kicking in the stall, at the other horse I suppose. Have tried everything I know. Thanks very much for any suggestions.—L. E. F.

If any subscriber has suggestions, we will be glad to pass them along.

—A. A.—

TEST OLD BEAN SEED

M. T. Munn of the Geneva, New York, Experiment Station has been studying the effect of age and other factors on the germination of red kidney beans. He reports that red kidney beans, two, three, or even four years old, gave good germination if they had been handled right. However, mechanical injury to the seed during recleaning or storing under conditions of high humidity seriously injured the value of the seed.

Mr. Munn concluded that good germination tests, critically appraised, can determine the value of red kidney beans for seed, and that lots that are too old or too weak for seed can usually be detected.

HOW TO MILK COWS RAPIDLY

(*Continued from Page* 3)

a teacupful of milk remains, evenly distributed in all quarters, don't worry too much about the cow not being done. She is dry enough. That much won't hurt her—and besides, you get what's left at the next milking. So it doesn't lower your plant test.

STRIPPING BY MACHINE

A lot of dairymen I know have been able to cut out most of their hand stripping. **They let the machine do it.** It saves them time.

Their practice is to pull down lightly on the claw when the teat cups climb or crawl up. This climbing tends to shut off the milk at the base of the teat. A little downward tension or pull on the claw straightens things out on the inside so the last milk can get out. That is machine stripping. Short-tube machines, properly adjusted, may not require this downward pull.

Remove the machine at once when the udder is slack and when milking is complete. Leaving machines on longer will sometimes cause udder damage.

KEEP MACHINES MECHANICALLY RIGHT

Rapid milking of cows by milking machines depends upon top-efficiency operation from the machine itself. Inflations in poor condition; pulsation and vacuum rates way out of adjustment; dirty pipe lines—all hamper your efforts to do good milking. Check these things often. Have your milker service man assist you in keeping your machine operating as the manufacture recommends. **It pays well to always have milking machines working right.**

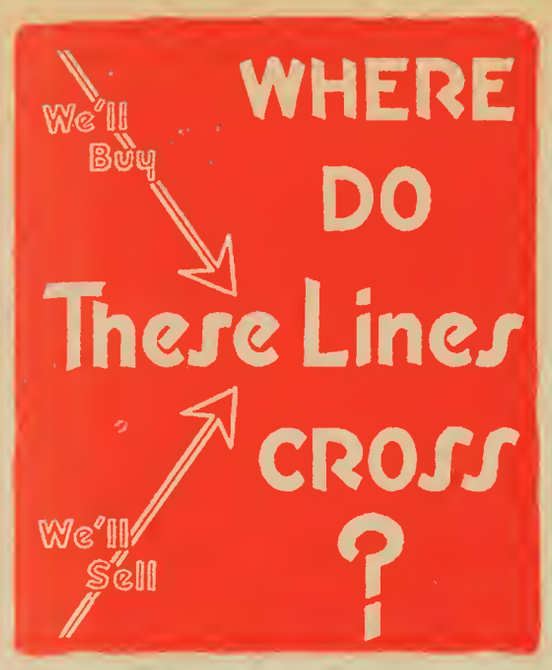
HOW WILL YOU TRAIN THEM?

Rapid milking saves cows; saves time; gets more milk of lower bacteria count. To argue otherwise is useless. Farmers know there is only one way to milk and that is to finish a cow as quickly as you can—and quit. Yet about half of our dairymen are not putting into practice what they know to be the best milking procedure.

If it does take an extra minute or so to wash an udder with hot water and use a strip cup, it may not be time wasted. Cows may milk three or four minutes faster by so doing. That is something to think about. "A stitch in time saves nine"—and how true when milking cows.

Four minutes a cow and no hand stripping is not the impossible. Much depends upon what you do and how well your cows have been trained to do what you expect from them.

Cows with normal, healthy udders will surprise you if you allow them the chance.



By SAMUEL B. PETTENGILL,
Democratic Member of Congress from Indiana 1930-38,
author, radio speaker, newspaper columnist.

THE difference between free prices and prices dictated by government is not hard to state.

Which gives a maximum of prosperity? That is the thing we are interested in.

The answer is: free prices. Why?

Here is the reason:

Producers *always* try to sell dear. Consumers *always* try to buy cheap.

This fundamental law of man's nature has not changed in thousands of years.

For example: every workingman (producer) tries to sell his labor at the highest price.

Every workingman's wife (consumer) tries to buy the products of other



workingmen at the lowest price.

Do you find any fault with that statement? If not, read on.

When prices go down, that stimulates consumption, but discourages production.

When prices go up, that stimulates production, but discourages consumption.

For example: If new automobiles were priced by government at $10 each, everyone would rush to buy, but no one would produce the automobiles for that price. But with none produced, depression follows.

If, on the other hand, new autos were priced by government at $10,000 each, there would be a rush to produce them, but hardly anyone would buy them, and with few bought, few would be produced—also depression.

Now at what point would the *most* cars be both made and bought? If we find that point, we have the point of highest continuous prosperity and the *most steady, well-paying jobs.* The economists call this "the point of equilibrium."

Look closely at the diagram just above:

Buyers rush toward low prices (bargain counters); sellers rush toward high prices. In other words, as prices fall, people buy more goods, but fewer people are willing to produce. As prices rise, people reduce their buying but production tends to increase.

For every commodity and for each day of the year, there is just one point where the production line and the consumption line *freely* cross each other and people *freely* trade, as at a public auction. Just one. On the diagram this is marked "x", where goods (let us say a kitchen stove) are both *made* and sold, at a price producer and consumer both agree on, let us say at $50 per stove. That is the point determined from day to day on a free market by the free choice and decision of thousands or millions of buyers and sellers, consumers and producers. It is at that point, and *there only,* that *maximum* production meshes in with *maximum* consumption—and jobs. This is economic democracy.

Whenever and wherever government, or industrial monopolies, or labor monopolies fix prices, rents, dividends, or wages, above or below that free market point, you have either a shortage of consumption or a surplus of production. You dam up the *maximum* flow of goods from producer to consumer, and you prevent full employment.

It must be self-evident that the millions of people themselves in a free market will judge more wisely than any government bureaucrat what *they* will buy or make and how much and at what price. If this were not true, then it would follow that *one man* or a few men in a far-off government office are wiser than *you* are as to what *you* will buy (or not buy) and at what price. You *know* what *you* want and can afford. No one else in the whole world *knows* that. Everyone else guesses.

Suppose, in the diagram, government put a *floor under* the price of a kitchen stove, say, at $75 a stove. Stovemakers would (for a while) tend to make more stoves for the greater profit per stove, but people would hesitate to buy and would make the old stove "do",—and soon the warehouses and stores would be full of unsold stoves, and men would be laid off at the factory.

On the other hand, suppose government puts a *ceiling* price *over* stoves, at $25 a stove. People would rush to buy, but the stovemakers would lose money and so would soon stop making stoves. Again, men would be laid off at the factory.

Dictated prices always create either a surplus which consumers will not buy, or a shortage which producers will not supply. It is just that simple.

When government attempts to force consumers to pay *more* than they freely would do, they will buy *less.* The consumers quit buying.

When government attempts to force producers to sell at a *lower* price than they freely would do, they will produce *less.* The producers quit making.

The penalties for government interference with the free market are absolutely inexorable, either in the field of economics, prosperity and jobs, or in the field of human liberty and happiness. The only alternative is iron control over every aspect of a nation's life enforced by the Gestapo and the concentration camp.

It is plain that at a free public auction, *everything* will be sold—no surplus.

In a free industrial market it must be plain also that someone will try to

(*Continued on Page* 23)

DON'T MISS IT!

Nothing comes closer to the lives and happiness of all of us than the prices of what we sell and what we buy. On this page we are printing the clearest, most interesting statement on this much disputed subject that we have ever seen. A copy of it should be in the hands of every farmer, every business man and every housewife in America. Certainly every Congressman and Senator should have one.

Six copies will be furnished free on request. Sixty for $1.00. For these extra copies, write to the Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 205 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

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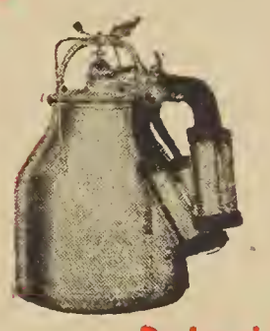


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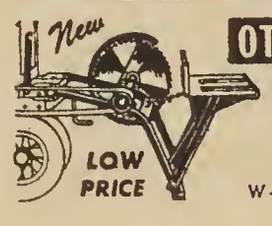
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from one to two years old. Two to freshen in late fall, three large enough to breed now. These heifers are T.B. Accredited and Calfhood Bangs Vaccinated.
RALPH M. ALLEN
Newark Valley, R.D. 2, New York

GUERNSEY

BULL CALF BORN JUNE, 1945
Dam has Junior two year old record of 9,072 milk, 453 fat — 305 day record twice-a-day milking. Sire—Tarbell Farms Double Champion, his two nearest dams average 19,505 lbs. milk, 1,061 lbs. fat at an average age of 3½ years. Also choice younger sons of Double Champion.
Full information on request.
TARBELL GUERNSEY FARMS
SMITHVILLE FLATS, NEW YORK

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS FOR SALE
HERD SIRES, 70 HEAD TO CHOOSE FROM.
Dispersal due to illness and help shortage. Large A.R. Records. Herd average of 550 fat per cow for past 8 years. Calfhood vaccinated. Accredited for Bangs and T.B.
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Over 40 head. McDanald breeding, Bangs A727. T.B. 511543. Particulars on request.
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BULL CALF — Born January 17, 1946.
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REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE FALL BOARS
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Mostly P. China and Berkshire crosses. Also a few Red, White and Belted pigs. Prices now 6 to 8 week size $10.00 each. Shoats 30 to 50 lbs. $12.50 to $15.50 each. Breeders $1.00 each extra. Castrated and serum vaccinated. Crated for express F.O.B. here. Truck delivery arranged on large lots. Send check, M. O. or postal notes. Owners report 9 out of 10 live and grow. Raise your pork. Live off the farm. Write
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Inoculation 75c extra. Will ship C.O.D.
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Collies, Shepherds, Chows, Others.
GOATS ALL AGES. GROWN WATCH DOGS.
Stamp please.
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FEW CROSS BREED PUPS. CHILDREN'S PETS: COLLIE-SHEPHERD-SETTER, ETC. $7.00 EACH.
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Large type, large eggs, money makers.
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FROM OUR FINEST MATINGS. HALF AND FULL GROWN. WE ARE RAISING 500 TO SELL BETWEEN NOW AND DECEMBER 1st.
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14 inches for tractor. Strong, on three wheels.
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Mounted on a 2½ ton Dodge Truck. 12 row Singer & Troyer Boom, 500 gal. tank, 35 gal. minute Pump. Excellent condition. 14 ft. insulated truck body, custom built last fall. A good buy. Phone 3714
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3 Manure Loader Attachments
FOR FORD FERGUSON TRACTOR.
ONLY SLIGHTLY USED.
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Large Producing Farm. Approximately 265 acres—good soil, 30 acres forest. Beautiful Colonial house, 11 rooms. Cow barn for 24 cows, hen house for 1000 chickens, other buildings. Signor-Bell farm, on improved road, at North Spencer, N. Y. Sacrifice to settle estate.
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120 ACRE DAIRY FARM FOR SALE, $4,000. ½ mile from store and church on school bus and milk route. Large Colonial house, electricity and running water in house and barn. Very productive meadows, excellent hay farm. Buy direct from owner. Retiring on account of health.
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Fully Equipped Modern Dairy
AND FARM; 54 HEAD REGISTERED GUERNSEY CATTLE, best breeding; 5 HORSES; full line of farming tools in excellent condition; as of April 1, 25 tons grain, 30 tons hay, 40 tons ensilage; 80 acres best alfalfa soil in high state of production; main barn 34 x 100 ft.; concrete silo; modern two-family insulated home. Cold spring water piped to all buildings and on all parts of farm. Scenic location, 5 miles west of Dansville, N. Y. In good hunting and fishing area. All for $25,000.00. Farm $10,000. (Phone 605-R).
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HELP WANTED: Competent couple for domestic housework. Will have room with private bath and sitting-room. Wife to cook for family of seven, man to tend furnace and do outdoor work. Other help kept. Good wages. Write MRS. A. VANDER GRACHT, LITTLE FALLS, NEW YORK.

Wanted: Man 45 to 60 to share crop farm.
SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS.
Good home for right party.
Write P. O. Box 48, Reading Center, N. Y.

MANAGER'S JOB WANTED—Young Man, 35, with good habits. Agricultural College education and experienced in dairying, poultry, crop farming—desires working manager's job, running a farm on paying basis. Interested in pedigreed stock and herd improvement. Would like a good house and pleasant surroundings for family. Write BOX 514-N, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, N. Y.

WANTED: MARRIED MEN
FOR GENERAL FARM WORK.
Good living conditions, good wages, plus privileges. Year 'round jobs. Apply
Good Hope Farm, OLD CHATHAM, N. Y. Telephone 5308

Married Man, 34 years of age, small family, lifetime experience in dairying, would like position as manager or herdsman on a modern dairy farm.
Write BOX 514-O,
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ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y. DISPERSAL
Friday, May 10, 1946
NOTED HENRY M. JONES HERD.
85 Registered Holstein Cattle
At Owner's farm near DEANSBORO, N. Y.
Herd established 35 years ago.
Every animal raised on the farm.
T.B. Accredited, blood tested, all Bang's Vaccinated except 5 head and calves too young to vaccinate.
Herd rich in blood of famous high testing Montvic Chieftain 7th.
Herd Average—3.8%, many are 4%.
16 Years of Cow Testing.
Come early. Sale starts at 10:30 A. M., lunch at noon.
Farm and equipment have been sold.
EVERY ANIMAL MUST GO.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS
Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

MAKE MORE FARM PROFITS!
RAISE MILKING SHORTHORNS
-4% MILK and GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE
Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions prove that Milking Shorthorns are best profit breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the FREE facts. Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription 6 months, 50c; 1 year, $1.00.



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PLAN TO ATTEND THE
Milking Shorthorn Sale
GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS,
MAY 25, 1946
For catalogs, when ready, write
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INVESTIGATE HOLSTEINS
You put your time, labor and dreams for the future into your dairy herd. Why not build with the type of animal known to be best for the purpose? There is a world of evidence that favors Holsteins! Write for free booklet.



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By J. F. "DOC" ROBERTS

The longest step ever taken to improve livestock marketing conditions in the Northeast was announced on April 9, 1946. I do not believe you will take any exception to this statement when you know that the sponsors, cooperators and contributors to this marketing setup are the GLF, the Dairymen's League, the Producers' Livestock Cooperative, the Farm Bureau, and the Grange.

The idea is to establish a dependable livestock marketing system for every farmer East of Buffalo, without any limitation upon livestock producers of the Midwest who want to market their livestock in the East.

Your next question naturally is, "How can a practical, usable setup of this magnitude really function?"

First, you really have an agricultural "Who's Who" behind this movement—men with energy, vision and experience in all phases of organization, marketing and distribution and with business "Know-how." The list includes names like Rathbun, McConnell, Forrestel, Foster, Sherwood, Flournoy, Sadd, Turk, Milliman, Willman, Miller, Curtis, Babcock, Fraley, Johncox, Martin, and Morris.

Second, behind it is a two and a quarter million dollar corporation, incorporated under the name of Empire Livestock Marketing Association. Therefore, the men who actually have its policies, to make and its operation to conduct will not lack for funds to do it.

Third, with the active support and good will of every member of the contributing organizations, the Empire starts out with a cooperating membership of thousands of farmers who already know the many values to themselves and their families of cooperative effort.

Fourth, the need for it is great. About three hundred thousand cast-off dairy cows are sold for meat in New York State alone every year. Many of these pass through four or five hands at a profit before final slaughter. If the Empire Livestock Marketing Association can just raise the general average selling price of these cows to the farmer one cent a pound, it will send back about 3 million dollars more to the farms of the State each year. There are also about 700 thousand calves sold every year for meat—many of them of necessity sold in places and in a manner far removed from a market where a true value can be set. Then there are about 275 thousand sheep and lambs sold every year, and some years a great many hogs.

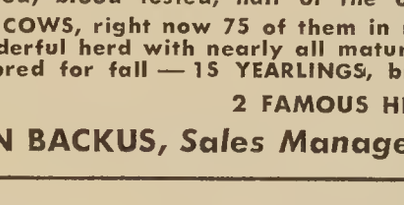
An organization to meet this need has now been created. Nevertheless, the $64 question is, "How can it best serve all farmers?" Of course, no one knows exactly, but unquestionably through terminal markets, auctions, concentration points, truck services, new and old outlets and in any other manner whereby supply and demand can function and create standard prices for all sections of the state.

This is something toward which we have been working for years. It is deserving of your interest and support. Incidentally, it has given me greater pleasure to be able to report this to you than anything I have reported through the years.

NEW YORK JERSEY CATTLE CLUB
8th ANNUAL CONSIGNMENT SALE
Saturday, June 1, 1946 -- Syracuse, N. Y.
AT JOHN LUCHSINGER'S SILVER SPRINGS FARM NEAR SYRACUSE.
Selling 54 Head of Cows and Heifers from New York's Best Herds
16 are already classified VERY GOOD. Many have great production records or are on test. 6 have actual records ranging from 500 lbs. fat to 680 lbs. Daughters of Superior and Tested Sires.
Send for your catalog today to
GEORGE H. RICKER, Sales Manager, GROTON, VT.

130 MADISON CO. DISPERSAL AUCTION REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Well-Known, high producing herd of Orson D. Smith, Canastota, N.Y.
(All selling but 20 Young Calves)
SALE PAVILION, EARLVILLE, MADISON COUNTY, N. Y.
MONDAY, MAY 13, at 10:00 A. M. Sharp
T.B. Accredited, blood tested, half of the offering Bang's Vaccinated, all mastitis tested.
90 MILKING COWS, right now 75 of them in milk, are producing 44 cans. A great dispersal of a wonderful herd with nearly all mature cows having records from 500 to 700 lb. fat.
8 HEIFERS bred for fall — 15 YEARLINGS, bred and open. 12 HEIFER CALVES of all ages.
2 FAMOUS HERD SIRES SELL.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, *Sales Manager & Auctioneer,* MEXICO, N. Y.

For Your Farm...
70 HEAD OF NORTHEASTERN BRED CATTLE
The Tenth Annual Northeastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Sale
SATURDAY, MAY 18th
Livestock Pavilion, Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y.
SHOW 9:30 a.m. 5 Outstanding Bulls
SALE: 12:30 p.m. 65 Top Females
All Cattle are from Northeast's Leading Herds—T.B. Acc'd and Bangs Free App'd. Many Vac. Against Bangs.
for catalog write
MYRON M. FUERST, SALE MGR.
PINE PLAINS, N.Y.



BIG ELM FARM
--- Spring Sale
100—REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—100
At the farm 1 mile north of NEWARK VALLEY, N. Y., on Route 38.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 8 AT 11 A. M. SHARP.
40 MILKING COWS AND HEIFERS— all stages of lactation—19 with records 400-650 fat.
40 HEIFERS mostly bred for fall and all vaccinated including 10 granddaughters of a former U. S. Champion 4-yr. old.
10 CHOICE HEIFER CALVES 2-12 mos. including a beautiful daughter of Montvic Monogram.
10 YOUNG BULLS 2-15 mos. including a 13 mo. old son of Montvic Rag Apple Sovereign from a 11,600 lb., 4.2% two year old.
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY TO BUY QUALITY HOLSTEINS AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
MANAGEMENT — TAYLOR SALES SERVICE, Cortland, N. Y., assisted by C. B. SMITH, Pinconning, Michigan, *Auctioneer.*
NEWARK VALLEY FARMS, INC.,
PAUL SMITH, *Pres., Owner.*

NEW YORK STATE
Beef Cattle Sale
Palmyra Fair Grounds, Palmyra, N. Y
SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1946
Weighing and grading 10 A. M. Sale 1 P. M.
All animals selected by experts.
ANGUS—Grade and Registered—HEREFORDS
FEEDER CALVES, COWS, BRED HEIFERS, HEIFERS, BULLS.
Feeder calves will be sold by the pound.
Breeding Animals T.B. and Blood Tested.
E. J. KEANE, *Credit Manager,*
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Jersey Bull Calves
BACKED BY 27 YEARS BREEDING.
"Not How Many But How Good."
15 years Herd Testing, ave. 463 lbs. fat. The breeds highest award, Constructive Breeder, was received for 8th Consecutive year (1945) on basis of 504 lbs. fat, Classification ave. 88.7. Have qualified for Gold Star Herd award each year since it was established. Herd handled in a practical way—no unnatural pampering or feeding. Only top bull calves from proven ancestry offered for breeders. Satisfaction guaranteed upon receipt of any calf we ship.
Also Berkshire fall gilts and spring pigs sired by the 1944 Eastern Grand Champion out of proven brood sows.
MOORDENIER HILLS
IRA G. & JUDSON F. PAYNE,
EAST SCHODACK, NEW YORK

3rd ANNUAL
Northern New England ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' SALE
"NEW ENGLAND BEEF"
SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1946
ROCHESTER, N. H.
40 FOUNDATION FEMALES
5 HERD BULLS.
For Sale Catalog, write
Lowell E. Walters, Secretary,
Massachusetts State College,
AMHERST, MASSACHUSETTS

Lewis County Club Sale
60 Registered Holstein Cattle
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GORDON SMITH of Melrose, Rensselaer County, New York, with 20 red foxes and one gray fox to his credit, is the winner of the Fox Trapping Contest conducted by the Wild Life Control Unit at Cornell, New York State 4-H Clubs, the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, and *American Agriculturist*.



Young Fox Trappers Win Prizes

ON MAY 4, four winners in the fox trapping contest will spend a big day at Ithaca. The contest, originally announced in the December 1st issue of *American Agriculturist*, was held in order to reduce fox damage, particularly in poultry flocks, and was conducted by the Wild Life Control Unit at Cornell in cooperation with the 4-H Clubs, the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, and *American Agriculturist*. The trip to Ithaca is part of the prize and there will also be some cash awards and medals.

Here are the winners:

First prize: Gordon Smith, fourteen-year old 4-H Club member of Melrose, Rensselaer County, New York, with 21 foxes.

Second prize: Floyd Merrifield, Jr., eighteen-year old 4-H Club member of Hudson, Columbia County, New York, who caught 16 foxes.

Third prize: George Roberts, seventeen-year old Club member of Holland Patent, Oneida County, New York, with 13 foxes.

A special prize for the best prepared pelt went to Carl Helm of Nineveh, Chenango County, New York.

The number of foxes caught by all contestants and reported to those in charge of the contest was 910, but it is estimated that about 700 more were caught by boys who entered the contest and dropped out.

The four winners are being invited to come to Ithaca, arriving the evening of May 3. After an early breakfast on Saturday, there will be a tour of the Cornell Campus with a number of stops at points of interest including, if time permits, a stop at the *American Agriculturist* offices and at the "Mother Zero" frozen food locker plant.

At noon there will be a short broadcast of the presentation of the prizes over radio station WHCU, which State Conservation Commissioner Perry Duryea has promised to attend. In the afternoon, the chief event will be a baseball game (a double header) between Cornell and Columbia.

An Investment in Leadership

Two Weeks at Camp Miniwanca Without Cost

EACH summer, at Camp Miniwanca, Shelby, Michigan, a group of outstanding farm boys get two weeks of outstanding training in leadership. The camp is not intended as a vacation; good solid instruction is provided. Nevertheless, there is plenty of opportunity for fun, including swimming, baseball, and other games and entertainment.

It is the kind of camp about which any boy in the Northeast might say, "Boy, I wish I could have the opportunity of attending."

The Requirements

Well, the opportunity is here for one Northeastern boy to attend this summer absolutely without cost. As has been done for some years, *American Agriculturist*, because of its great interest in leadership training, is offering one scholarship to the camp. Here are the requirements:

1. To be eligible you must be between 16 and 21.

2. Do not apply unless you expect to attend if chosen. The dates of the camp are August 12 to 25.

3. If you are interested, make your application now to *American Agriculturist*, Dept. C, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

4. When you make your application, give the following information:

a. Age and date of birth.

b. Youth organizations of which you are a member.

c. Achievements in those organizations, including prizes or honors won and length of membership in each organization.

d. A report of leadership experience in these clubs or in other activities.

e. The names of three adults, not members of your family, who would be willing to give us additional information.

Remember that when the applications come in, the judges who make the selection have nothing to guide them except what you and your references tell them.

The judges may request additional information or do more checking on applicants who seem most promising.

The winner will be chosen not later than July 15, and an alternate will also be selected in case unforeseen circumstances prevent the winner from attending.

Past Winners

Winners of this scholarship since 1935 are: Matthias E. Smith, Worcester, N. Y. (1935); James L. Rose, Big Rapids, Mich. (1936); Sherburne Ray, 18 Beacon St., Hartford, Conn. (1937); Arnold Davis, Dexter, Me. (1940); Donald E. Meyer, Stanley, N. Y. (1941); George W. Foster, Middlebury, Vt. (1942); Edward Flitcraft, 195 East Ave., Woodstown, N. J. (1943); Norman D. Lyman, White River Junction, Vt. (1944); E. Lowell Swarts, R. D. 3, Hornell, N. Y. (1945).

Following are some typical comments of boys who were chosen to attend Camp:

Matthias Smith wrote: "The Camp with its talented leaders is indeed a challenge to anyone to do his best. Two weeks at Camp Miniwanca is one of the grandest experiences in any young fellow's life."

James Rose was, the last we heard, teacher of agriculture in the Big Rapids, Michigan, High School. In April of 1944 he wrote us: "As for the good of my trip to Miniwanca, I cannot stress too much the real benefit I received from the trip. It gave me my first real inspirational jolt toward being and doing something that would be beneficial to mankind and choosing a lifework that would contribute toward the building of better men and women."

"I hope you will continue to send one fellow to Camp Miniwanca each year," said Edward Flitcraft. "I have never gotten as much out of any two weeks that I have spent in my life. It is truly an educational camp and worth anyone's two weeks away from his work."

"I want to express my deepest appreciation to *American Agriculturist* for making it possible for me to attend Camp Miniwanca," wrote Lowell Swarts.

If you would like to enjoy a similar two weeks this summer, make your application NOW. Some young fellow will win the trip. It might be you!

—A. A.—

CAMERA FAN

MEET 4-H Club Agent of Tolland County, Connecticut, James Laidlow. Mr. Laidlow, who stepped into the job when Henry E. Sefton, now an Army major in Germany, left for the war, originally came from Canada, but it looks very much as if he would make his stay in this country permanent.



James Laidlow

If there's one thing Mr. Laidlow likes to do better than visit the many enthusiastic 4-H members in Tolland County or get up some kind of doings for them, it's photography.

He has one of the finest and most complete sets of equipment in the state. His camera with its built-in range finder, sundry lenses and filters has taken pictures all over the county and much of the state. Color photography and some of it pictures of flowers is what Mr. Laidlow has really specialized in. He gets right down close to the subject—a matter of inches in fact—and when he develops and prints these dainty flowers and projects them, well, they are worth a few miles riding to see. —*Clifford Knight.*

—A. A.—

A NEW BOOK

"THE WORLD'S HUNGER" by Frank Pearson and Floyd Harper, both of Cornell, published by the Cornell University Press, 124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, N. Y., is an appraisal of the world's food situation. The authors point out: (1) that most of the world's productive land is under cultivation although some increase can follow by draining and irrigating; (2) that improving the diet of everyone in the world raises many difficulties, some of them apparently insurmountable; (3) that the food intake of humans in various countries differs little when figured on the basis of dry matter consumed per year; (4) that more people can be supported on a given area of land when crops are eaten than can be supported when crops are fed to animals and animal products eaten.

Aboard Cornell's Poultry Car

By L. E. Weaver

I WAS ON the New York Central-Erie Railroad-Cornell Farm and Home Special a full week, from Monday morning at Newburgh to Saturday afternoon at Westfield. Thousands of men, women and children, and one dog, flowed past my post in the poultry car. They had to keep moving in order that the hundreds waiting in line outside might also get on the train, and I am sure that not one person in all the crowd got all the lessons that the exhibits were meant to teach. So I am going to review the poultry car exhibits and make a few comments as a sort of follow-up for those readers who saw the exhibits and as a report to other readers of what it was like.

Before getting into that, however, I want to express my personal thanks and appreciation to the New York Central Railroad for the splendid meals I had, and for the clean and comfortable compartments in which I slept and relaxed between stops. I am sure that there is no better porter anywhere than our Dudley and I suspect that their choicest chefs and waiters were assigned by the New York Central for this trip. During the week following my trip, the Farm and Home Special covered the route of the Erie across New York's southern tier counties. Professor R. C. Ogle was on that trip, and I am sure that he had an equally comfortable and enjoyable experience.

Grass Saves Feed

At the entrance end of the poultry car was an exhibit with an important message for 1946 pullet raisers. It showed the results of several years of experimental pullet growing on good and poor pasturage. The exhibit was half hidden behind the door and most people missed it entirely. Unless one broke out of line and stopped to study it, he would not get the important points, so I am going to discuss it at length.

At the left was a glass container almost filled with 13 pounds of scratch grain, and beside it was a similar container with 7 pounds of growing mash. A label stated that this (20 pounds) is the amount of feed that is required to grow a pullet on *poor* pasture from 8 weeks to maturity. On the wall behind was a picture of a bare yard with brooder houses crowded like a lot of tenement houses in a city.

At the other end of this exhibit was a second pair of glass containers holding a total of 18 pounds of feed—of grain, of mash—and on the wall was a picture of an excellent Ladino clover range with shelters spaced far apart. Charts on the wall explained that when pullets have all the good green stuff they care to eat, there is a saving of two pounds of feed for each pullet, *but* (and this is the important point) that is not the whole story nor all the saving. The mash in this case was merely ground wheat with an inexpensive mineral mixture added. No expensive meat, milk, cod liver oil or ground alfalfa. Ground corn could have been used with just as good results, because the chief purpose of the mash is to carry the minerals which are mixed in. Two pounds of dicalcium phosphate (feed men have this or can get it), one pound of iodized salt and one pound of ground limestone make the mineral mixture that goes into 100 pounds of ground grain.

A third phase of this exhibit occupied the middle section and showed that if you feed regular growing mash, but keep the feeders closed every forenoon, thus encouraging the pullets to eat green stuff, you make a saving of two pounds of mash for each pullet, but you feed a more expensive mash.

Rearing Equipment

The second exhibit and the one which caught the eyes of everyone was a display of equipment used on the Cornell rearing range. All was in miniature. Much to my surprise, the barrel waterer equipped with a float valve and represented by a small tin can received the most comment and called out the most questions. As pictured on the wall, this waterer s made by attaching a float valve to a steel drum. It is designed for use where water is not piped to the range. On the Cornell farm, water is hauled by truck in steel drums from which it is poured into the range waterers. Each one will hold enough water for a number of days, thus saving a great deal of time and labor.

Many people wanted to know if the water would not become too warm for the pullets, or, in other words, if it would not be better to supply them with fresh, cool water. The obvious answer to this question, of course, is that by any system other than running water it will be impossible to keep the water cool; and that since good pullets have been reared for years with this system, we must conclude that it is a satisfactory one, even though the pullets no doubt would prefer cooler water.

The other most common questions were about the float valve. Where could it be purchased? Was it the same as is used in the tank of a toilet? I regret that we did not have in the exhibit an actual float valve. It would have answered most of the questions. It is not exactly the same as the common bathroom type, but is very similar and the principle of operation is exactly the same. These valves can be purchased from almost any poultry supply dealer.

Range Shelters

Four models of shelters were on display without roofs. A number of people asked who made the models, recognizing the excellent workmanship of their creator. The models were made by Mr. Frank McCartney, who, during the summer, is superintendent of the Cornell rearing range and during the winter is an all-around artisan at the Cornell poultry department.

Three of the shelters were of recent design and attracted very favorable attention because they were lighter in weight and required less material for their construction. In two of them, the roosts rest directly on the crosspieces which support the wire floor, making it possible for one to work in them

(*Continued on Page* 22)

Timely "HOW TO DO ITS"

We have the following reprints of helpful articles from past issues, which we will send on request:

1. How to Save Girdled Apple Trees.
2. How to Kill Rats.
3. Suggestions on Controlling Mastitis.
4. No Pig Wants to be a Runt.
5. How to Make Bread.
6. How to Solder Leaks.
7. Building With Concrete Masonry.
8. Make a Quilt.

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much more easily than in the older type with roosts at knee height. Many people were apparently skeptical about the wisdom or practicability of putting roosts on the floor. I can assure you, however, that these have been tried out over a long period at the college and are definitely practical and desirable. A new bullctin showing full-page photographs of these models with dimensions marked on the models will soon be available.

The range shade which has been described in these columns in the past is still a new idea to most poultrymen. However, nearly everyone seemed to agree that it is an excellent idea to supply artificial shade.

Egg Marketing Exhibit

Several dozens of whitc and an equal number of brown eggs were graded and labeled, with the idea of teaching the importance of uniformity in size in making a good-looking pack of eggs. One dozen large eggs in which individual eggs ranged in weight from 24 ounces per dozen to more than 28 ounces was less uniform than a comparable dozen of large eggs in which all were either 24 or 25 ounces in weight. Similarly, a dozen mediums with a total weight of less than 24 ounces, but a range from about 18 to 23, presented a much less attractive appearance than its comparable dozen of mediums which varied almost not at all.

An egg candler was exhibited and it was surprising to discover how many people have never seen eggs candled. One soon learned not to start a demonstration, because this immediately stopped the crowd and created a bottleneck. Probably the most frequently asked question at this exhibit was what causes blood spots. Although I have discussed this fairly recently in this column, I think I shall do so again in the near future.

Reducing Disease Losses

The Ne' York State Veterinary College had been asked to contribute an exhibit relative to ways of reducing losses from disease. Their way of doing this was to concentrate on the one disease that causes more losses of adult chickens than all other diseases, namely, the Avian Leukosis Complex. Enlarged colored photographs of five forms which this disease takes were displayed. These were Fowl Paralysis, Big Liver, Iritis (or gray eye), Marble Bone and the blood type which causes birds to waste away.

On the wall a chart listed three measures which have been found effective in reducing losses from this group of diseases: (1) cull out all cases as soon as discovered in the laying flock; (2) purchase chicks that are resistant to this group of diseases, and (3) brood the chicks isolated as far as possible from adult stock.

In answer to the frequently asked question, "Where can one get resistant stock?", I could only point out that it has been found that among chicks hatched from yearlings or older birds, fewer adult cases will be found than among chicks hatched from pullets. Also, that one can learn by reports of neighbors the sources from which resistant chicks have been obtained.

Time and Labor-Saving Exhibit

One of the principal themes of the Farm and Home Special was labor-saving. One ran into it in the homemaking car and in the dairy car, as well as in the poultry car. Here were two identical models of one man's poultry house. The first showed the arrangement of nests, feeders and drinking fountain before they were rearranged to save steps. The second showed the rearrangement and the resulting shortening of chore routes. Beyond this were shown a number of other labor-saving methods. By taking out a partition, thus making a single pen out of two, the work of caring for the hens was practically cut in two. Of the methods suggested for saving labor and time, the most important was to manage the house and flock in such a manner that the eggs are kept clean. In addition to having the nesting material clean, fine and deep, it is very essential that the litter on the floor remain dry. And, of course, good ventilation is an important factor in keeping the litter dry.

It was logical, therefore, that the next exhibit should show the most recent development in poultry house ventilation. A model 20 x 20 shed roof house with a removable hood had been equipped with a miniature exhaust fan enclosed in a short flue. On the wall in the corner of this exhibit, a full-sized electric fan in a full-sized flue was in operation. That exhibit was practically self-explanatory.

Anti-Freeze Watering System

The last exhibit in the car was a complete full-sized installation of a system for watering hens by means of running water under pressure, using a float valve in one case and a bubbler type of fountain in the other. It was demonstrated that such systems can be operated in sub-freezing weather by the use of heating cable attached to a thermostat. Overflow and drainage provisions were also shown.

For the small operator with a single flock of birds, the common water fountain with electric warming device was also shown.

—A. A.—

Old Barn Becomes Modern Henhouse

Last summer a modern remodeling job was done on an old barn on the Cornell Poultry Experimental farm. The barn was there when the farm was taken over by the college years ago, and had been used as storage of brooder stoves and other equipment. It is still in good condition and the ground floor will continue its service as a storage place. A new floor for laying hens

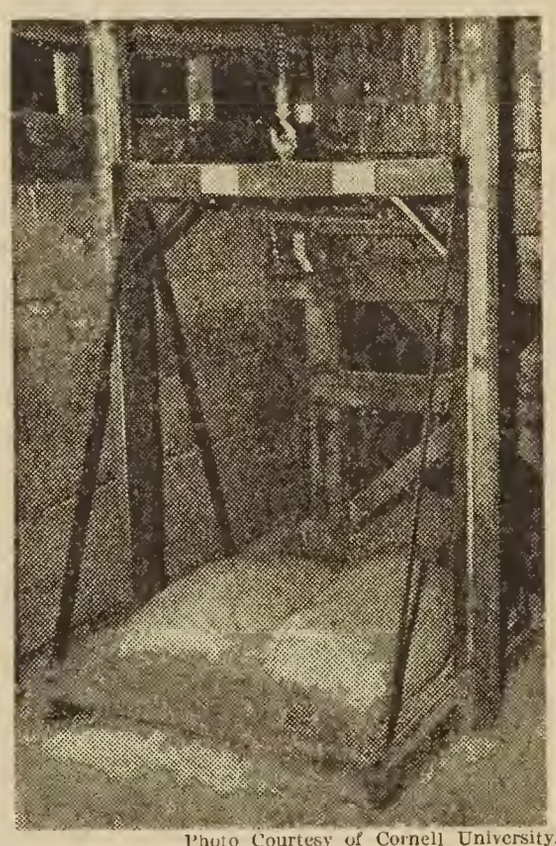


Photo Courtesy of Cornell University.

Home-built platform and guides used for hoisting feed.

was built in the top of the barn, thus using space that was not in use before. It is reached by two flights of stairs. A matched board floor was laid, windows put in the east and west gable ends, and a feed hoist installed. Low roosts over droppings pits run along one side of the room, and a battery of back-to-back nests is in the middle of the room. Metal feeders are used.

At the present time ventilation of this large unit is in the experimental stage. Air intakes were built according to plans in Prof. Goodman's bulletin, but instead of a flue-type out-

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Send for this beautiful Chick Catalog! "WOOLTOP FARM" REOS are an achievement in breeding—this catalog tells you how and why.
All Wooltop Farm Chicks and hatching eggs come from THE CREAM OF 18,000 Production Bred New Hampshire BREEDERS. Every breeder is Mass.-U. S. Pullorum Clean. Ours is a private flock—one breed, one farm, one supervision. All chicks are hatched from eggs produced right here. But—the catalog tells the story of these "distinctively different" chicks. We also offer top quality Rock-Hamp Cross Chicks. Write today. Catalog FREE.
WOOLTOP FARM
Mrs. & Mrs. K. W. Marriner, East Pepperell 5, Mass.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
BABY CHICKS... $16. PER 100
HATCHING EGGS
SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS.
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.
JOSEPH TOLMAN
I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.
Dept. B.
ROCKLAND, MASS.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS
95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery. 1946 CAT. FREE.

	Non-Sexed Pullets Per 100	Pullets Per 100	Ckls. Per 100
Special AA Grade White Leghorns	$12.00	$22.00	$ 2.00
Special A Grade Wh. Leghorns	11.00	20.00	2.00
Black Minorcas	12.00	22.00	3.00
Barred Rocks	12.00	18.00	10.00
White Rocks	12.00	18.00	10.00
N. H. Reds	13.00	18.00	10.00
Red-Rock Cross	13.00	18.00	10.00

Heavy Mix, $10.-100. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post prepaid.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister & Son, Owners, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

ROSELAWN CHICKS

100% Live del. Guar. Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid.	100 Unsexed	100 Plts.	100 Ckls.
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$ 9.00	$20.00	$ 3.00
Buff Minorcas	11.00	22.00	5.00
Bar. & W. Rox, S. C. Reds	9.50	16.00	13.00
N. H. Reds and Buff Orps.	14.00	18.00	14.00

H. Mix $8.50-100. Breeders Bloodtested. Order from ad or write for Free Catalog. Pullets 95% Guaranteed.
ROSELAWN CHICK FARM, Dept. A, McAlisterville, Pa.

FOSSELMAN'S CHICKS

Sexing Guar. 95% accurate. Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid	Non-Sex per 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Hanson Sired White Leghorns	$10.00	$18.00	$ 3.00
Bar. or Wh. Rocks	11.00	15.00	10.00
N. H. Reds, Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	10.00

Heavy Mix $10. Breeders Bloodtested. 100% live del. guaranteed. Order Direct or Write for Free Circular.
COUNTRY HATCHERY. Box 91, McAlisterville, Pa.

BIG, RUGGED WHITE LEGHORNS
Heavy producers of large, white eggs. Non-sexed $10 and $11 per 100; Pullets $20 and $22 per 100; Cockerels $3 per 100. Barred or White Rocks $14; Pullets $17; Cockerels $12 per 100. 4 Week Old Pullets.
C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM.
Box 37. Richfield, Pennsylvania

STARTED PULLETS—PULLORUM CONTROLLED.
Large English Leghorns 4-6 wks., 35c-50c.
SMITH'S POULTRY FARM, ELYRIA, OHIO.

R.O.P. U. S. SIRED TESTED CHICKS
Started Pullets, BARRON and HOLLYWOOD strain. Write for Free circular and prices.
FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. I. Richfield, Pa.

R. C. MOTTLED ANCONAS. Day old chicks 15c ea. Eggs 10c ea. Also White Leghorn Cross White Minorca. Chicks hatched only as ordered.
GEO. A. FAIRBANK, McGRAW, N. Y

Wonderful Success

Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers. Read her experience in her own words: "Dear Sir: I think I must be one of the very first to use Walko Tablets. Some 35 years ago when I started raising chicks I saw Walko Tablets advertised as an aid in preventing the spread of diseasc through contaminated drinking water. I tried a package for my baby chicks with happiest results. I have depended on Walko Tablets ever since." Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Danger of Disease Among Baby Chicks

Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may sprcad disease through your flock before you are aware. Use preventive methods—use Walko Tablets. For over forty years thousands of poultry raisers have depended upon them. You, too, can rely on Walko Tablets as a valuable antiseptic to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Usc them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantec to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sen' direct postpaid if your dealcr cannot supply you. Price 50c, $1.00, $2.50 and $4.00.

Walker Remedy Company
Dept. 406, Waterloo, Iowa

HIDDEN NAMES GAME

Hidden IN BETWEEN advertisements in this issue are names and addresses of several subscribers, picked at random from our circulation lists. In each case we have "scrambled" (that is, rearranged) the letters in the last name, but the initials and address are unchanged. See if you can unscramble the last names and identify the persons.

If you find your own name, you can win $1.00 by writing to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and claiming the dollar for finding your name. *Remember that only the bearer of the hidden name can claim the dollar!*

take, the electric fan exhaust idea is being tried out. Men from the Department of Agricultural Engineering are collecting data about the size of fan needed.

The barn is in an exposed location, and no protection was given beneath the single-board floor. Of course the pen gets cold, yet an automatic water system operates as though it was summer time. This was made possible by the use of lead-covered electric heating cable that extends along the water pipes, and is held in close contact by adhesive tape at regular intervals. Pipe and cable are covered with asbestos insulation. Immersion water warmers are used in the water basins.

The feed hoist consists of a home-built square platform that is raised and lowered by a purchased electric gadget installed in the attic. The platform is provided with home-made iron guides that keep it in line when it moves up or down between home-made 4" x 4" uprights.

The pen is about 25 feet by 60 feet, and 500 White Leghorn pullets that were put in the pen October 15 have been laying at a 65% to 80% rate.

—A. A.—

WHERE DO THESE LINES CROSS?

(*Continued from Page* 17)

produce goods to satisfy every demand —no shortage.

If one producer charges *too much* and buying falls off, his competitor will charge *less,* or offer a *better* product, and take the market away from him.

A free market place is the most democratic thing free people can have. It is a continuous town meeting where every citizen votes every day with his or her dollars. His dollars are *always* looking for the best *bargains;* that is, a larger quantity or a better quality; in short, the most and best for least. This *forces* producers to offer the most or the best for the least or go out of business to their competitors who *do*. This results in an ever rising scale of living.

A free market, in peacetime, employs the *maximum* number of workingmen, and satisfies the *maximum* number of workingmen's wives, or farmers, miners, butchers, bakers or candlestick makers.

Let us restore a free market and have a *free and prosperous* country.

—A. A.—

Soil, contaminated with pests and germs of plant disease, can be made safe for plant growth by fumigation with "DD," a chemical relative of the powerful insecticide "DDT."

You Can Raise May Chicks CHEAPER and Still Have Them Laying EARLY

If You Get the Right Kind of Chicks



If you have some yearlings (or older) that are slowing down, wouldn't it be good business to sell them off and start a flock of good Bray Chicks? They won't take much feed between now and harvest—and it won't be long after harvest before the pullets are shelling out the eggs.

MAY CHICKS have some advantages. You can save on fuel, and save on feed . . . save a lot on feed, if you make full use of green tender pasture. That's a big item, this year.

But to get May-hatched pullets in the nests in good time next fall, you need to start the right kind of chicks . . . chicks with all sorts of vigor and "go", fast growing and fast developing.

Bray chicks are that kind. Hundreds of practical poultry raisers will tell you that they never saw anything to beat them for pep, growth, and early full development.

FRED W. BRAY, 114 Myrtle Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS
From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched.

PULLETS GUAR. 95%. Unsex.	Pul'ts	Ckls.
Will Ship Cash or C.O.D. 100	100	100
Large Type White Leghorns $12.00	$22.00	$ 3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds 14.00	18.00	14.00
Red-Rock & Rock-Red Cross 15.00	19.00	15.00
New Hampshire Reds (Spec.) 17.00	25.00	14.00
Heavy Mixed 13.00	17.00	11.00

We specialize in ONE GRADE and ONE PRICE as all breeders are bred up to ONE QUALITY OUTSTANDING SIZE and EGG PRODUCTION Order direct from ad or write for FREE Catalog, giving full information of breeders, farm and hatchery. All Chicks shipped prepaid. Guar. 100% live del. Hatches Tuesdays and Thursdays
SHIRK'S HATCHERY
H. C. Shirk, Prop. Box AA, Rt. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORNS
PROMPT DELIVERY! ORDER FROM THIS AD!

4 Wk. Old Pullets	4 Wk. Old Broilers	Day Old Broilers
$30.00	$15.00	$2.95
per 100	per 100	per 100
FOB Sedalia	FOB Sedalia	Cash with order

Price will not go lower — may have to be higher. Rush order NOW! Catalog Free!
RICE LEGHORN FARMS
Box 401 Sedalia, Missouri

SUNNY SLOPE CHICKS

Shipped Prepaid Parcel Post	Str.	Plts.	Ckls.
Cash or C.O.D.	100	100	100
Large Eng. White Leghorns	$ 9.50	$19.00	$4.00
Barred Rocks	11.50	16.00	12.00
White Rocks and R. I. Reds	12.00	16.50	12.50
Special N. H. Reds direct from N. E.	14.00	19.00	14.00
Special Rock-Red Cross direct from N.E.	14.00	19.00	14.00
Mixed Chicks	8.00	12.00	6.00

Assorted Chixs, our choice, $5.50 per 100. Better Chicks mean Better Profits. All Breeders Blood Tested. Sexing 95% guar. Order today. Folder Free.
Sunny Slope Hatchery, Dept. A, Thompsontown, Pa.



Mottled Ancona Chicks
"The breed with the Atomic laying power" of large white eggs on less feed than any other breed of Poultry. As Hatched or Sexed. Catalog FREE. Write
Shrawders Ancona Farm, Richfield 10, Pa.

BABY AND STARTED CHICKS
Blood Tested All Commercial R. I. REDS, N. H. REDS, ROCK CROSS, WHITE ROCKS.
Year around service. Circulars and Prices.
KENYON POULTRY FARM, Marcellus, N. Y.

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS
ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Mon. & Thur. Order from ad or write for Catalog. 100% live del. We NON-SEX PLTS.	100	100	CKLS. 100
Pay Postage. Cash or C.O.D.			
Sp. Mating Hanson W. Leg.	$12.00	$22.00	$ 2.00
Large English White Leghorns	10.00	20.00	2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	13.00	18.00	10.00
New Hampshire Reds, Special	14.00	20.00	10.00
Rock-Red Cross	13.00	18.00	10.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00	——	9.00

H. Mixed, no sex guar., $9.-100. All Breeders Blood Tested. Sexing guar. 95% accuracy.
Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

Henley's Chicks

DID YOU GET MY LETTER?
I wrote you in my 1946 catalog how Henley's Hatchery came to be. If you need U. S. Pullorum Clean chicks that "can take it", bred for vitality in a rigorous Maine climate — we have 'em.
If you want our unusual catalog write to
HENLEY'S HATCHERY
Box CH Mechanic Falls, Maine

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat. Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$ 9.00	$18.00	$ 2.00
AAA SUP MATING LEGHORNS	10.00	20.00	2.00
Black Minorcas	10.00	18.00	2.00
Bar. or Wh. Rocks, Crosses, or Wyandottes	12.00	15.00	10.00
N. Hamp Reds (AAA Sup.)	15.00	20.00	10.00

Heavy Mix $10.-100; ASSORTED BROILER CHIX $9.-100. Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood Tested tor B.W.D. 100% live delivery. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy.
C.P. Leister Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville. Pa.

R. L. BURUTHLR, ASHLEY FALLS, MASS.

HILLSIDE HATCHERY



Hatches Mon. & Thurs. 100% live del. Postpaid.	Str.	Plts.	Ckls.
	100	100	100
Large Eng. Wh. Leg.	$ 9.50	$19.00	$3.00
Red-Rock Cr. & Wh. Rks.	12.00	16.50	12.00
N. Hamp. Reds (Special)	17.00	20.00	14.00
Bd. Rks. & R. I Reds	12.00	16.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00	12.00	10.00
Assorted Our Choice	7.50	——	5.50

Less than 100 add 2c per Chick. Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Terms: Cash or C.O.D. Write the Old Reliable Plant for Free Catalog giving full details of our flocks. All Breeders Bloodtested.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS
Twenty-nine years of Breeding and Hatching Experience. Assures you the highest quality at reasonable prices. Live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Write for FREE circular.

Pullets Guar. 95% accurate	Per 100	100	100
BIG R.O.P. FOUNDATION	St. Run	Plts.	Ckls.
Grade AA WHITE LEGHORNS	$10.00	$20.00	$3.00
Grade A White Leghorns	9.00	18.00	2.00
White or Barred Rocks	12.00		
New Hampshires	13.00	Straight Run	
Heavy assorted for broilers	9.00	Only.	

Less than 100, add 1c per chick. Also started chicks
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
WM. NACE, (Prop.), Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS
We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed

HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS and BROWN LEGHORNS	Unsexed	Plts.	Ckls.
	100	100	100
	$ 8.50	$17.00	$2.00
Bar. and White Rocks	12.00	15.00	8.00
New Hampshire & R. I. Reds	12.00	15.00	8.00
N. H. Reds (SPECIAL AAA)	15.00	18.00	8.00
Assorted	10.00	13.00	8.00

From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
BOX A, RICHFIELD PENNSYLVANIA

QUALITY DAY OLD CHICKS

All Breeders Blood Tested	100 Str.	100 Plts.	100 Ckls.
Large Type Wh. Leg.	$12.00	$22.00	$ 2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks	14.00	18.00	10.00
N. H. Reds, Special	17.00	24.00	10.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00	16.00	8.00

Order today. 100% live del. guar. Prompt shipments Mondays and Thursdays of each week. Free catalog with actual photos of our stock and Hatchery. Write today.
McALISTERVILLE HATCHERY
EDGAR C. LEISTER, Owner,
Box 20, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Cash or C.O.D.	Non-Sexed 100	Plts 100	Ckls. 100
S. C. Hansou or Gasson			
Special Mated White Leghorns	$10.00	$19.00	$1.75
Large Eng. S. C. White Leghorns	9.00	18.00	1.75
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	11.00	16.00	9.00
Red-Rock Cross & N. H. Reds	12.00	16.00	9.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00	——	8.00

All Breeders Blood Tested. Post-Paid. Sexing guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for our NEW 1946 Catalog and Price List. Hatches Monday and Thursday of each week. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY Box A. McAlisterville. Penna.

GRAYBILL'S HI-GRADE CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D., Post Paid	Non-Sex	Plts	Ckls.
Large Type Wh. Leg., per 100	$ 9.00	$18.00	$ 2.00
AAA Hanson Mating Wh. Leg.	11.00	20.00	2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox, Wh. Wyand.	12.00	18.00	9.00
Red-Rocks & Rock-Red Cross	12.00	18.00	9.00
AAA N. H. Reds (Special)	15.00	24.00	9.00

Assorted Hvy. Breeds, St. or Ckls. $8.-100; Mix. No Sex guar., $7. 100% live arrival guar. Sex. guar. 95%. 4 wk. old Wh. Leg. Plts. 40c ea. shipped Exp. Coll. Hatched in modern electric incubators from free range tested breeders. Order direct or write for Free Photo Catalog.
C. S. GRAYBILL HATCHERY Box A Cocolamus. Pa.

TURKEYS

NORTHWESTERN BROAD BREAST BRONZE and W. HOLLAND POULT PRICES REDUCED FOR MAY AND JUNE DELIVERY.
Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

DUCKS

DUCKLINGS MAMMOTH PEKINS from Vigorous Stock
HARRY BURNHAM, NORTH COLLINS, NEW YORK.

MEADOWBROOK IMPERIAL MAMMOTH PEKINS
Bigger, Faster growing for Bigger, Faster profits.
25—$7.50, 50—$14.00, 100—$26.00.
"Ducks for Profit" free with order. Prepaid.
Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

FALSE TEETH
KLUTCH holds them tighter

KLUTCH forms a comfort cushion; holds dental plates so mueh firmer and snugger that one can eat and talk with greater comfort and security; in many eases almost as well as with natural teeth. Klutch lessens the constant fear of a dropping, rocking, chafing plate. 25c and 50c at druggists. . . . If your druggist hasn't it, *don't waste money on substitutes,* but send us 10c and we will mail you a generous trial box. © I. P. INC.
KLUTCH CO. Box 4699-E, ELMIRA, N. Y.

LET'S SHARE OUR SHARE!

by

MRS. ELIZABETH TOWNSEND

HOW I WISH I could hand one of these hot baked potatoes or a slice of this roast beef to some starving child in war-ravaged Europe! Probably every farm mother in this country has had this thought in her heart whenever she has placed a particularly good meal before her family.

Our own families should come first, of course, for farm people work hard and require adequate food, but by careful management and some extra work we can feed them well from foods that are plentiful here and do our share to save wheat and fats that are so desperately needed abroad. In our farm households, where there is such an abundance of good food, it should not be hard to plan meals to use less fats and oils, less wheat flour and wheat products, less rice and less commercially canned foods of all kinds. Left to us are so many good things—potatoes, oatmeal, dairy products, fresh meats, poultry, eggs, fruits and vegetables.

Use More Potatoes

Probably the hardest foods to do without are wheat products, but in place of wheat cereals we have that old standby, oatmeal, an average serving of which is equal to two slices of bread in food value. Because of the sugar shortage, all of us are baking fewer cakes, pies and cookies and thus are using less wheat flour than we used to. But most of us do use bread at every meal. If we plan to use more oatmeal and potatoes for two meals a day, less bread will be required.

Store bread carefully. If there is room, put it in the refrigerator. Do not let it dry out or mold, and do not waste a crumb. To me, waste is a sin, and yet I often allow toast to burn in the toaster. If all housewives who are similarly careless should suddenly reform, think of the slices of bread that would be saved in a single morning!

There is no need to waste the ends and pieces of bread. They may be dried and rolled and used in scallops and as a topping for casserole dishes. Since crumbs quickly become musty when covered tightly, try putting them in a paper bag hung inside a larger bag and they will keep for a long time. Bread pudding will not become monotonous if carefully made and the flavorings varied. Use raisins, currants, bits of dried prunes or apricots with nutmeg or cinnamon; also, semi-sweet chocolate chips or thinly shaved baking chocolate. Try baking the pudding in a long glass baking dish with raisins in one end and chocolate in the other.

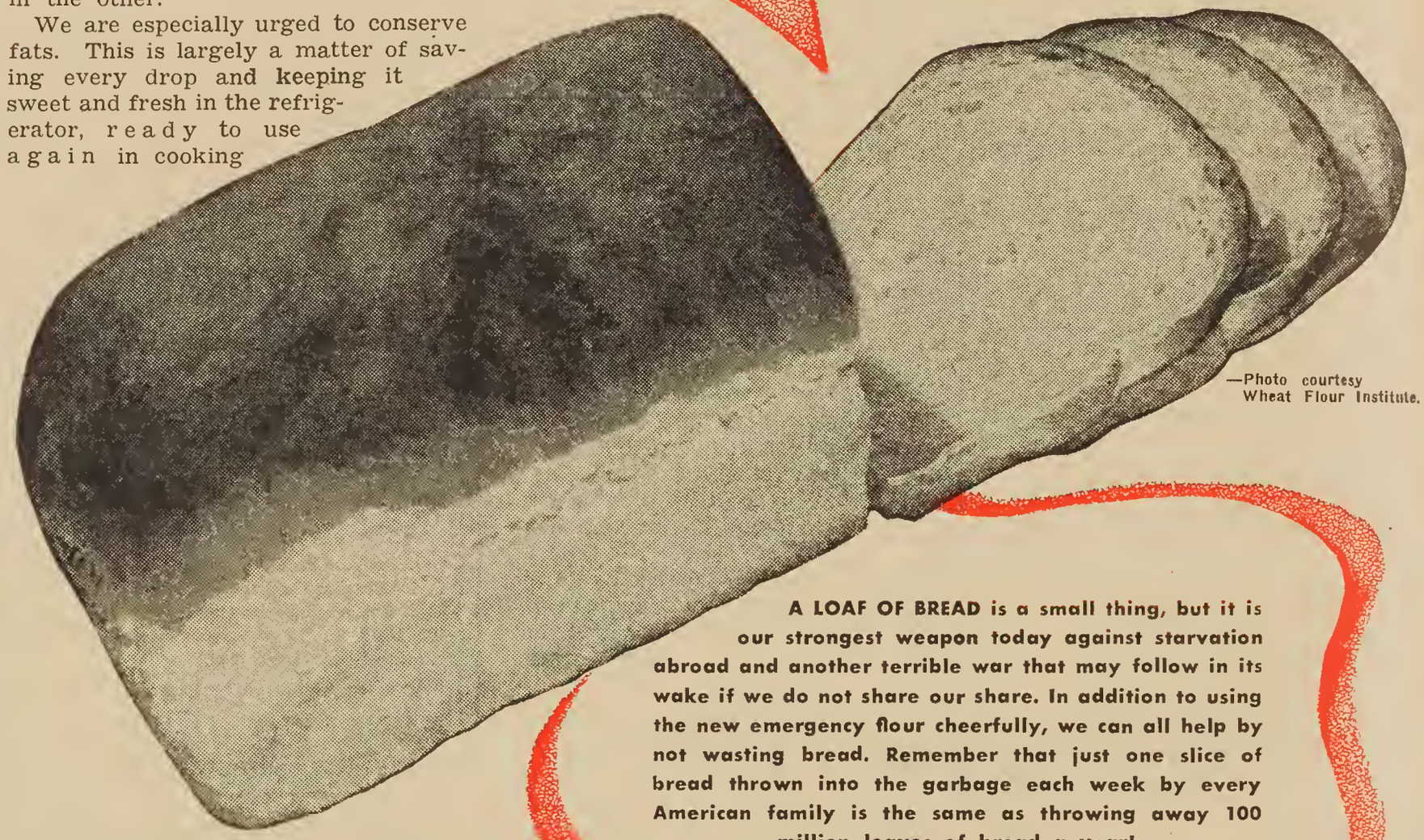
We are especially urged to conserve fats. This is largely a matter of saving every drop and keeping it sweet and fresh in the refrigerator, ready to use again in cooking and frying. Owing to the scarcity of sugar and flour we are not doing much baking, but when we do, there is no shortening quite so good as chicken fat for cookies and chocolate cake. If we have any surplus fat of any kind, it should be turned over to the government.

Don't Stint on Dairy and Poultry Products

It is welcome news that margarine is needed for export. This should persuade more farmers to churn their own butter and use it freely. Small town grocers say it is surprising how many farmers sell their cream and buy oleo. This is bad for the market and deprives their families of needed nutrition. I cannot feel that butter is a luxury for farm families when they make their own. It adds to their diet both in taste and nutrition and there are many inexpensive dishes which require butter for flavor.

Cold whole milk should be found on the farm table at every meal and it may be served as a snack between meals. There are so many ways to use milk in cooking. When making chicken gravy, mix the flour with cream instead of water. Try adding milk instead of water when baking beans. Serve vegetables the old-fashioned way, in a side dish with cream. There is no reason why cocoa should be made with part water or skim milk. Use whole milk when making white sauce; and to make delicious creamed potatoes, use diced baked potatoes and add a little cream to the white sauce. Use whole milk in making scalloped potatoes; and if you like mashed potatoes that are not pasty and blue, whip them up with lots of hot cream.

Think of the good whole milk and cream that may be used in ice creams, custards and puddings sweetened with maple syrup. And a dab of whipped cream with the same sweetening makes a company dish of almost any dessert from canned fruit to chocolate pudding.



—Photo courtesy Wheat Flour Institute.

A LOAF OF BREAD is a small thing, but it is our strongest weapon today against starvation abroad and another terrible war that may follow in its wake if we do not share our share. In addition to using the new emergency flour cheerfully, we can all help by not wasting bread. Remember that just one slice of bread thrown into the garbage each week by every American family is the same as throwing away 100 million loaves of bread a year!

Cottage cheese is another good dairy product that may be used freely. Since this is made from skim milk, plenty of cream should be mixed with it. There are many ways it may be served. Shaped in little balls, garnished with a slice of stuffed olive and placed on a bed of watercress, it is a favorite at home and at church suppers. As a salad it may be served with a slice of pineapple, a half pear or peach on crisp lettuce. It goes well with chopped green peppers, chives, cucumbers or nuts. It may be used as a club sandwich with a thin slice of boiled ham or bacon, tomato and onion. And when we have more sugar to make strawberry jam, we will all want to rediscover that delightful combination of cottage cheese and strawberry jam.

Most farm families already have their year's meat supply in freezer lockers or canned in glass jars, so will be buying very little meat. To supplement their supply, they will be killing chickens and using eggs. In these days when many farmers are also poultrymen, there are plenty of cracked eggs on hand. Plan to use eggs at least one meal a day, not one egg but two for each person. Try slipping in an extra egg when making cooked salad dressing, custards, ice creams and pudding. It improves the product and adds to the nutritional value.

If you have tapped your maple trees, plan to keep a can of syrup in your refrigerator at all times. You will be surprised to see how much sugar it saves. Use it on oatmeal, in puddings and to sweeten cole slaw.

This is a good time to look over the canned fruit supply and use all the old fruits. Serve these in gelatine desserts with whipped cream or a soft custard. Peaches, pears and apricots may be frozen in the refrigerator tray, sliced and served with a soft custard.

Serve Good Homemade Soups

Soups bring nutrition and cheer to an otherwise dull meal. When dining at your favorite restaurant in the city, have you ever thought how much the hot soup adds to the glamour of the occasion? It is a good plan to keep at least a quart of homemade soup in the refrigerator at all times. If a meal is late or not quite sufficient, it makes everyone happy to have a plate of hot soup placed before him.

Beef soup with vegetables is one of our favorites. When canning beef or preparing it for the freezer locker, the bones and the meat left on them are boiled, the broth is strained, bits of meat added, put in cans and processed. Thus beef jelly and meat are ready to be added to soup throughout the year. As for the vegetables, start with onions browned in a little fat, add tomatoes and fresh or canned vegetables that are available, such as peas, beans, corn and diced potatoes, carrots and celery. Season with salt, a very little sugar and a pinch of any kind of herbs you like.

Potato soup is good on a cold night when you cannot think of anything to have for supper. Chop two large onions, brown in fat, add three or four diced potatoes, salt and cover with water. Cook until done and add cream and top milk last.

Do not forget to taste all soups for seasoning. Cook bean soup with onion, tomato and celery and put through the ricer. Use a little butter for flavor and serve a slice of lemon in the center of each dish for interest. Clear chick-

(*Continued on Page 27*)





ENJOY WARM WEATHER

No. **2912.** Make your teen-ager these "Tomboy" overall shorts and blouse. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, for shorts, 1⅛ yards 35-inch; for blouse, 1¼ yards 35-inch.

No. **2966.** Even with limited experience you could make this pretty dress. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, 2¾ yards 39-inch.

No. **2637.** Double-duty sunfrock has a button-on collar. Smart and thrifty! Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 2⅝ yards 35-inch; ¾ yard contrasting.

No. **2648.** This dainty frock is set off by crisp ruffles on "butterfly" flared shoulders. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, 1⅝ yards 35-inch; 3 yards ruffling.

No. **2804.** Satisfy the junior member with this gay dress. Sizes 4 to 12. Size 8, 2⅜ yards 35-inch; 1⅛ yards trim.

No. **2639.** Graceful ruffle trim at the neckline flatters everyone who wears this frock. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 36, 2⅞ yards 39-inch; ⅜ yard trim.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins for each pattern wanted. Add 15 cents for our New Summer Fashion Book. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden



Hustle in May!

MAY is one of the busiest months in the flower garden, transplanting perennials, planting annuals, glads, dahlias and any other summer flowering bulbs not already accounted for, besides keeping "deads" picked off the iris, azaleas, etc.

The spring flowering bulbs are in their last throes and we hardly know what to do with those yellow unsightly leaves. I usually wind them to make a loose ball and tuck them behind any convenient plant which might shield them while they die in peace. It does not pay to cut the tops before they are completely cured; otherwise next year's bloom might be sacrificed.

If you have not already done so, divide your chrysanthemums without delay. Experience has taught me that dividing them every year gets the best results, taking only the vigorous shoots from around the edge of the clump and discarding the woody center.

Phlox needs to be divided every few years, again using the vigorous outside shoots. Phlox is a gross feeder and exhausts the soil, as my diminishing returns show only too plainly. A second crop of shoots may be obtained by using a sharp spade to lift the clump and cutting about two inches underneath the soil. The roots left underneath will grow up and produce another clump. My borders are too crowded for me to follow this method; so I dig deeply, put in fresh soil and compost and re-set the new and more vigorous clumps. The newly transplanted clumps may be fertilized after they have re-established themselves.

Gladioli may be planted in two-week intervals from the time the soil becomes warm up to July 1. Presumably the corms have been treated for thrips, but if not, it will be necessary to spray the young growing plants three or four times with tartar emetic or Paris green sugar solution.

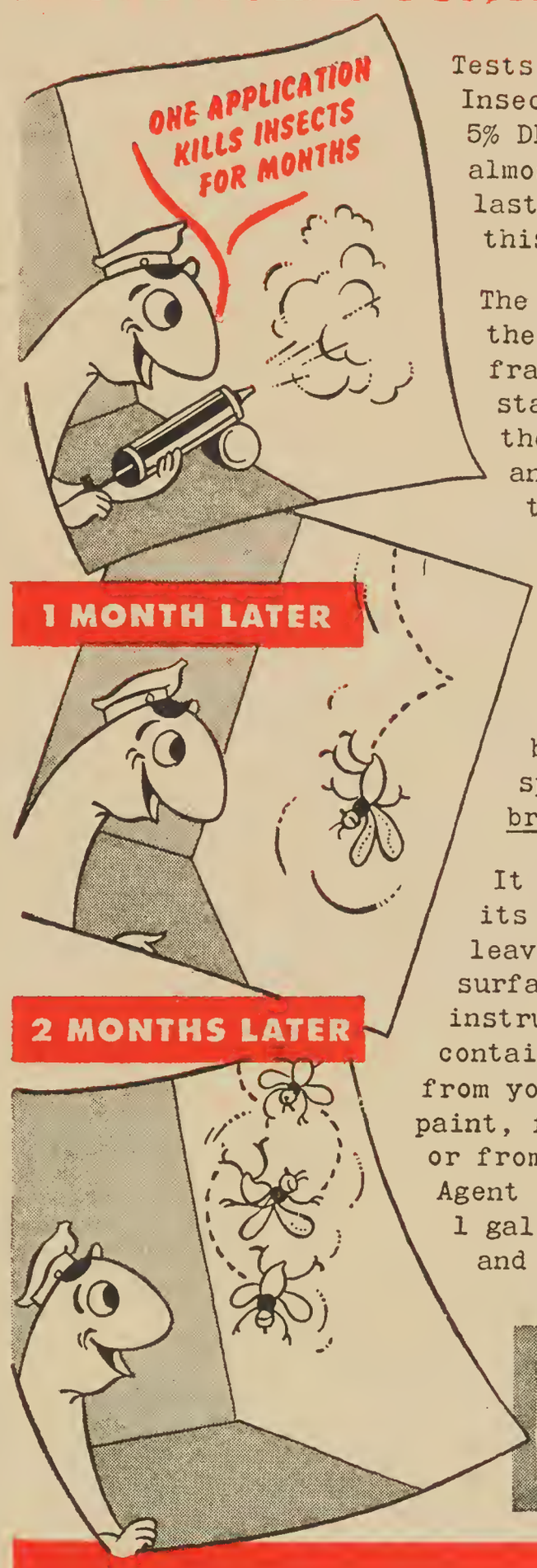
One chore that always catches me at the busiest gardening season is pruning the early flowering shrubs immediately after they finish blooming. Now is the best time to do it, not in winter when so many of the buds would be sacrificed. Lilacs do not need severe pruning, but old flowers should be removed in order that the plant may not lose unnecessary strength in forming unwanted seed pods. This applies to most flowers and flowering shrubs.

ONE-ACT PLAYS

If you are interested in securing good rural life one-act plays for production by amateur groups, write to *American Agriculturist*, Play Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for our new list of plays. Please enclose three cent stamp for postage.

These plays have been especially selected by *American Agriculturist*. They are 35 cents per copy and royalty-free to amateur groups. The list includes plays for both adults and young folks.

NEW SINCLAIR SURFACE INSECTICIDE CONTAINS 5% DDT



Tests of Sinclair Surface Insecticide, which contains 5% DDT, have proved the almost unbelievably long-lasting effectiveness of this new product.

The DDT residue left on the walls, doors, window frames and other surfaces started killing flies on the day of application and kept on killing them for months. These tests prove that Sinclair Surface Insecticide is ideal for use in barns, milk rooms and other buildings. It should be used as a coarse spray or should be brushed on.

It is safe to apply and its residue is safe to leave on walls and surfaces, provided simple instructions on the container are followed. Buy from your hardware, drug, paint, feed or supply store, or from your local Sinclair Agent or Dealer, in 1 qt., 1 gal., 5 gal. cans or 30 and 55 gal. drums.

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DAIRY FARMERS!



HELP PROTECT YOUR *Dairy Income!*

SEE PAGE 14

AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION

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By ARLENE NUTTALL

Fruits and Vegetables Coming Up

THIS IS the time of year when we all start thinking about what fruits and vegetables we are going to freeze. Let's not find ourselves "behind the eight ball" some day by having food to freeze and no packaging material on hand! We all know by now that these are not the days to assume that a supply of anything will be readily accessible when need arises.

Type of package to use—and it isn't necessary nor wise to use the same type for all foods—calls for consideration of several points and factors. Among the most important, I think, are the protective qualities of the package, its convenience in use, its cost, and your personal preference.

Select Water-Vapor Proof packages. In freezing foods it is necessary to give complete protection, because storage at low temperatures and at relatively low humidities tend to dry foods not completely protected. Be sure the package you select is WATER-VAPOR PROOF. (Water proof alone is not enough.) When drying occurs, food changes in taste and color, and upon cooking is tough and dry. Packages for fruits should protect against spillage of juices and syrups. Once have a package leak in your locker or freezer and you will never want that experience again!

A good package, one that is water-vapor proof, will prevent the transfer of odors from one package to another. Be sure your package can "take it", too, because it will go through many shufflings in storage. And last, but certainly not least, choose a package that will fit your product and your family's needs.

Convenience of a package covers ease in filling, the way it will stack in storage, and the ease with which foods can be removed from it.

The cost of a package should not be too high, but use of a poor package for good food certainly is false economy. With care, certain linerless packages can be used more than once; and packages requiring liners, if sturdy and clean, can easily be used again by getting a new liner.

Personal preference should certainly be considered. You are the one who has to use the packages. I use heavily paraffined tub-shaped containers for nearly everything, even though I realize I lose some space in storage. But the loss of space is inconsequential to me when I consider the comparative ease with which these packages are filled and emptied. And I do take special care of my containers and use them more than once, which cuts down on the cost. This treatment consists of cleansing them in clear water, which does not melt the paraffin; care in removing the covers, and storage in a clean, protected place.

I do prefer the rectangular package with a liner for asparagus spears, and I certainly wouldn't try to use tubs for corn on the cob, nor the rectangular boxes either. But I have found that use of the tub package in general is better on my disposition than use of a package that won't stand up by itself during filling, and using liners that have to be fitted into boxes and have to be heat-sealed.

My advice is make your own choice—but by all means always have some kind of packaging material on hand. You never know when you will want to freeze—or what.

—A. A.—

NEW "EMERGENCY" FLOUR MAKES GOOD BREAD

MY NEW 80 per cent extraction flour arrived the other day and I did some testing with it. I tried out the standard bread recipe in *American Agriculturist's* BREAD-MAKING LESSON and it made delicious bread. Although a little darker than we are accustomed to, the flavor, texture and keeping qualities were very satisfactory.

I also tried out the "No-Knead" method of baking bread with the new flour, and found that it, too, was satisfactory. Since texture depends upon the handling of the dough, the resulting bread was not as fine-textured as kneaded bread. However, it had the smell and flavor of fresh home-baked bread, and the no-knead method certainly does save time and is an inducement for those who balk at kneading.

The new flour will not give as satisfactory results with angel food, sponge or delicate white or yellow cake, since these require precision ingredients, including the finest type of flour. The "one-bowl" method of mixing cakes is based upon the use of special cake flour and is not recommended for the emergency flour.

The usual standard recipes may be used for the simple yeast and quick breads, unless the manufacturer gives specific directions on the package for using his particular flour. If the dough or batter seems a little soft with the familiar recipe, try using a little less liquid or a bit more flour in the mixture. We are told to expect more variation in the new flour from time to time, and this will call for careful watching of each mixture in order to adjust it if necessary.

If you would like to have a copy of *American Agriculturist's* BREAD-MAKING LESSON (contains twelve pictures showing every step in making standard kneaded bread), write to *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 3 cent stamp for postage.—*Grace Watkins Huckett, Home Editor.*

—A. A.—

DRESSES FROM REMNANTS

By Mrs. O. B. B., New York.

Last spring I sent to mail order firms to get cotton material for dresses for my girls, without success. They had remnant bundles in sale catalogs, so I sent for a couple of them. When I received them, I took the pieces of material that would go together and made dresses, aprons, holders, and handkerchiefs out of them. The pieces that I couldn't do anything else with I made into bias binding for aprons, etc.

For example, I had some fine check gray and black material which I used to make a dress by taking a red polka dot piece and making the waist front and trimming sleeves and collar with it. When finished, it really made a very cute little dress.

Also, I had a blue flowered piece which I used for a skirt, and I took a plain blue and made a waist to go with it for my older girl. This also was very attractive when finished. I did the same with other pieces and made several dresses for them which they could not have had otherwise. I think other mothers might like to do the same for their little girls.



DOING laundry without Clorox is like trying to bake a cake without proper heat...the job just doesn't get done right! Clorox is easy to use, economical (it's concentrated), extra-gentle on your cottons and linens. Snowy-white bleaching, brighter fast colors are only part of the Clorox story... for Clorox also makes laundry fresh and sanitary, lessens rubbing, conserving fabrics. Clorox removes stubborn stains... even scorch, mildew... as if by magic! Directions on label.

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- **Vacation togs.**
- **Sun-backs for beach and country.**
- **Playclothes, pretty as a picture.**
- **Dresses cut for easy ironing.**
- **Practical gardening clothes.**
- **Youngsters' sun togs, all ages.**

SUMMER IS THE TIME to make your own, when you get wonderful effects with little work. Over 150 pattern designs in this book, charmingly illustrated. Price 15 cents. Order from Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



—Photo by F. M. Demarest.

An appetizing and satisfying supper dish is Shepherd's Pie, baked in a hot oven until its mashed potato topping is golden brown.

Please Pass the Potatoes!

By Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett

NOW THAT we are asked to eat more potatoes in order to release wheat for the starving people of other countries, it is well to remember that potatoes rank high in food value. If you have been thinking of them merely as a starchy food, you have been overlooking the fact that they contribute to our meals important minerals and vitamins — calcium, phosphorus, iron, and vitamins B, C and G. Therefore, if you are on the plump side and want to reduce, don't cut out potatoes. Instead, omit some of those fattening desserts!

To preserve the potato's precious food materials, it needs to be properly cooked. Boiling in the jacket has the advantage of saving the minerals which lie just under the skin, and does less damage to the vitamins. Start in boiling water, cook rapidly until tender enough to pierce with a fork, drain, and shake over the heat to dry. When draining, prick each potato to let steam escape and to prevent sogginess. If the skin is to be removed before cooking, scraping is best or a very thin peeling.

Salt should be added after potatoes are partly cooked, as salt hardens the water and any vegetable cooks better in soft water. Use just enough water to do the work, and less food value will be lost.

Baking is even better than boiling because there is less danger of losing vitamins and minerals in cooking water. Scrub and bake in a hot oven (450° to 500°) until tender. When tender, break the skin to let steam escape and prevent sogginess.

To keep potatoes from becoming monotonous, serve them often in some of these ways:

STUFFED POTATOES

Scoop out insides of baked potatoes, mix, season with salt, pepper and butter and moisten with hot water, milk or cream. Beat until fluffy, return to shell, and heat until tops are brown. They may be sprinkled with grated cheese or paprika.

CREAMED POTATOES

2 cups cold boiled or baked potatoes
1½ cups medium white sauce
Salt and pepper

Mix white sauce with cut potatoes and cook gently until thoroughly heated through. Season to taste.

SCALLOPED POTATOES

6 medium sized potatoes
2 tablespoons flour
4 tablespoons butter
Milk
Salt and pepper

Slice pared raw potatoes ⅛ inch thick. Arrange in layers in baking dish, sprinkling each layer with salt, pepper and flour, and bits of butter. Add milk until it can be seen between the slices of potatoes. Bake covered in moderate oven 350° to 400° until potatoes are tender. Remove cover and brown the top.

POTATOES AU GRATIN

Turn creamed potatoes into greased baking dish, sprinkle with 2 to 4 tablespoons grated cheese, cover with buttered crumbs and bake in hot oven (400° F.) until brown.

SPANISH POTATOES

2 cups diced cooked potatoes
1½ cups cold cooked ham, chopped
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon paprika
1 tablespoon onion
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
2 tablespoons chopped pimento
4 tablespoons cooking oil or fat

Saute the onion, green pepper and pimento in the oil until light brown. Add diced potatoes, chopped ham and seasonings, and cook until thoroughly heated through.

SHEPHERD'S PIE (1)

3 cups hot mashed potatoes
2 cups cold cooked lamb
1 tablespoon butter
1½ cups lamb gravy

Butter shallow baking dish and spread with mashed potatoes ½ inch thick. Fill with lamb and gravy and cover top with mashed potatoes. Bake in moderate oven (375°) about 20 minutes. Other cold meat may be substituted for the lamb. Serves 4 to 6.

SHEPHERD'S PIE (2)

2 cups cooked vegetables
2 cups diced cooked meat
¼ teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
½ cup thickened gravy
¼ cup New Orleans molasses
2½ cups hot mashed potatoes

Use any cooked vegetables such as carrots, celery, peas, and snap beans. Use any left-over cooked meat, such as beef, veal, lamb or pork. Mix meat and vegetables thoroughly and put in greased casserole. Mix molasses with hot gravy and pour over vegetables and meat. Cover with layer of mashed potatoes and bake in hot oven (425° F.) about 20 minutes or until potatoes are browned. Good served with tossed green salad and bran muffins or cornbread.

—A. A.—

ROAD TO HAPPINESS

By Ramona G. Yarmy

To trust a little more,
To doubt a little less.

To hear a little more,
To talk a little less.

To laugh a little more,
To complain a little less.

To sing a little more,
To sigh a little less.

To give a little more,
To want a little less. . . .

Could these be signposts
On the road to happiness?

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

IN THESE DAYS of wide-spread and bitter management-labor difficulties, it is well to remember that there are always two sides to every question. I was reminded of this when I received a letter from a reader commenting upon a PONDERINGS in which I had praised a hired man who seemed to me to be very unusual in this day and age when everyone's primary concern seems to be grabbing a little more for himself. The reader wrote that I had neglected to point out that farmers are not always highly virtuous employers, and said: "I know all too well four cases of 'honest, dependable, conscientious, hard-working helpers' who have been sorely disillusioned by their employers, and I don't believe my experience is unique."

The cases which the reader cited were certainly examples of employers who will always have labor difficulties because they are simply down-right mean and unfair to their hired men. The reader wrote further: "Maybe this is beside the point you made in your editorial. But I do think farm owners hiring help need to consider the human side. These young people have pride, feelings down deep inside."

That reader made a good point! Hired men and their farmers can get along splendidly together only so long as they govern their lives by a simple little teaching spoken by a Carpenter in Nazareth long ago: "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

—A. A.—

LET'S SHARE OUR SHARE

(*Continued from Page* 24)

en soup with a slice of lemon is another delicious soup.

One way to avoid waste is to make everything so good that it will all be eaten. It is the poor cook that wastes food. The pale, hard biscuits, the greasy over-cooked vegetables go begging, and no amount of care can make poorly cooked food into appetizing leftovers. As a rule, country women do not waste food, for they know the work involved in producing it.

Plant a Good Garden

In facing this world food shortage, one of our greatest assets is our gardens. We must garden just as extensively and enthusiastically this year as we did during the war. If we had thought to let down a bit, it is not too late to change our plans and plant more. By using more fresh vegetables this summer, and freezing, canning and drying them this fall, we will be able to conserve other supplies needed by the hungry.

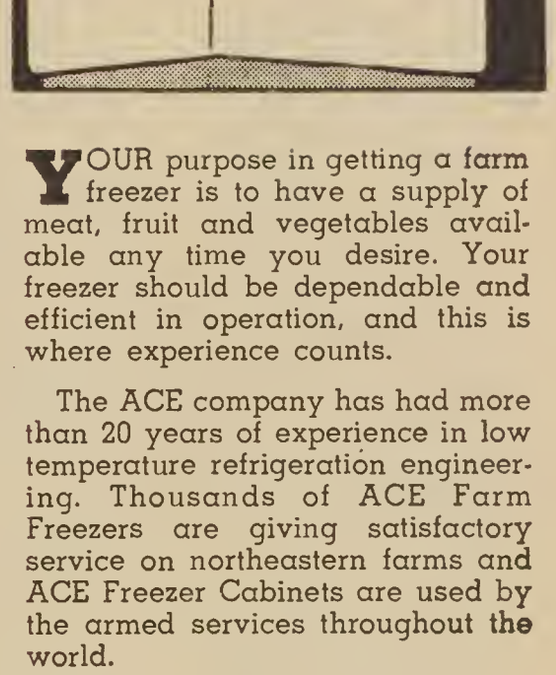
We must study our garden failures of other years and seek information as to their remedy. Last year our celery went to seed and was so poor we had none to put in the cellar in the fall. Was it because we set it out too early or because the rains came at the wrong time? And we also found that mulching does not always keep tomatoes from rotting. It is problems like these that add interest and variety to gardening. Many of us will be planting the same vegetables that we have planted for years, but when we harvest them they will be fresh and crisp and new. As we go out in the early morning to look at the garden with the dew on it, it is a new handiwork, a new creation. And in the twilight, our last look of the day brings peace and thankfulness.

20

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ARMY BLANKETS, all wool, full size	5.50
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RAIN JACKETS or PANTS, U. S. N.	1.00
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Ladies' BROADCLOTH WAISTS, U.S. Wac, tan	1.29
Ladies' TWILL SKIRTS, U.S. Wac, tan	1.59
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Ladies' COVERALLS, new, blue oxford, size 20	4.98

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ABERDEEN-ANGUS HEIFER WILL CONTRIBUTE TO LADD FUND

PROCEEDS from the sale of this purebred Aberdeen-Angus heifer will go into the $100,000 Carl E. Ladd Memorial Fund, being raised to provide scholarships at the New York State College of Agriculture for deserving farm boys and girls. The heifer will be sold by the Northeastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association at its annual sale at Cornell University, Saturday, May 18.

In the picture, left to right, are: Myron M. Fuerst, Pine Plains, Association Director and sale manager; T. E. LaMont, Albion, Secretary-Treasurer of the Fund; Clayton Taylor, Lawtons, Association Vice-President; Prof. John I. Miller of Cornell, Association Secretary; Thomas Scoon, Geneva, Director; James Steedman and Director Harris Wilcox, Bergen, from whom the heifer was purchased.

Contributions to the Fund, named in honor of the late Dean of New York State College of Agriculture and sponsored by the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, have already passed the halfway mark and now stand at approximately $52,000, according to an announcement just made by Frank E. Beneway of Ontario, N. Y., chairman of the Fund Committee, and its secretary, Mr. LaMont. When the goal is reached, twenty scholarships of $200 each will be available annually from income received on the principal. Students granted the awards will receive a printed statement that they are receiving the income from an endowment fund raised by farmers and others working for the future of agriculture and in memory of a great leader, Carl E. Ladd.

All contributions to the Fund should be sent to T. E. LaMont, Albion, N. Y.

New Livestock Cooperative Formed

To serve New York State farmers better in disposing of meat animals, including aged dairy cows, the Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative was recently formed. The new organization was created by five state-wide farm groups: The Producers' Cooperative Commission Association, the New York State Grange, the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association and the Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange. It will be a farmers' organization, owned by farmers through their cooperatives, and will be capitalized at $2,250,000.

The directors of the new cooperative are: Clayton White, Stow; Henry Rathbun, New Hartford, Dairymen's League president; Charles Johncox, Corfu; Warren Hawley, Batavia, president of the N. Y. Farm Bureau Federation, and Eugene Forrestel, Akron, president of the Producers' Cooperative Commission Association. Raymond Hemming, Columbus, Ohio, formerly associated with the New York office of Swift & Company, will be general manager of the cooperative.

—A. A.—

WALLACE RICH NOMINATED NEW G.L.F. DIRECTOR

Following the untimely death of William Mapes of Middletown, N. Y., who was a director of the G.L.F. from District 2, it was necessary to choose his successor. Wallace Rich, a poultryman of Hobart, N. Y., was nominated at a meeting of committeemen at Onconta on April 17. Mr. Rich will be officially elected to the Board at the next meeting of the G.L.F. Board of Directors.

Mr. Rich is president of the New York State Baby Chick Association and active in the New York State Poultry Council, the State Poultry Improvement Cooperative and the Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council.

—A. A.—

AA's Farmers' Guide

(*Continued from Page* 5)

6. Watch closely for signs of deflation. Probably these signs will not come for several years, but it is our firm belief that they will come eventually.

7. If you must buy land, shop around. The national average of farm land prices is up 71% above the 1935-39 average. Land prices have risen at approximately the same rate as they did during and following the first World War. However, some owners will sell for less than the average price because they don't watch trends carefully. It is better to buy soon at a fair price and get the farm partly paid for while prices for farm products are good **than to hold off buying for several years and then succumb to the land buying urge just before the price level goes down.**

—A. A.—

GREEN PASTURES IN HOT WEATHER

(*Continued from Page* 6)

cently been applied. It should be used, too, where grass and not clover predominates in the pasture. Mixtures such as 10-10-10, 8-16-16, and 5-10-10 at rates from 400 to 700 pounds to the acre will greatly increase the fall grazing if rainfall is at all normal, and will result in marked improvement for the next two or three years. Where just nitrogen is needed, 150 pounds of ammonium nitrate is about right.

This spring, the fertilizer industry was unable to meet completely the demand for high nitrogen and high potash fertilizers. Present indications are that the supply of such mixtures and materials may not be any better in the spring of 1947. Dairymen who want to fertilize their pastures and haylands and can get the fertilizer to do so this summer and fall should get it and apply it. Applications to grass and legume sods in the summer and fall give entirely satisfactory results. Most dairymen are shorter of pasture in the fall than in the spring, which is another good reason for late summer and early fall application.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: When Sudan grass is sown with a grain drill, the usual rate of seeding is 20 to 30 pounds per acre. The seed should be placed between one-half and two inches deep.)

—A. A.—

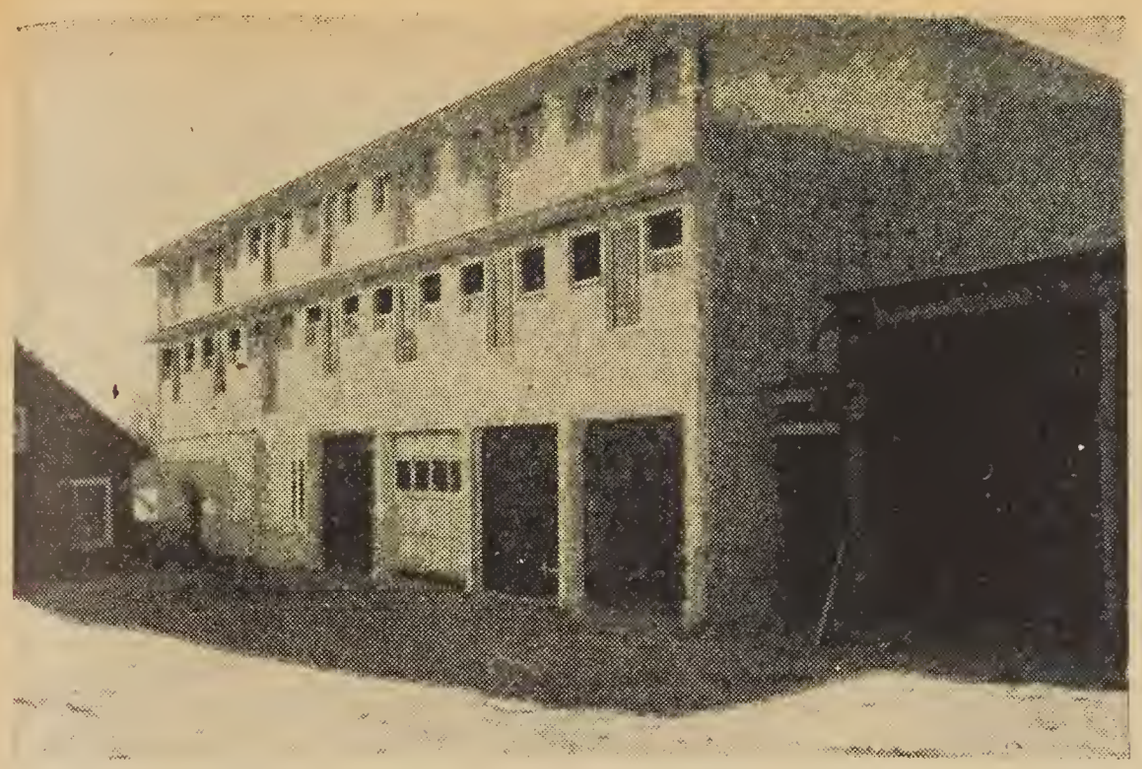
MILK SUBSIDIES REVISED UPWARD

(*Continued from Page* 10)

milk to consumers upped one cent per quart. Dealers will benefit to the extent of the difference between the 20 cents per hundredweight subsidy and the one cent a quart consumer increase. The subsidy was granted originally in 1943 to prevent an increase in milk price to consumers which under the provisions of the order, would have occurred automatically due to higher prices of manufactured milk products.

The Rochester Strike

Last week headlines told of milk dumping in the vicinity of Rochester. It was not a producers' strike; it was a strike of truck drivers and dairy employees. However, a move has been started in Tioga County, N. Y., to learn the strike sentiments of dairymen. Regardless of your opinion as to the advisability of a milk strike, you will have to admit that the strike method got results for auto workers and miners!



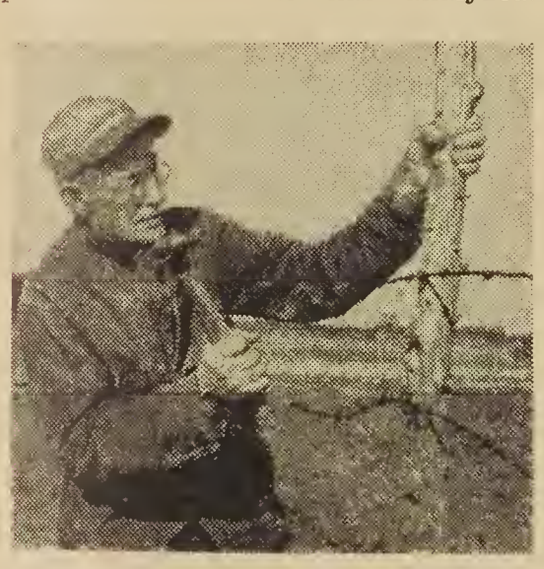
Charles R. Burt, Westhampton poultryman who has peddled eggs in Northampton twice a week for many years, expects to be able to increase his business with the completion of this new poultry house. The top floor has 200-chick brooders in each of six pens while 700 Rhode Island Red layers occupy the second floor. Each floor has grain rooms, while the ground floor is used mostly for garages and storage.

We Call on Farmers in Massachusetts' Pioneer Valley

(*Continued from Page* 1)

raise it individually due to the production cost which is about $1,500 an acre. Most farmers are letting corporations take the risk—or at least supply the capital.

When I asked Rhoades how come Pioneer Valley was the only tobacco area in the state, he quoted Dr. Paul J. Anderson of the Windsor, Conn., Tobacco Field Station as saying, "Tobacco grows where there's a peculiar combination of climate and soil plus imponderables no one has analyzed."



For the first time in 30 consecutive years, 78-year-old Henry Taylor is not going to grow tobacco on his Pioneer Valley farm at Easthampton. "It's all wrong when it's so badly needed, but we can't help it," he said when he explained his inability to get help.

Mr. Taylor has farmed in the same township since 1894, except for two years early in the century with the American Seedless Raisin Co. in California. He's owned his present 90 acres since 1910 and now keeps very busy mending pasture fence and doing countless other jobs around the farm while his son takes care of their dairy herd.

He is considered an authority on tobacco growing by area farmers and makes his own cigars, which neighbors claim a 'strong' hobby.

Rhoades added, "I know these soils have been cultivated ever since they chased the Indians off. We've had tobacco crops about 100 years. They toss in one or two tons of $70, 6-3-6 fertilizer and the tobacco keeps coming!"

County Agent Leland also sees a decided trend towards even more extensive market garden crops, with increases especially in carrots, cabbage and spinach. Recognizing the market problem this will present, he's always searching for future outlets to benefit the growers. As in many other activities, he is being assisted in this by John Schoonmaker of South Amherst, president of the Farm Bureau.

Individual growers, such as Harold Hindle of the Hockanum area, mean to get the most out of their truck crop lands with their own plant houses and by carrying on a complete soil conservation program with strip-cropping, contour plowing and diversion terraces.

Chester Putney, associate county agent, got out of the Army in January and has been busy organizing a Hampshire Unit of the Massachusetts Selective Breeding Association. He spends a great deal of time on the county's 500 dairy farms and feels that the availability to average dairy farms of the State's purebred sires at Worcester will bring a decided improvement in herds and correspondingly higher milk checks. More than 1,500 cows on 127 farms are enrolled in the local unit, with 2,000 expected by the time the inseminator is hired and the State ready to start the program on July 1.

Miss Florence Gates, Hampshire County home demonstration agent, gives credit for increased participation of women in the extension program to Mrs. Theodore Parsons of Southampton, chairman of both State and County Councils. Mrs. Parsons made a survey which was instrumental in bringing "new blood into the group" and increasing interest among younger women. Miss Gates guides 32 groups in the county, planning demonstrations and leader training in many activities.

An average of 1,300 4-H members are assisted in 1,700 projects by Donald Stiles, 4-H agent. Besides having the active cooperation of merchants and industrialists, the 4-H'ers annually get chicken project starts from area service clubs. For 25 chicks in the spring, the boy or girl gives his sponsor two dressed cockerels at a club dinner in the fall.

Town committees also sponsor projects, secure leaders and plan events. They help financially and physically to get members to their own camp which, started in 1928, was the first in the state. 4-H members bought their campsite in 1940 and erected their own structures when they got title to some CCC buildings. Nearly 400 youths from Hampshire, Franklin and Berkshire Counties attend each year in groups of 80. The camp has a staff of 20.

Stiles is proud that in face of the grain shortage, 40 per cent of the State's feed-corn projects are carried on by 100 Hampshire County youths in competition for cash prizes and ribbons offered by the County Pomona Grange.



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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

FROM TIME to time our interests at Sunnygables focus on new objectives. We like it best when these objectives all serve one development. We are in such a situation this spring.

At minimum expense, and largely with our own labor, we are setting up a 72-cow pen stable.

We intend to milk these cows with a combine milker. We plan to clean the pens with a tractor-mounted manure fork. We shall unload the silage from the silo mechanically. Finally, we plan to deliver chopped, flue-cured hay directly into the manger from a self-unloading truck or trailer, used to haul it daily from another barn.

Bedding will be stored over the cows and fed down into the pen from eight or ten holes in the floor so that the problem of spreading the bedding will be negligible.

The problem of putting together this set-up, which goes as far toward mechanizing dairying as seems possible, is extremely challenging and interesting. We hope to have the whole outfit working and the bugs out of it by the time we put up our cows next fall. If we don't, we shall certainly be out on a limb.

HOME DAIRY SPREAD

We first heard of dairy spread at Sunnygables quite some years ago from C. L. Reisner, who was then advertising manager of the DeLaval Separator Company. We have made and used dairy spread on our table in place of butter ever since. Recently we have heard from several readers of this page about it, and so I wrote to Mr. Reisner and asked him to give me an authoritative statement about this delicious and nutritious butter substitute.

He writes as follows:

"Since butter has 80 per cent butterfat, it was thought a number of years ago that if a heavy cream could be produced approaching butter in butterfat content, it would provide farmers with a spread for their bread and eliminate the necessity of churning.

"It was known at that time that cream testing as high as 75 per cent could be produced by the large power separators used in creameries and that this cream, when cooled, would solidify and have much of the appearance and some of the taste of butter.

"Cream produced in this manner is known as Plastic Cream and has generally come into commercial usage because it is obviously more economical to store and to ship cream in such a concentrated form. It is extensively used in ice cream making at the present time.

"At the time Plastic Cream was produced, it occurred to various people that if a similar product could be produced by the small size separators used on farms, it would quickly make available butterfat for home consumption. Some experimenting was done with farm size separators and it was found that by opening the cream adjustment to maximum capacity and then cutting down the flow of milk into the separator to one-half capacity, cream having from 60 to 65 per cent could be produced, and that when it was put in a cool place, or refrigerator, it would solidify.

"While this heavy cream, or home dairy spread, has much the same appearance as butter and tastes like unsalted butter made from sweet cream, it does not have the same flavor as salted butter made from sour cream. It is a lactic acid which forms in cream when it sours that gives butter its flavor. In practice it was found, however, that many people like the flavor of home dairy spread as well, if not better, than butter itself.

"At first it was thought that some special equipment was needed on the separator to produce this heavy cream, but later experimenting showed that it was not. Simply open the cream adjustment to maximum position and then shut off the faucet through which the milk enters the separator bowl from the supply reservoir to one-half the normal capacity and it will produce heavy cream testing from 60 to 65 per cent butterfat.

"In order to get this heavy cream to flow, it is necessary to separate the milk when it is warm—as it comes from the cows—or heated to around 100° in temperature. Also, hot water should be run through the separator bowl before attempting to separate such heavy cream. After the cream is separated, salt can be stirred into it if desired, or any kind of flavor such as honey, etc.

"The human body needs and craves butterfat. There is nothing more healthful, and no other fat, either of vegetable or animal origin, can supply the same elements as butterfat. Home dairy spread enables any dairy farmer who has a cream separator to lift sufficient butterfat from his milk to supply the needs of his own family."

SEEDING SUDAN

We are now engaged in getting between 60 and 70 acres of land ready to sow Sudan grass the last part of May and early June.

We plan to use this Sudan for grazing, for silage, and for bedding. If the frost only holds off long enough, we think we have a chance of maturing a field or two so that it will not only supply bedding but next year's seed as well.

The amount of seed we shall sow per acre is giving us some concern. Last spring we followed Cornell's recommendation and applied 30 lbs. of seed to the acre. We were not satisfied with our stands, especially very sensitive to fertilizer burn." for grazing. The plants were too far apart and grew too coarse. Noting that Penn State was recommending as much as 40 lbs. of Sudan seed to the acre, we have checked up on the Cornell recommendation.

Cornell seems inclined to stand pat on from 25 to 30 lbs. of Sudan seed to the acre. George Serviss, however, comments on the Cornell recommendation as follows:

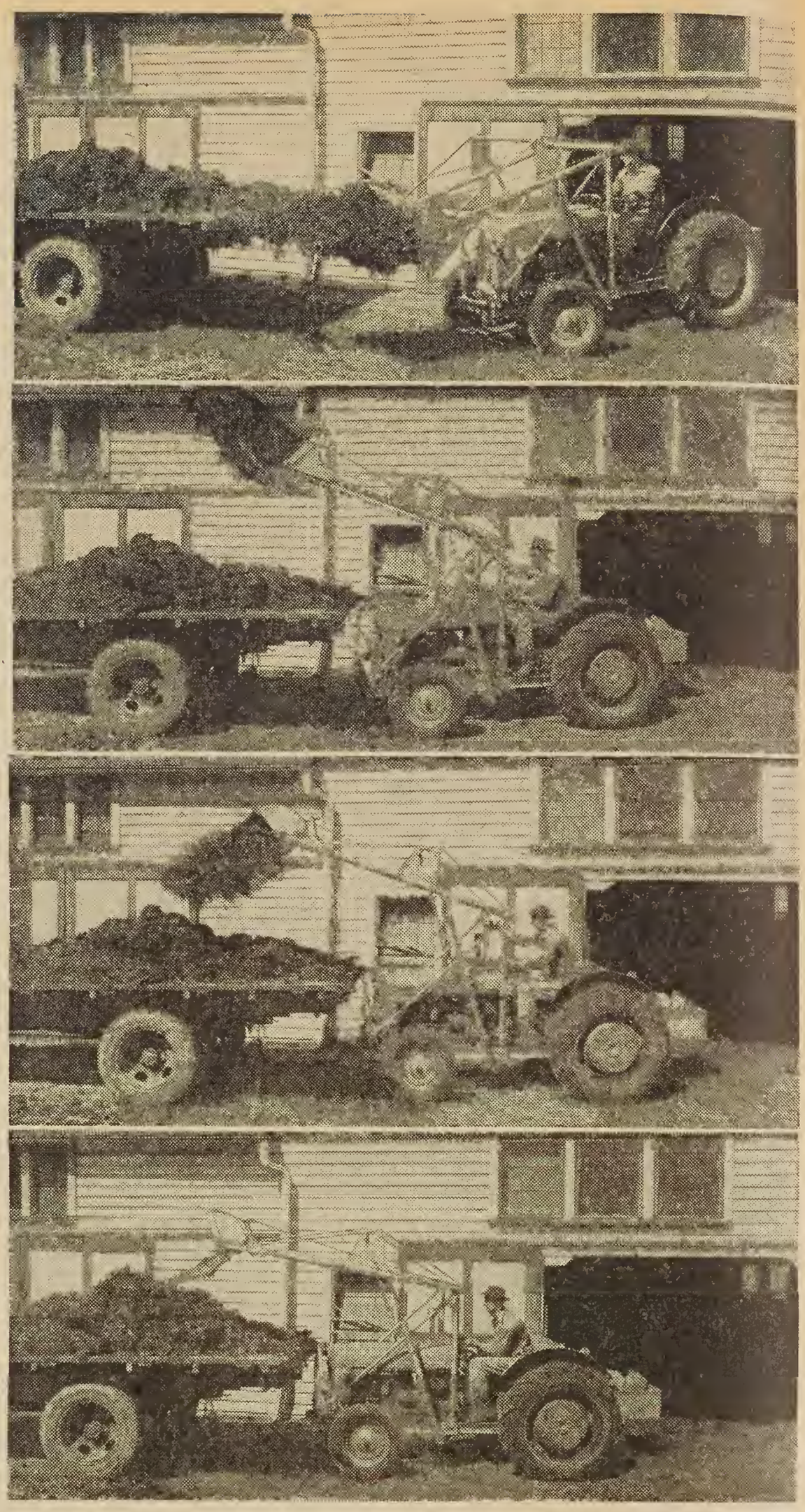
"I am inclined to think that 30 lbs. is sufficient if one really has high germinating seed. However, Sudan grass sometimes slips pretty fast in germination and often, under our climatic conditions, is planted in rather cold soil. This in itself often quite adversely affects the germination of the seed; too, it is

I presume at Sunnygables we will play it safe and move our seeding rate for the Sudan we sow to graze up to around 35 lbs. per acre.

* * *

Lemon Pie

Using a special grant from the American Dairy Association of New York, the College of Home Economics at Cornell is working out a few simple recipes for the use of milk on dairy farms. After these recipes have been tested in homes, they will be printed in bulletin form and distributed. A few days ago I was privileged to test some of them. One was a recipe for a lemon pie made with whey instead of water. It was about the best lemon pie I ever tasted. Like the meat stock in soup, the whey enriched the pie and, of course, made it much better nutritionally.



In place of the rear-end manure fork for our Ford-Ferguson tractor, we are trying out a front-end loader. The rear-end loader lacked lifting power to tear forkfuls of manure loose in our pen stables. The front-end loader seems to have plenty of power, but it is not as maneuverable in the pens as the rear-end loader. As is shown in the top picture, however, its clearance is about on a level with a tall driver's head. The pictures show the fork being used to load manure on a truck, which is another great advantage it has over the rear-end loader. As we understand it, the manure fork can be replaced by a shovel. In the near future we are planning to try out the shovel for handling some gravel out of our creek beds.



MORE ROOM—The JOHN BEAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, a division of Food Machinery Corporation, has purchased a new plant at Lansing, Mich., which a year ago was a part of the largest airplane propeller manufacturing company in the world. The factory has 10½ acres of floor space and will give the company more than three times the space available in the original factory building.

REFRIGERATORS—**The INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY has bought the plant at Evansville, Ind., formerly owned by the Republic Aviation Corporation. In it they will make a line of refrigeration products. They expect to employ approximately 3,500 men and women when the plant is going at full speed.**

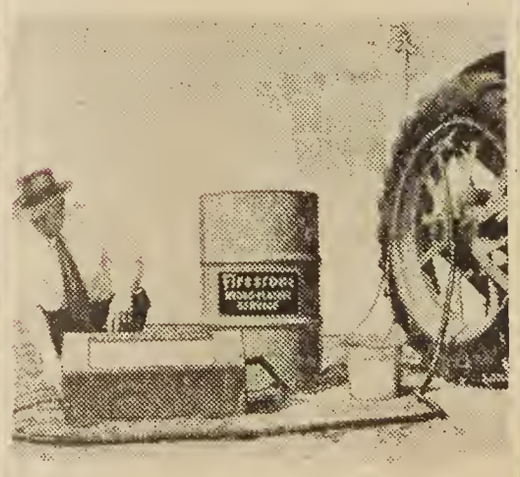
"FACTS" is the title of a little booklet published by the DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC., 11 W. 42nd St., New York City 18. The success of a cooperative can be measured quite effectively by the interest which members take in the organization and by their knowledge concerning it. If you are interested in getting a copy, send a postcard to the Dairymen's League at the above address.

"BUGS"—The interest in DDT to control insects is tremendous. A leaflet on "Deenate" DDT insecticides will be sent you without cost if you will drop a postcard to: Agricultural Chemicals Division, Grasselli Chemicals Dept., DU PONT COMPANY, Wilmington 98, Del.

FREIGHT—Railroads did an outstanding job of handling wartime transportation. Now they can turn their full efforts to peacetime transportation. The NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM points out that the farm income per acre in the states served by New York Central is 75% higher than the U. S. average.

SILOS—Right now you have a far better picture of the silo you need next fall than you will have next summer. Now is the time to get catalogs from silo manufacturers who advertise in *American Agriculturist*.

LIVESTOCK—If you are in the market for livestock, read the advertisements in *American Agriculturist*. The page headed "Northeast Markets Page" is intended as a service both to subscribers who have livestock to sell, and to those who wish to buy.



Called the "electric Hydro-Flator", this equipment is available at FIRESTONE stores and dealers. D. E. Auten, of the Firestone Company, states that properly inflated tires give as much as five times more service than those carelessly inflated. Either under-inflation or over-inflation of tractor tires is bad.

Movers Yield to Service Bureau in Damaged Furniture Claim

By H. L. Cosline

LAST SUMMER the Service Bureau had a visitor—a woman who had moved to New York State from the West and whose household goods had been brought by truck. On the way East, the truck was in an accident and the furniture was in a sad state when it arrived.

Under these circumstances, it would seem that a settlement would have been made quickly and easily, but such was not the case. The actual shipment was made in the middle of the summer of 1944. About a year had passed and still no settlement had been made. True enough, a local agent of the moving company had been to see Mrs. ——— and had arranged for some repairs to furniture that could be repaired. This was fine as far as it went, but it did not go very far.

Letters to the head office of the company brought replies like this:

"We regret that there were some damaged and missing articles as reported by you. We have referred the matter to our representative in your town, who will see you promptly as to your claim."

It seemed almost as though the local representative and the main office each depended on the other to settle the matter, and therefore nothing was done.

Our visitor said she had heard of the Service Bureau, had subscribed to *American Agriculturist,* and wanted to know if we could help. Our reply was, as always, that we would be glad to try — that we would do our best and that there would be no cost to her.

On my desk as I write this is a pile of correspondence about an inch thick, but the net and final result is that our subscriber reports that she has received $190.39. The first letter or two we wrote the head office seemed to make little impression. The replies were similar to those received by our subscriber, merely pointing out that the matter was being cared for. Then we wrote the following letter to the man who appeared to be handling the matter, and sent a copy of it to the President of the organization:

"You may remember some correspondence I have had with you relative to the damage done to the household goods of Mrs. ———. I have never known of a better example of 'tiring out a complainant' as this has been. The slow, ineffectual handling of this complaint may not have been intentional, but it certainly looks that way.

"As a totally disinterested party, I became convinced Mrs. ——— had a just complaint. I tried to convey this thought to you as far back as last July 31. We received a letter from you August 24. Among other things you said, 'The list also indicates a possible desire on the part of the shipper to get a lot of much-used furniture repaired at our expense'. You went on to say you referred the letter to your agent and as soon as you had a reply you would write us. I gave you some additional information August 31. Two months later I got a reply stating that you had again written to your agent asking them for complete details, which, if received by you, were never forwarded to me. In fact, your October 30 letter is the last word I have had from you.

"I have never had any dealings with your company, but I have always had the opinion that you were not only reliable, but eminently fair in your dealings. I am very sorry that I have had to revise this opinion."

From then on things began to happen. The company asked for a duplicate statement from our subscriber relative to the damage done, and with reasonable promptness, an offer of adjustment was made and accepted, and the check received.

Naturally we are happy that we were able to be of service. Perhaps you have had some recent experience of a similar nature that you seem to be unable to handle. The Service Bureau is, of course, for the use of its subscribers and their families. We make no claim that we are successful in every case. We do say that we are always glad to exert our best efforts, that we are successful in a good percentage of cases, and that there is no cost to any subscriber for any aid the Service Bureau can give.

—A. A.—

SET A TRAP!

"Here's a situation that needs watching. Some junk dealers use a spring balance scale when buying junk, and they know how to manipulate it so that it gives short weight."

There is no doubt but that this situation does need attention. It is not easy to handle but there is a solution, and here it is: Have some junk ready to sell and have it weighed on a tested scale so that you know the exact weight. Get an itemized certified statement of weight. When the junk man comes along, sell it to him. If he short-weighs you, take the money and get a receipt for weights and money; also make a note of his truck license number and report the transaction immediately to the State Troopers.

By this procedure you have proof of short-weight. Then give the outcome (which should be a stiff fine or jail sentence) plenty of publicity so that other junk dealers will decide that they had better watch their step. Rest assured, the Service Bureau will help with the publicity. And don't forget the Service Bureau's standing offer of a $25 reward for information leading to conviction and to a minimum 30 day jail sentence for swindling a subscriber of *American Agriculturist* who has a Service Bureau sign posted.

—A. A.—

WHO IS NEGLIGENT?

"If a motorist hits one of my cows as I drive them across the road, who pays for the damage?"

The whole question of possible damage suits on mixups betwen automobiles and cows revolves around the matter of negligence. If a motorist is drunk or driving recklessly and hits a cow that is being driven on the highway, the cow's owner has a good case against him. On the other hand, if a farmer is driving cows along the road in the dark without lights, and the motorist hits a cow, he might sue the farmer on the grounds that the farmer is negligent. According to the New York State law, a motorist must slow down, or stop if necessary when signaled to do so by a man driving cows across or along the road.

—A. A.—

FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT

We have on hand a limited number of helpful booklets put out by the National Association of Better Business Bureaus. As long as they last they are yours at cost. The titles are:

1. **Oil Royalties.**
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4. **Securities.**
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If you would like one or more of these, just drop a card to *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Bldg., P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and tell us the ones you can use. Enclose 8 cents for each booklet requested, to cover cost and mailing.



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Sanilac Compound Neatsfoot Oil
Sanilac D.D.T. Liquid Concentrate
Sanilac D.D.T. Wettable Powder

Dairy Farm Costs Continue to Rise

The following report was prepared and originally published on April 17, 1946 by Dr. L. C. Cunningham, Extension Professor of Farm Management at the New York State College of Agriculture.

Farm costs are on the move. The spread between the New York dairy farmer's returns for milk and his costs is being reduced not by a decline in prices but by a rise in costs. At the beginning of this crop season compared to last, farm wages have risen 13 per cent and are the highest on record. Feed prices have increased 11 per cent and are the highest since the summer of 1920. Both help and feed are hard to get even at these prices. Further increases in costs are in prospect during 1946.

RISING COSTS AFFECT MILK PRODUCTION The increases in costs that have occurred and the prospects for the next few months ahead are discouraging to dairymen in their efforts to meet the impending fall milk shortage in New York City and in upstate cities.

DAIRY FARM COSTS UP 8 PER CENT IN YEAR All dairy farm costs taken as a group, including feed, wages, machinery, fertilizer, seeds, taxes, and the like, at the start of the present crop season are 8 per cent higher than a year ago. Costs are nearly double what they were in the spring of 1940, and the highest of any year of record since 1910.

FARM WAGES RISE, HELP STILL SCARCE Farm wages on April 1 for each of the past four years have shown a $10 increase over the previous year, to reach a new peak this spring of $94 per month for help boarded. This wage is more than three times the 1940 wage level, despite the lack of experience and physical fitness of much of the help obtainable. Even so, farm wages would have to rise at least 10 per cent more to bear the same relation to current New York State factory wage earnings that existed between farm and factory wages in the twenties. Yet the amount of milk required to pay a month's cash farm wages this spring of some 2160 pounds is the highest in history and nearly 25 per cent above the long-time upward trend of farm wages in terms of milk.

SOME DAIRYMEN ATTRACTED TO BETTER JOBS Under such a wage structure and with active industrial employment, even farmers themselves and members of their families are attracted away from dairy farms which do not produce a relatively large amount of milk per man. This is one of the main reasons why at the beginning of 1946 in New York State there were 4 per cent fewer dairymen than a year ago and 12 per cent fewer than in 1940.

FEED PRICES RISE DESPITE CEILINGS ON INGREDIENTS Average dairy ration prices in the State have risen to $67 per ton this spring—an 11 per cent rise in the year and nearly double the 1940 price. Feed grain prices have long since risen to their ceilings, yet the price of a dairy ration continues to rise because of forced substitutions of higher-priced ingredients or for other reasons. Purchased feed and wages are the two most important items of expense on dairy farms.

Real estate taxes, insurance, interest rates, and prices of fertilizer and seeds have changed but little compared with a year ago. Most building materials and farm machinery are scarce or unobtainable at their ceiling prices.

PROSPECTS FOR 1946 Farm costs are expected to continue to rise during 1946. Reference has already been made to the fact that farm wages are still not in adjustment with industrial wage rates, and the latter are not likely to come down soon. Feed supplies in the nation are inadequate to meet the current feed demand at present ceiling prices. Prices of machinery and building materials are bound to be forced upward by the recent wage increases granted to industrial workers.

The increases in dairy farm costs that have occurred in recent months and a conservative estimate of probable increases in the next few months indicate that the actual year-round cost of producing milk in 1946 will average at least $4.30 per 100 pounds. This assumes a normal crop and pasture season. In the most recent field study, the actual cost of production for the 12-month period ended April 30, 1945 was found to be $3.91 per 100 pounds. These cost calculations are based largely on the outlays that dairymen actually make to operate their farms. Costs calculated to take into full account alternative opportunities of dairy farm operators under present conditions of active industrial employment would be higher than those reported here.

The actual year around cost of producing milk in 1946 will average at least:

$4.30 PER 100 POUNDS IN NEW YORK STATE

L. C. Cunningham, Extension Professor of Farm Management, New York State College of Agriculture.

$5.32 PER 100 POUNDS IN NEW JERSEY

A. G. Waller, Professor of Agricultural Economics, New Jersey State College of Agriculture.

$4.90 PER 100 POUNDS IN PENNSYLVANIA

W. L. Barr, Professor of Agricultural Economics, School of Agriculture at Pennsylvania State College.

In view of these costs a committee of eleven men representing all the producers of the New York Milk Shed and headed by H. H. Rathbun, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, in conference with U. S. Department of Agriculture and OPA officials have asked for an immediate and substantial increase in the year around milk price.



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

MAY 18, 1946



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Better Farm Credit Service for Northeast Farmers

NEARLY three years ago the Farm Credit Board of Springfield and its operating personnel started making plans to reorganize Farm Credit service for northeastern farmers and make it more efficient. These plans included the following steps:

1. Better financing of the National Farm Loan Associations.

Until now the work of the Farm Loan Associations has never been well financed. As soon as any National Farm Loan Association ran into hard times, with even minor difficulties and just a few bad loans, the stock of its borrowers began to decline and the asso-

By E. R. EASTMAN

ciation became impaired or crippled, many of them to the point where they had to quit business. The income of most of these associations has always been so small that it has been impossible to build up adequate financial reserves.

As a result of this unforeseen condition, over half of the National Farm Loan Associations in District No. 1, comprising the northeastern states, were impaired and much of the stock that the farmers owned had either declined in value or was worthless.

2. Put more control and responsibility on the National Farm Loan Associations: In a word, to decentralize. These associations were cooperative in name but not in principle or practice.

3. Bring about more coordination and cooperation between the Federal Land Banks and the National Farm Loan Associations on one hand and the Production Credit Corporation and Production Credit Associations on the other.

I submit that it was absurd for a farmer who wanted both long and short term credit to have to go one place for the one and then perhaps chase clear across the county to get the other. Well, let us see what has happened since the Farm Credit Board set about correcting these conditions. What about the rehabilitation plan to put the National Farm Loan Associations on a better financial basis?

NFLA's Get Dividend

One of the first things the Farm Credit Board did was to declare a 4 per cent dividend out of the Bank's own resources to the National Farm Loan Associations. This one thing has given the NFLA's great hope and encouragement.

Second, the Board voted to rehabilitate the impaired National Farm Loan Associations by appropriating enough money to bring all of the impaired stock to par. It is planned to pay every farmer in the district who ever had a farm mortgage loan from a National Farm Loan Association par value for his stock, if he received less than par value when he paid his loan in full. This plan was held up for a time because of a suit pending in another Federal Land Bank district which had voted to do this same thing. The suit has now been won and the way is legally clear to proceed with the plan.



The Production Credit Association works in full cooperation with the National Farm Loan Associations at Worcester, Massachusetts. Here farmers can get credit advice and both long and short term credit FROM THE SAME OFFICE. This is the way it should be.

Worcester County, Mass., with two National Farm Loan Associations and a Production Credit Association, has the honor of operating the first fully coordinated Farm Credit office, with the three associations using the same office facilities and personnel to offer full time credit service to the members of both the National Farm Loan Associations and the Production Credit Association. After two years of such experience, the farmers, the directors, and the officers of the Associations are highly pleased with the service provided and the results obtained.

Great progress by other local associations has been made in carrying out a similar program throughout the northeastern states.

Impaired Stock to Be Made Good

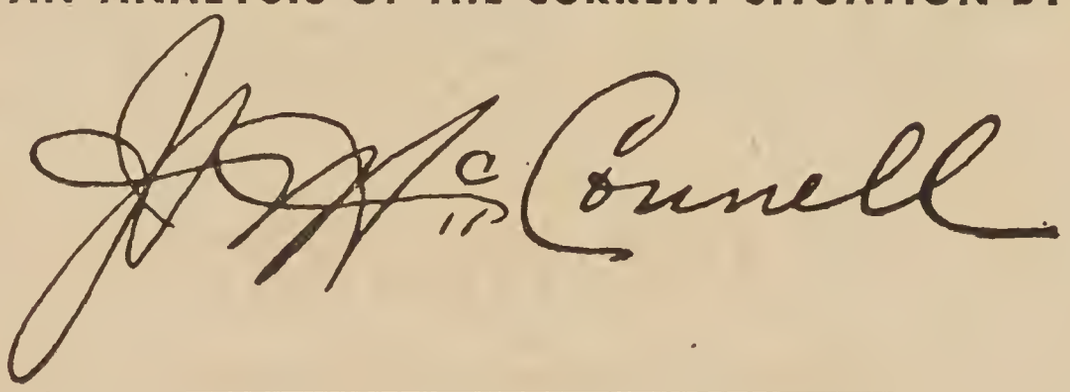
As the Board wished to proceed in a democratic way, the plan to pay for all impaired stock has been presented to all or practically all of the Farm Loan Associations in the district. To date, nearly 90 per cent of their Boards of Directors have approved the plan and undoubtedly all of them will do so shortly. It is expected that the Bank will soon be proceeding to make the funds available to pay for the impaired stock and to put the National Farm Loan Associations on their feet financially. (Farmers who will have money coming to them under this plan are asked not to write in about it, but to wait until they receive definite notice of payment.)

(Continued on Page 18)

G. L. F. BULLETIN BOARD

Facing the Facts on Feed

AN ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT SITUATION BY



From time to time in this space G.L.F. has reported on the feed situation. Below is the text of a message recently sent by General Manager J. A. McConnell to all dairymen and poultrymen on the G.L.F. mailing list. It deserves the careful study of every farmer who has livestock to feed.

Out of every ten bags of feed used by farmers in G.L.F territory, seven to eight must be brought to the farm from outside the area. This means that, outside of hay and pasture, "shipped-in" feed is the most important supply item in the livestock industry of the Northeast.

FEED FOR MAY

At present rates of feeding, G.L.F. patrons will want to use in May about 150,000 tons of feed. Of this, G.L.F. feed mills can furnish only 50,000 tons; that's all they can make from ingredients now on hand plus ingredients promised for May delivery Inventories in local agencies can supply another 30,000 tons Shipments of all sorts of materials, ground grains, supplements, and ingredients of various character, coming in from other sources will be about 30,000, making a total of 110,000 tons It thus appears that for every 15 bags of feed that farmers want, 11 will be available

GOVERNMENT BUYING FOR FAMINE AREAS

The Government has found it necessary to pay 30c per bushel over ceilings to get grain for export to famine countries. In order to get grain for Northeastern cows and hens after the Government gets what it can for export, it would be necessary to pay much higher prices than are permitted under present ceilings Unless the OPA changes the feeding ratio between meat animals and grain, by raising the price of corn, so as to make it possible for the Eastern farmer to buy more grain, there will be even *less feed available in June* than in May

CLOSING THE GAP

The gap between supply and present use of feed will, of course, be closed by farmers themselves in various ways.

(1) Hens will be sold for meat in increasing numbers, as long as good prices prevail.

(2) Fewer broilers will be raised than would be the case if there were plenty of feed available. Only pullets will be started for next fall's layer

(3) Cows will soon be turned to grass, allowing dairymen to cut down the rate of feeding per cow during the summer months.

(4) Some liquidation of the poorer dairy animals for meat purposes is likely to take place.

In this way, the shortage during the summer will gradually be worked out. Farmers do not like this kind of situation, but it is an aftermath of war controls which all hope will soon pass.

SYMPTONS OF A SHORTAGE

Adjusting the demand downward to the amount of feed available is easy enough to talk about, but it will create many individual hardships After dealing with feed shortages during the entire war period, we have as yet found no way to distribute a shortage with justice to all. Actually, the effect of the shortage has been apparent for many months in the following ways:

(1) The quality of feed mixtures for dairy cattle is not what dairymen would feed if they had a free choice. Much material is now being shipped into this territory which in normal times would have difficulty finding a place in the Northeastern feed ration.

(2) Farmers are very short of whole grains for poultry scratch and other livestock purposes.

(3) Western grain handlers are not generally selling whole grains any more. They grind them or process them in some other way in order to build up a higher price base, allowable under OPA ceilings. Thus a legal "Black Market."

(4) Many communities find themselves out of certain kinds of feed for a day or for several days.

(5) Some farmers, becoming discouraged, are selling off flocks of hens they would otherwise keep

All the above things are evidence of a creeping paralysis resulting in general feed shortages, due to price control

FALL PLANS

Under such conditions, no one is competent to offer sound advice on what to do, because from day to day no one knows what the Government rules and regulations will be tomorrow. We must bear in mind that we are still in the transition period from war to peace, that our economic machinery is still badly out of kilter.

However, farmers in their planning should keep in mind that beginning in late June, this country will start to harvest, weather being favorable, a crop of wheat, oats, milo, barley, and corn, amounting to around six billion bushels. Between now and next November, there will be put into inventory approximately 100 million tons of hay and 150 million tons of grain, plus several million tons of oil meal.

Regardless of whether this will be enough to feed the livestock population then on hand, it is an indication that a man should not go out of business. It seems to me, therefore, that G.L.F farmers should plan to manage their farm business in such a way that they feed a minimum amount during the summer but have sufficient livestock and poultry on hand next fall to conduct their normal livestock business.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N. Y.



"Three Hundred of Fat" *is the Yardstick*

INTERVIEWS *by*
A. JAMES HALL

DID YOU ever try to hint to a Guernsey man that there might be more money in Holsteins or Ayrshires? Or vice versa?

When I was on the C. J. Every & Son farm near Mansfield in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, the other day, I asked C. J. whether he wouldn't be further ahead with 80-pound-a-day Holsteins instead of 40-pound Guernseys, inasmuch as the milk subsidy is based on weight. He threw so many facts and figures at me that I was dizzy before he paused for breath: 5.1% fat milk versus 3.5, lower volume to handle, easier calving, gentler bulls, easier transportation, and on and on and on . . . .

C. J., at left in the picture, has farmed on one place in the Corey Creek Valley for 30 years and will see his son, James C., at right, carrying on the Guernsey breeding when he is ready to retire. They raise the Guernseys to sell as herd replacements, but of necessity have between 12 and 17 milkers most of the time.

The Everys don't want a cow on the place that won't produce 300 pounds of fat. During his last year in DHIA, C. J. had six 2-year olds and 5 cows that averaged 343 pounds of fat.

C. J. doesn't register his cattle any more. "I'm satisfied with cattle that have paid off all my mortgages and given me a pretty good living for years," he says, "and since I'm not exhibiting at fairs now, I don't bother to register them. All but three of my present 42 head are purebreds."

Sires for the Every herd have come from well-known purebreds, while the Langwater and Florham Laddie stock was the foundation for his cows. One of his former bulls was Royal Master out of the high-producing but short-lived Royal Frances of the Bolton Farms. This sire's daughters were bred to Royal Standard, purchased from the Guernsey-famous Tarbell Farms at Smithville Flats, N. Y.

Every's present yearling bull's mother was Royal Cynthia out of Shady Lawn Cynthia, and it is expected his daughters will keep the herd in the 300-pound class. To avoid dangers of inbreeding, Every breeds sires no closer than to half-sisters.

Every had added to the original 80-acre farm until he and his son now run 400 acres, of which 200 is pasture. They'll try to cut 125 acres of hay this year, but what they can't get in they'll use for pasture.

They fall-plowed for 25 acres of oats this year and will put in some buckwheat and barley. They like to grow as much grain as possible to mix with the highest protein feed available for the milkers. Their hay is practically all red clover with a little alfalfa, but this year they are putting in quite a lot of alsike to stretch out the meager supply of red clover seed they were able to get.

C. J. claims that the clover is the best milk-producer but needs some alfalfa and alsike to make the mixture more palatable. Nine acres of corn for ensilage round out the feeding program.

Every favors oats as a nurse crop for permanent pasture. He treats these fields to lots of manure plus 500 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre.

Each Acre Grows Two Crops

KEEPING the title of "largest vegetable grower in Middlesex County" during the labor-shortage years has been accomplished by Frank W. Roberts of Middletown, Conn., partly because Mrs. Roberts is more proficient than most hired men, and son, Roland, 9, is not only handy with a light tractor but speedy at transplanting.

Frank has 28½ of his own 78 acres under cultivation and rents 11 acres more of light loam for some of his early crops like lima beans. As most of the land yields two crops and some of it three a year, it's a lot of work for only two people aided by a 9-year-old and occasional high school help.



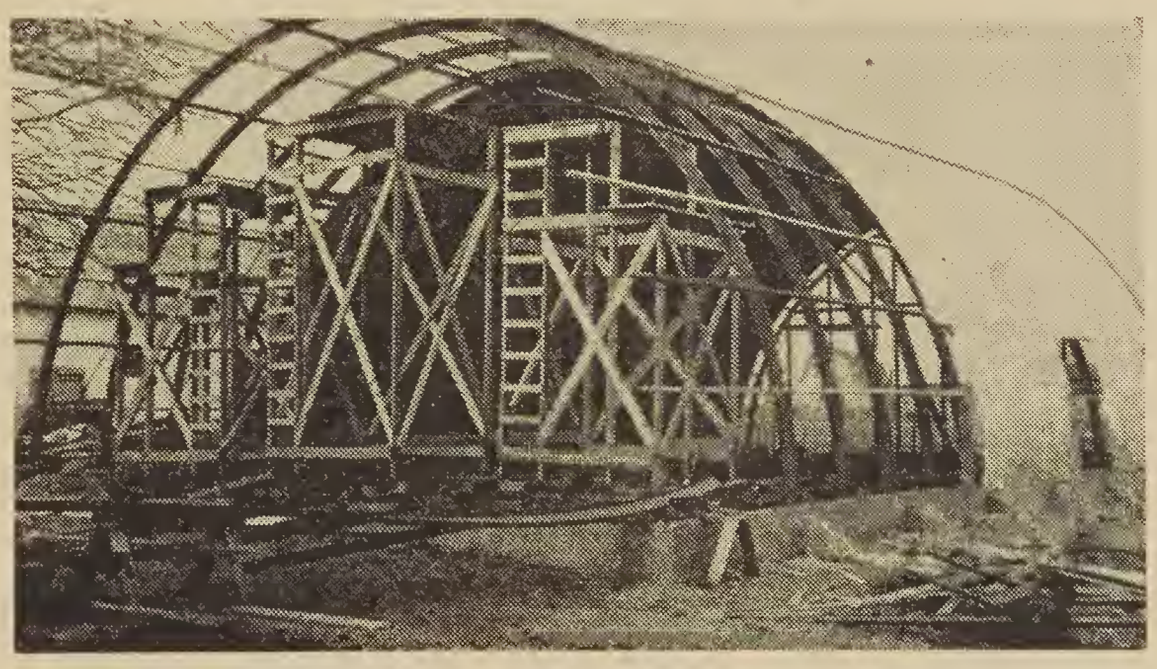
In addition to his regular work, Frank made ready this past winter for easier production by building a new plant house 28½ x 75 feet which has a workroom level with the glass-covered part and a boiler room below. While he was busy from Dec. 18 to April 5 with this, his wife and son transplanted 40,000 plants, including everything from peppers and iceberg lettuce to broccoli and tomatoes.

Some of the Roberts' planting this year is 4 acres cabbage, 2 tomatoes, 1 Hubbard and 1 summer squash, 1½ lima beans, 1½ broccoli, 1½ iceberg, ¾ peppers, plus beets, carrots, spinach and asparagus. It's all being sold at Middletown, 3 miles away, to chain and independent stores.

Frank uses three tractors to speed operations on the land: a model A John Deere for plowing and harrowing; a model L for seeding small crops and cultivating widely spaced plants; and a Planet Jr., for all-around use in small crops. He usually has 8 to 10 students help with weeding and harvesting. One day during the war, 70 of them descended on the farm in the morning and weeded 1¼ acres of carrots before they left.

—A. A.—

A STEEL TOOL SHED



ALFRED E. LEATON, who farms 750 acres at South Byron in Genesee County, N. Y., expects his new 40 by 80 foot Quonset-Hut type steel tool and implement building to be a big time and money saver.

Leaton owns 137 acres of land but rents and operates on shares so much more that the old building became much too crowded. Failing to find lumber to build additions, he bought this steel building during the winter and it is being erected alongside his old tool shed by the Genesee Lumber and Coal Co., of Batavia.

He claims that the building will house his two combines, two dump trucks and a myriad of other equipment, and leave ample space to allow construction of loading ramps level with the trucks. The building cost about $2,200, plus the cost of the concrete foundation and the labor for erecting it. The main door will be 14 by 14 to accommodate the largest farm machinery without dismantling.

Grain bins will be built in the upper part of the building and will be loaded by elevators, then unloaded by gravity into the trucks or bags. Leaton grows 135 acres of wheat, 100 acres of oats and barley, and 70 acres of peas, in addition to grass and silage corn for 110 cattle in the dairy and a bunch of young stock. He finds that the use of dump trucks so speeds up work that three men can operate the two combines and take all care of the grains.

Specializes in Eggs For Hatching

IN 1918 WHEN Louis S. Moseley bought his farm in Scotland, Windham County, Conn., he had both poultry and a dairy. An analysis of his records after a few years showed more profit from the chickens so he did the logical thing and sold the cows.

Now his program is pretty well cut and dried into an endless chain producing-marketing arrangement because the eggs his hens produce go right back to the hatchery where he buys his chicks each year. He produces the cross-breed eggs much desired by broiler men.

Moseley gets around 3,300 New

(*Continued on Page* 19)



John Racicot, nephew of Louis S. Moseley of Scotland, Conn., with one of the Barred Rock roosters housed with New Hampshire Red hens to produce cross-breed broilers.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

DAIRYMEN ARE NOT FOOLING

ON THURSDAY, MAY 2, the leading milk cooperatives of the New York milk shed met in Utica and agreed to present a united front at the Federal Milk hearings to be held in Utica beginning May 14. (See article on page 6.) Those present at this conference included: The Mutual, the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Eastern Producers, and some independent producers.

Leaders of these groups are to be congratulated on forgetting their own differences and working together during this very serious situation. It is to be hoped that this united front by all the milk organizations will show the government milk officials at the Hearing that dairymen are not fooling. Agreement between the milk organizations and government officials is the constructive way to settle a problem, but officials should note that irritation among dairymen over prices and other problems is almost universal and it would not take much for this irritation to blaze out in a great milk strike.

CALLS FARMERS PROFITEERS

IN THE MAY 6 issue of LIFE magazine is a page editorial entitled "Greed on the Farm."

During the past 25 years I have seen many unfair attacks on farmers, but this editorial beats them all. No uninformed consumer can read it without getting the idea that on the American farmer rests most of the responsibility for the millions of starving peoples in the world. I quote some of the sentences from the editorial. (The underscores are ours):

"A corn (or wheat) engrosser is one who hoards grain until he can get famine prices. That is what the American farmer has been doing this spring."

"Whatever justice lies in statistics indicates that farmers as a class are high among the beneficiaries of the war, if not its chief profiteers."

"The value of the farmer's real estate has soared 71% above prewar levels and is still rising in the wildest speculative boom since 1919."

"The farmers went on feeding our dwindling grain supplies to their cows, chickens and pigs."

"Fires were started both to the left and to the right of the farm politicians, leaving them nowhere to hide their naked greed. . . . Meanwhile the farm lobbies were helping Congress beat the pulp out of OPA."

Well, there you have it, Mr. Farmer. I am glad to know that you are "rich". But, just a moment, how rich are you? With all of your so-called profits, have you been able to keep your buildings from falling down for lack of repairs, or have you been able to invest the millions of dollars in new farm equipment that you so badly need?

To be sure your income is higher, but how much real profit is there after you have met the rising costs of production caused mostly by the high wages of the labor unions, the chief cost in practically everything you buy? Is it fair for the government to support a high rise in the costs of production without supporting a corresponding rise in the price of the finished product?

Then there is the question of inflated farm real estate values, caused in no small part by city men buying up country real estate. What does it matter to a farmer who has no intention of selling his farm if its paper value is $10,000 or $15,000? But hold on, it does matter, for he has to pay taxes on a higher valuation.

And now it seems that the dairymen and poultry and hog feeders are profiteers because they don't slaughter their cows and chickens to save grain and cut down the supply of dairy and poultry products, the best foods in the world. Incidentally, who is yelling the most right now about there being no butter and a milk shortage — farmers or city folks?

As for that statement about "beating the pulp out of OPA", the consumers who read Life magazine and other city publications should thank God

By E. R. Eastman

if OPA IS hamstrung, for we are fast coming to the place where a sufficient supply of food is far more important than a lower price.

The production of food or of any other commodity is as directly related to price as cause is to effect. How long would Life magazine stay in business if government permitted and encouraged its costs to rise and permitted no corresponding rise in its subscription or advertising rates? Why not put the responsibility for most of our food shortages and other economic troubles right squarely where it belongs — on the labor unions with their ruinous strikes, supported directly or indirectly by government, and on OPA, whose inefficiency and scandalous mismanagement have completely upset our whole eoonomic fabric.

The great city publications, like Life magazine, are not living up to their responsibility of constructive leadership when they stir up class hatred. What is most needed in this nation and in this world right now is better understanding. The cities will not get more food by calling the farmer greedy or a profiteer. He is doing his utmost to produce food in the face of great difficulties, and he is not to blame for the hopeless mess created by OPA, labor unions, and a war-torn world.

BANKRUPT FROM TAXES

A NEW HAMPSHIRE reader wonders how long it will take before the tax situation will drive many farmers off New Hampshire farms. To illustrate, our reader gives the details of his own tax bill. He says:

"We have 33 mature cows, assessed at $175 each, taxed at $4.00 per hundred, or $7.00 a cow, making a total of $231.00; 9 two-year-old heifers assessed at $100 each, at $4.00 a hundred, totaling $36.00. Our real estate, including a hundred acres and buildings, is assessed at $6,875, at $4.00 a hundred, totaling $275.00. This makes a total tax in the town in which we live of $542.00."

Our subscriber points out that the tax situation in his town is probably worse than average because the town has no industry and also because there are five one-room school houses, each supporting a teacher and other maintenance costs. Each school, he says, hires from one to two persons to transport children, and this alone runs into a large bill. He thinks a centralized school would help the tax situation.

Of course, the chief trouble here is the high tax on personal property. Think of the amount of milking that has to be done to pay a tax of $7 per cow!

Bad as it is, however, the State of New Hampshire has no monopoly on high taxes. The State of Maine has the reputation of having the highest farm real estate tax in the United States, having risen from 27 cents per acre in 1910 to 90 cents in 1945.

It seems strange that there are so few citizens and leaders who are thinking and doing anything about reducing the high cost of government. An economist pointed out recently that, as individuals, we are all bankrupt already, because we owe a public debt amounting to more than $8,000 per person.

FOR MORE RURAL LIFE SUNDAYS

IT IS HOPED that more churches than ever will organize Rural Life Sunday services this year. The date when most churches will celebrate this event is the fifth Sunday after Easter, May 26.

Rural Life Sunday is non-sectarian and is observed by churches of all faiths in both city and country. In fact, rural and city churches could well cooperate on joint services on Rural Life Sunday, for one of the great spiritual needs of this country is to have a better understanding between city and country folks.

The Federal Council of Churches, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York, sponsors Rural Life Sunday, and from this organization information, supplies and suggestions may be obtained. I am sure that all farm organization leaders will cooperate with the churches in this fine project, if they are asked to do so.

NO TIME TO BOTHER

OVER THE week-end I was working outdoors when I straightened myself to listen to a song sparrow burst forth into melody. For a fleeting moment I felt just like that bird. All of my problems vanished in my feeling of gladness that it was good just to be alive on a spring morning.

Then I thought of a farm neighbor that I knew when I was a boy. Where we lived, the sunsets were especially glorious. One summer evening I called this neighbor's attention to a flaming sunset, and he just grunted. Then I asked him if he had ever noticed them. I never forgot his reply:

"I'm too busy to bother with such things!"

In other words, my old neighbor was like a good many other folks that I have known since — too busy to be happy, for the ability to be happy is the ability to appreciate our loved ones, our friends, and the beautiful things of nature around us.

More than anyone else, the farmer and the farmer's wife have the opportunity for the happiness that comes from close association with nature and all its beauties. It is sad indeed that so many of us have "eyes to see and see not; ears to hear and hear not."

CONGRATULATIONS, CHARLES

THE HOST of friends of Charles M. Gardner will be interested to know that he retired on May 1 after 35 years as managing editor of the National Grange Monthly. As a long-time officer of the National Grange, an outstanding orator, and a lifetime editor in Grange work, Brother Gardner is known and loved in all of the thousands of communities where this great organization serves agriculture.

American Agriculturist extends greetings and all good wishes to William A. Ayres, who is succeeding Mr. Gardner as editor of the National Grange Monthly, and to Brother Gardner go our congratulations on his record for distinguished service and all of our good wishes for his future success and happiness.

FROM WHENCE DO THEY COME?

IN COMMON with thousands of other northeastern farms, we are plagued with too many stones on most of our fields. For more than a hundred years back I am sure that my predecessors on this farm have picked stones nearly every year. It would seem that we would get them cleaned up after a while, yet every time we plow, up come just as many as ever. Where do they all come from?

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

DR. JOHN M. THOMAS of Vermont, well-known farmer and educator and a Director of *American Agriculturist* Foundation, told me a story the other day about a couple of business men who were trying to find a macaroni factory in a small southern Pennsylvania city. Finally, they met a couple of good Pennsylvania Dutchmen and asked them where the macaroni factory was. The Dutchmen, after scratching their heads and looking puzzled for a time, said they didn't know where it was.

The business men walked on, but after a time they noticed that their Pennsylvania Dutch friends were following them, so they waited for them to catch up.

"Dot factory dot you vant," said one of the natives, "it iss the noodle factory dot you mean?"

"Yes, yes!" said one of the business men eagerly. "That's it. Noodle factory—macaroni factory—it's all the same. Where is it?"

The faces of the two Dutchmen brightened up perceptibly. Then one of them said:

"Vell, ve don't know where dot one is either!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 143 No. 10. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. Colby Bartlett, Associate Circulation Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

Coal Strike Causing Ruin

IN THE YEAR 64 A.D. Rome burned while the Emperor Nero fiddled. In this year A.D. 1946 the Unites States burns while the politicians fiddle.

Since the war's end we have been plagued and cursed by labor strikes without end, aided, abetted and supported by government bureaucrats. These strikes have held up reconversion, any return to real prosperity, and normal living.

To cap the climax of economic disaster, John L. Lewis on April 1, incited the coal miners to stop mining soft coal.

The soft coal strike, on top of the steel and other strikes, has already:

Browned-out many large cities, handicapping hundreds of thousands of city office workers by putting elevator service on reduced schedules;

Placed embargoes on freight and express shipments;

Drastically reduced railroad passenger service;

Stopped the manufacture of automobiles and tractors;

Further decreased the farmers' prospects of getting any farm equipment this year, thereby further endangering the food supply;

Decreased the already short supply of nitrogen fertilizers;

Curtailed the output of electricity for power and lighting;

Lastly — thrown hundreds of thousands of men out of work at a time when the one thing we need to prevent inflation and economic ruin is more production.

Meanwhile, what has the government done to stop the coal strike? Nothing! Absolutely nothing! Not only that, but the government, with its politicians acting as partisan sympathizers instead of as non-partisan umpires, has more than any other factor got us into this awful mess. The bureaucrats have been so busy trying to run your business and mine that they have utterly failed to do the job for which we elected them, that is to make and enforce laws that will control unscrupulous labor leaders.

The question now is, How long will the people of these United States stand for what is being done to them before they will rise and fight? If you think it is time to call a halt, if you think you have had enough, if you want to do your part to save your country from complete ruin, wire the President and your congressmen that it is time to stop fiddling and do the job for which they were elected.

E R Eastman

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

FARMING demands long-range planning. It takes two years to raise a dairy cow; five months to raise a laying pullet, and a year to raise most crops. But decisions can't wait. Made now, they affect farm returns next year or five years from now. And what will conditions be when the heifer begins to produce or when the crop is ready to be sold? No one knows!

The best a farmer can do is to get all possible facts, study them carefully, make his decision and hope he is right. On this page we try to give facts that will help, and we occasionally venture an opinion. **But remember that our opinions may be wrong. Act on them only if they sound sensible and if you are convinced that they are right.**

Here are a few predictions:

1. General Price Level Will Be Higher. Whether OPA is allowed to continue its ineffectual existence or is hamstrung by Congress, the price level will trend upward **for a time.** As long as it does, carry reasonable inventories of needed supplies. (Don't buy for speculation.) When OPA dies, or if your conscience lets you sell in the black market, it will pay to hold products rather than to sell at harvest. When this happens, expect rabid consumer resentment against farmers. **Remember that the prices of things you buy will be higher too.**

2. Another Depression is Coming. We don't know when it will come, but probably not for several years—maybe in five. Administration policy of approving strikes and higher wages before increased efficiency was demonstrated has set the stage for a depression. Now we are in for a merry-go-round with higher prices chasing higher wages, each gaining a temporary (*Continued on Page* 25)



Hot weather's hard on farm equipment

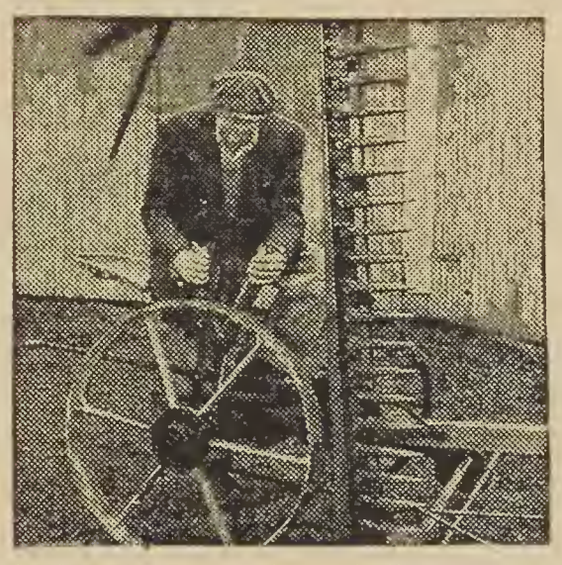
PUT IT IN SHAPE NOW FOR HOT, DUSTY WORK



IN SUMMER, chassis bearings of your farm truck need protection against heat, dust, and water as well as against friction.

Lubricate them now with Gulflex Chassis Lubricant (S-grade). This specialized lubricant won't wash out of bearings in the first rainstorm, or melt and run like butter when it's hot. It furnishes a tough, long-lasting protective film, helps seal out dust and dirt.

And don't forget to change the oil in the crankcase to summer-grade Gulflube, the motor oil that's Multi-sol processed to remove carbon-and-sludge-forming elements.



WHEREVER you have ball or roller bearings on farm machinery, lubricate them with Gulflex Wheel Bearing Grease. This specialized Gulf lubricant has unusual resistance to heat, deterioration, and breakdown. It's a tough, long-lasting grease made for hot and hard summer service in these bearings.



HEAVY summer work puts extra strain on your tractor's gears and drive bearings. With Gulf Transgear Lubricant E.P. in transmission and final drive, you'll know gears are protected by a tough, shock-resistant, lubricating film. This lubricant doesn't foam, either, when the going's fast and hot.

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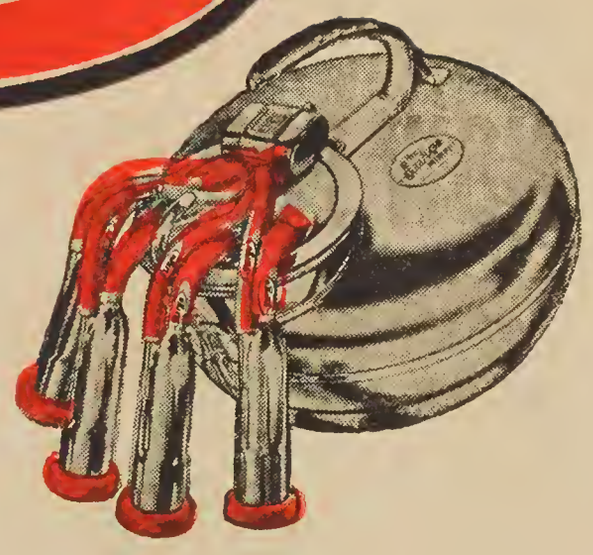
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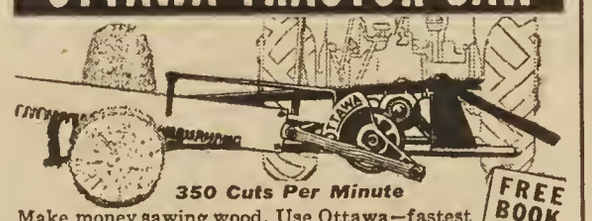
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Dairymen Demand $5.00 Milk on July 1

STARTING this week on Tuesday, May 14, at Utica, hearings on proposed amendments to the New York City Milk Order are being resumed. In anticipation of that event, representatives of more than 40,000 dairy farmers met in Utica on May 2 and decided to present demands "for well over $5.00 a hundred for milk, beginning July 1."

The men who produce the milk thoroughly understand the reasons for this demand. Consumers also should take the time and trouble to understand the situation; otherwise they are going to experience a milk shortage next fall that will make last fall's shortage look like a surplus. Dairymen want to supply the demand, but they must be able to get the supplies they need and a price for milk that will leave a reasonable profit!

Costs Have Doubled

A well-known authority on costs, L. C. Cunningham of the New York State College of Agriculture, reports that dairy farm costs have nearly doubled since the spring of 1940. Recent strikes will add to the cost of everything the dairyman buys, and new strikes are appearing on the horizon.

There has been little or no increase in the amount of farm help available. For the past four years, each spring has brought a farm wage increase of about $10.00 a month. This spring, the wages for inferior help are three times the 1940 wage level. Even so, farm wages are at a lower level than wages in industry.

Not the least of the farmer's prospective troubles is the critical feed shortage which will certainly have a bad effect on milk production for several months; and if drought hits the country, it may be even more serious next year. Competent authorities estimate that the average year-round cost of producing 100 pounds of milk in 1946 will be $4.30 in New York State; $5.32 in New Jersey, and $4.90 in Pennsylvania.

In the last issue on page 10, we reported some progress toward better milk prices. Some time ago the Department of Agriculture suspended the scheduled reduction of 25 cents a hundred in Class 1 milk for the month of April and it recently announced that this reduction would also be suspended for May and June and the Class 1 price stay at $3.70.

Conference Board Urges Increase

On May 1, the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations met at Ithaca and, after a thorough discussion of the situation, sent telegrams to President Truman, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson, Economic Stabilizer Director Chester Bowles, Price Administrator Paul Porter, Civilian Production Administration Head John Snyder, USDA Dairy Section Director Tom Stitts, Milk Administrator C. J. Blanford, and Edwin Hall, New York State member of the House Agricultural Committee. (The mere fact that it seemed necessary to send telegrams to so many people indicate that altogether too many people have their fingers in this milk price problem.)

In part, the telegram emphasized the fact that the recent government announcements to increase income to dairy farmers do not provide adequate increases. It stated: "In our opinion, the price of milk in this area should be increased at least $1 per hundredweight beginning immediately. Unrest on the part of dairymen is increasing. We request immediate action in raising dairy farmers' incomes to provide production incentive."

This demand by dairymen for higher prices is in no sense an attempt to profit from the present situation and get more money for milk than the facts warrant. Rather, it is a demand that the price of milk be increased to take into account the rapidly increasing costs of production which were brought about through no fault of milk producers.

Incidentally, every dairyman would do well to pause and consider what he would be getting for milk if dairymen were not organized! The more members an organization has, the more effective it can be. It is difficult to see how any dairyman can justify his failure to join forces with some organized group.

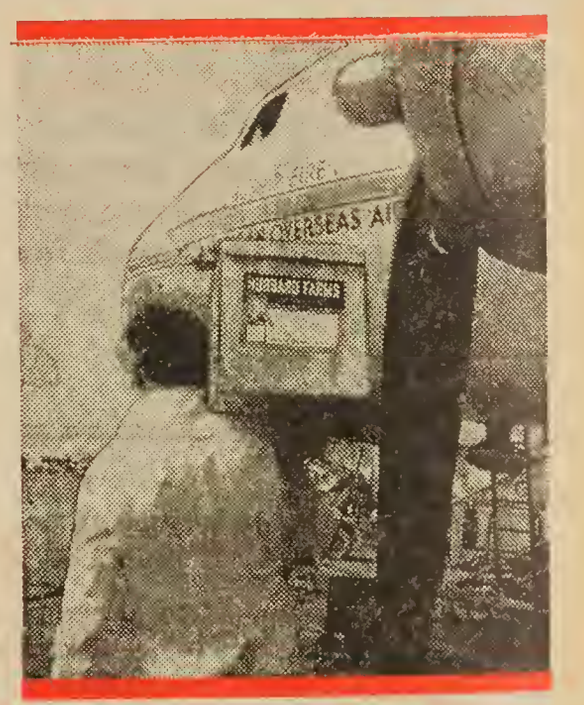
—A. A.—

HATCHING EGGS FLOWN TO HOLLAND

RE-ESTABLISHMENT of poultry blood lines for war-torn Holland was made possible, recently, when pedigreed hatching eggs, the first ever to leave Hubbard Hatcheries, made a record three-day trip from New England nests to incubators in the Netherlands.

Never before has Hubbard allowed pedigreed eggs to leave its farms for hatching elsewhere. But the need for replenishment of breeding stock in Holland was so great that this 26 year tradition was broken.

The New Hampshire strain, noted in this country for its vigor, livability, fast growth and heavy production of



eggs and meat, will be used by the Dutch as breeding flocks, and as such will eventually increase the output of eggs and meat.

Every effort was made to assure high hatchability when the gift eggs reached the Netherlands. As the hatching rate of chicks decreases daily after the first seven days, fertile eggs were collected as soon as they were laid. They were specially packed to avoid breakage and shipped to Boston from whence they were flown to New York.

At LaGuardia airport they were specially stored in an overseas plane to avoid uneven temperature. Three days from the time they left New Hampshire, they were received in Holland by J. Mantel, leading poultry breeder there. Mr. Mantel was official Dutch representative at the World Poultry Conference held just before America's entrance into the war.

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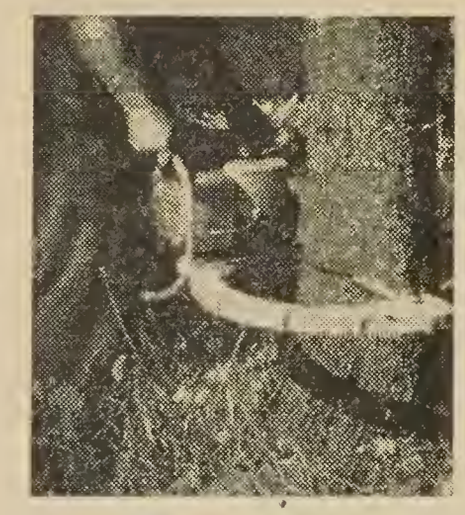
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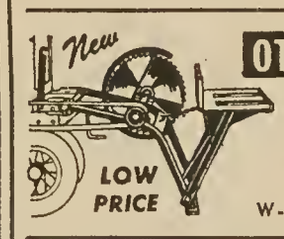
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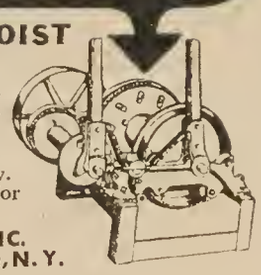
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THE SPEED SPRAYER IN EASTERN NEW YORK

By A. B. BURRELL *
Professor of Plant Pathology, Cornell University.

THE Speed Sprayer represents a bold departure from the conventional orchard spray machine. The spray mixture is introduced through 100 to 150 nozzles, at not over 70 pounds of pressure into a current of air. The pump is of the centrifugal type, with a capacity of about 250 gallons per minute. The liquid not going through the spray nozzles is forced out of several holes spaced along a pipe on the bottom of the 500 gallon tank, to provide agitation of the mixture. This hydraulic agitation replaces the usual shaft-and-paddle assembly.

A huge moving mass of air generated by a 4-blade wooden fan, carries the spray through the tree. The fan is directly driven by a gasoline engine of 110 horsepower. The air current is driven toward the rear and then is deflected sidewards and upwards by means of a series of metal plates, which can be tilted by the operator. All or certain groups of nozzles may be turned on and off from the tractor seat.

One Man Operation

The so-called "apple head" directs the air-stream and spray to one side only. The "peach head" is for smaller trees and sprays both ways from the machine at once. The Speed Sprayers come mounted on a single axle with either dual wheels or single large wheels, or with 2 axles and 4 tandem wheels. Usually one man drives the tractor and operates the Speed Sprayer, while another hauls water or spray mixture in a refiller tank. Another model of the Speed Sprayer, larger than the one described, has been produced in limited numbers. Along the Atlantic Seaboard about 680 of these machines have been sold to growers of apples, peaches and cherries. These machines sell for well over $3,000, and if a good refiller tank is included, the cost is about $4,000.

To find out how these machines were operating, I sent a questionnaire to 14 owners in eastern New York, and received 12 replies. The men differed some in their reports on coverage of tree-tops but all agreed that coverage of foliage and fruit on the inside of the trees was especially good.

Saves Labor

In reply to the question as to the acreage heavily sprayed in ten hours, the answers varied from "close to 50 acres" to "15 acres, 35 trees per acre, 30 gallons per tree". The average rate of spraying is 1,250 gallons per hour, and ranges from 950 to 1,750.

All reported a saving of manpower, the commonest reply being that only half as much labor was used.

Three men replied that the performance of the machine justified its cost; three said "yes", with qualifications; three "possibly"; two answered "no"; and one did not answer. Opinions on acreage required for efficient operation varied greatly. One man said that a grower should consider a Speed Sprayer with as few as 20 acres of mature orchard, where help is scarce; two said that the minimum should be 50; three said between 50 and 100; three said 100; one, from 150 to 200; one said 200 or more.

It occurs to me that there may be a possibility of using this Speed Sprayer on a custom or cooperative basis.

Comments on the questionnaire, as well as those made to me verbally, seem to warrant the following conclusions. Owners generally felt that: (1) Speed Sprayers assist greatly when farm help is scarce and inexperienced; (2) the fundamental principles involved in the sprayer will be permanently valuable; (3) the Speed Sprayer requires an operator with excellent judgment; (4) mechanical improvements are needed; (5) the machine can be used efficiently only on rather large acreages with trees spaced closely enough to permit continuous spraying.

In conclusion, it should be pointed out that the Speed Sprayer is not the first sprayer to utilize a current of air to carry the spray into the tree; a prominent predecessor was the "Liquiduster", which, however, worked on



the principle of moving a small volume at high velocity, rather than a large volume.

In the years to come, the Speed Sprayer will face stiff competition. At least one smaller and cheaper "air-blast" sprayer is on the market and others may appear. High pressure machines still are highly regarded by most growers and doubtless will be improved. The combination of a high pressure sprayer with a vertical boom equipped with moveable, adjustable nozzles, is believed by some to be more promising than the Speed Sprayer.

Dust Has Possibilities

Dusting may receive new impetus from the discovery of more potent insecticides and fungicides. Large volume dusting machines, either with or without supplementary liquid to bring about greater deposit and adherence of the dust, may prove desirable. Power atomizers or mist-blowing machines distributing concentrated contact insecticides are being tested against certain pests.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Dr. Burrell also owns and operates a one hundred acre apple orchard at Peru, New York, so he knows spraying from the grower's point of view.)



"You've got to let them stay. I sold tickets!"

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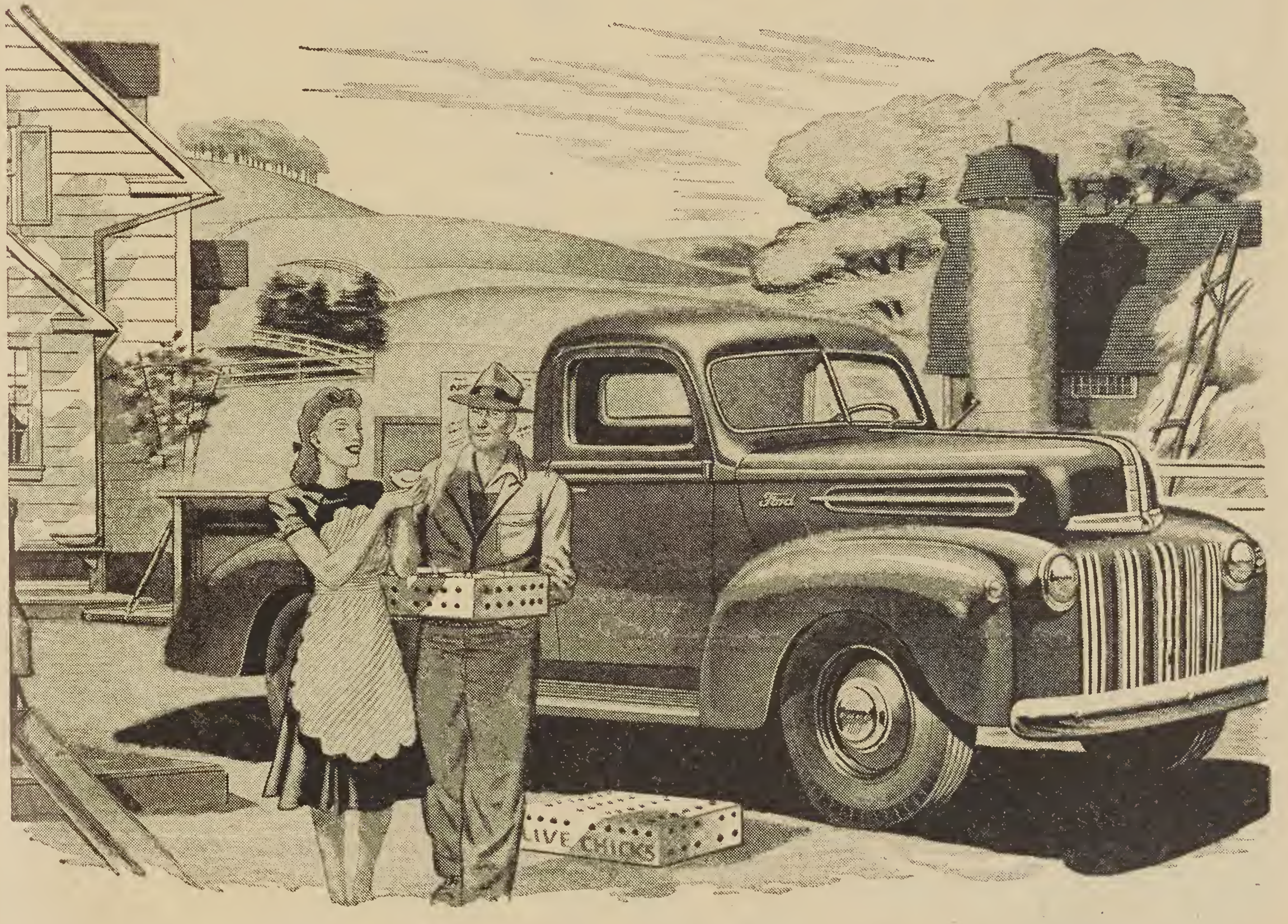
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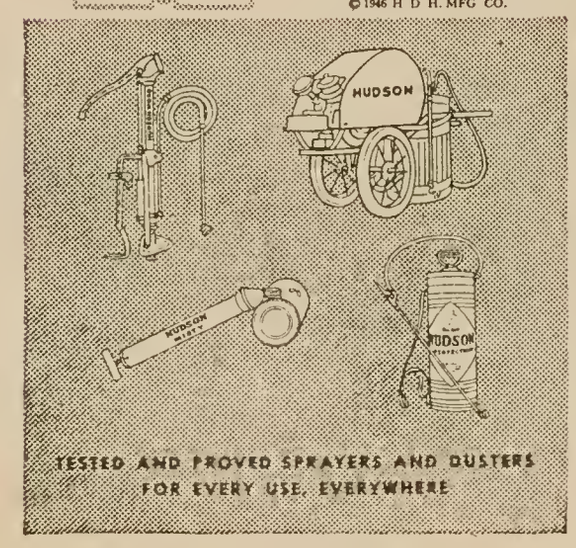
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Controlling Diseases of Raspberries

By George L. Slate

RASPBERRIES are subject to several diseases which may or may not be serious, depending on the control measures practiced and on the surroundings. Virus diseases, of which there are several, are the principal cause of grief in raspberry growing. In the past, when these diseases were not understood, they took a heavy toll of raspberry fields and many of the older varieties gradually became completely infected with these diseases, or "ran out." New varieties replaced them until in turn they also "ran out." In spite of these troubles, raspberry growing persisted for many years.

Mosaic, of which there are two types —green mottle mosaic and yellow mosaic—are the important virus diseases of raspberries in New York. In some areas, the streak diseases, also of a virus nature, are important troubles of black raspberries.

Mosaic causes a characteristic mottling and distortion of the foliage and stunting of the plant, the weakening effect varying with the variety. The berries are small, crumbly and of poor quality. Red raspberry plants often live indefinitely in a weakened condition, but black raspberry plants usually die out. The plants never recover and spraying is of no avail in controlling the disease.

Only healthy virus-free plants should be set. The state nursery inspectors inspect and certify all plantings having less than 2 per cent mosaic on the first inspection and apparently free from disease on the second inspection. If only inspected plants are set, the planting is off to a good start. However, the surroundings must be healthy or the new planting will soon become diseased. No run-out raspberry plantings should be within several hundred feet. The Columbian purple raspberry is completely infected with mosaic, and should be kept away from any planting that is being protected from mosaic. Wild red raspberries on waste land or in a fence row often have mosaic which spreads to the cultivated plants nearby. These should be grubbed out, or if they are numerous, they may be sprayed with a weed-killer. During the first summer, the newly-set planting should be inspected and any plants showing mosaic removed.

There are now several varieties of red raspberries which rarely take mosaic. Newburg is the best known of these. In central and western New York it becomes infected slowly, but in the Hudson Valley it takes mosaic more rapidly. Milton, a new sort, rarely takes mosaic even in the Hudson Valley, where the rate of spread is very rapid. Marcy, less hardy than the others, and Indian Summer, a fall-bearing variety, also escape infection. All black raspberries take mosaic quickly. Sodus purple raspberry is equally susceptible. Marion is thought to be less susceptible, but not immune.

—A. A.—

STRAWBERRY HINTS

Strawberries may be grown successfully in every county in the Northeast. They thrive on a rather wide range of soils, but prefer a sandy or gravelly loam, well-drained and retentive of moisture. Any good garden soil can be made to produce a satisfactory crop of strawberries. The soil should be in a good state of fertility before the plants are set. Barnyard or poultry manure is ideal for growing strawberry plants. The manure should be plowed or spaded under. If such material is not available, a complete fertilizer such as a 7-7-7 may be raked or harrowed into the soil after plowing or spading. It is always advisable to prepare for the new strawberry planting a year in advance. Where a soil lacks fertility, one season may well be taken in growing one or more liberally fertilized cover crops to plow under.

—A. A.—

MAKES DANDELIONS PAY

NOT MANY farmers deliberately grow dandelions — but Warren W. Porter of the Town of West Springfield, Conn., does, and from a ¾ acre patch sold 350 bushels this year at $1.25 to $1.50 a bushel!

Dandelions are a small part of his truck farm operations. From his two planthouses, several cold frames and seed beds, he transplanted close to 100,000 plants this year to his 21 acres of Connecticut River valley land.

Warren is a charter member of the Hampden County Young Farmers' Club and much of his success is attributed by fellow members to his marketing methods, which include an appreciation of the importance of washing, grading and packaging. He is president of the 75-member Springfield Co-operative Farmers' Market, Inc., and sells most of his crop from his market stall.



Setting out one of 25,000 lettuce plants — Dad helping.

A good mechanic, he increases profit by cutting costs when for a few dollars he rigs an efficient carrot washer or builds his own trailer. It's amazing how many plants he and his wife can set out in a day on their twin-seat planter pulled by a tractor driven by his dad. He uses Eastern States 5-10-10 fertilizer in large quantities and supplements it with Chilean Nitrate of Soda to push leaf crops. Efficient methods and land improvement measures are essential on land that produces several crops a year—he has had as many as five crops of radishes on the same land in one year.

In case you're interested in those dandelions—he plants the seeds about July 10 for the next year, cuts early in the spring (about April 10) and immediately plows up the roots.—*A.J.H.*



"The car was standin' in front of the cemetery, so naturally I thought the owner was dead!"

—A. A.—

NEW GARDEN BULLETIN

One of the best home garden bulletins we have seen is "THE VEGETABLE GARDEN", Extension Bulletin 696 from the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. It is just off the press. The authors are A. J. Pratt, R. W. Leiby, Charles Chupp and R. D. Sweet.

The home garden bulletins keep getting better and better as experience is gained both in gardening and in presenting material in clear-cut, concise, usable form. This is about the fifth or sixth distinct home garden bulletin from Cornell and is definitely the best. The specific information is there and the pictures are numerous and designed really to tell their story. Disease and insect control and concise sections on each of the crops are included; also, tables giving quantities of seed to order, varieties, spacings, yields to be expected, and time for planting.—*P. Work.*

—A. A.—

BETTER CABBAGE YIELDS

The time of transplanting has a marked effect on the yield of Danish cabbage. Tests have shown that plants set between June 20 and 30 average to yield 25% more than those set out two weeks later. Of course, planting too early may result in considerable cracking of the heads before the weather is cool enough to put them into storage.

Another factor that influences the yield per acre is the spacing of plants. For most Danish cabbage, rows 3 ft. apart with plants 18 inches apart in the row give good results, although on fertile land that retains moisture a little closer spacing gives a slightly better tonnage.

—A. A.—

GROWS SOYBEANS FOR PROTEIN

For the past three years John Lobotsky of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., has grown all the feed for his 19 cows and heifers. Here's how he grew his high protein supplement:

Five to six acres of soy beans, yielding between 100 and 150 bushels, did the trick. Varieties of soy beans grown were Bansei and Lincoln. John applied 300 pounds of superphosphate per acre and used 2½ bushels of seed for Bansei and from 1¾ to 2 bushels of seed for Lincoln. He says that any soil that will produce a good crop of oats will grow from 20 to 30 bushels of beans per acre.

To control weeds, he harrowed the beans with a spike-tooth harrow in the afternoon. That is the best time because the plants are slightly wilted and the harrow does not break so many of them. The beans were harvested with a grain binder.

Mr. Lobotsky finds also that soy beans leave a field in good condition. He can fit the ground for wheat following soy beans by using a disk harrow. Winter grains do better on a firm seedbed and the nitrogen stored by the beans can be used to advantage by the wheat.

—A. A.—

Scab-Proof Cuke—New variety of scab resistant cucumber originating at Maine Agricultural Experiment Station has turned out well this season in many Mass. try-outs. Stock at present is known as No. 7642. Seed can be had upon application to Maine Experiment Station at Orono, Maine.—*W. E. P.*

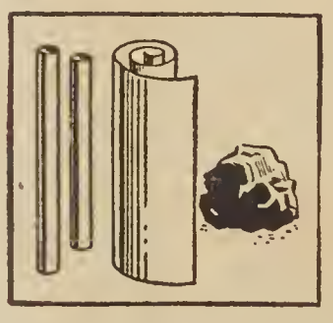
Our dealers join us in making this frank report to

THE FARMERS OF AMERICA

INTERNATIONAL Harvester is getting back into production with all possible speed. Extra shifts are being employed wherever conditions permit, to try to overcome the production losses of the recent strike. Everything is being done to get parts and machines to you.

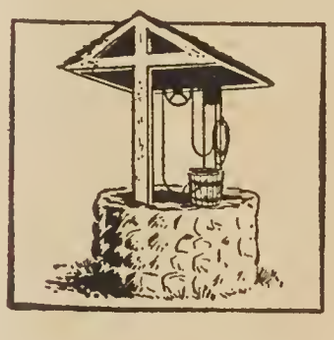
While we and our dealers would like to tell you that this means an immediate end to the shortage of service parts and machines, it is more accurate to say that it means the beginning of the end of it. If illness or bad weather delays you seriously in the Spring, you know how much it throws you off your schedule. The strike has thrown our schedules off balance, too. There are many "chores" we must do before new machines reach you.

Material shortages



The preliminary chores of getting our plants back into shape for full production are finished. But disturbances in other industries and resulting material shortages may affect our plans. Light gauge steel sheets, brass and copper, fractional horse power motors, and many other items are all very short. *The coal situation may also prove serious—we hope not.*

Refilling the well

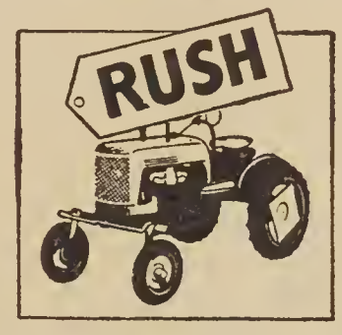


Both our dealers and our branches have run dry on parts and new machines. So the biggest chore is to get their working stocks back to normal. It will take time to fill the pipeline to dealers—just as it takes time for you to refill a well or cistern after it has run dry.

Stock and display rooms of our dealers represent not one, but ten thousand reservoirs which must be refilled. The most heroic production efforts will mean that your local dealer can expect only a small number of parts and machines at a time. Since we must play fair with all our customers, there will be a sprinkle of parts and machines all over the country—not a downpour in any one section.

You will be glad to know that *all repair parts production schedules are far beyond normal.*

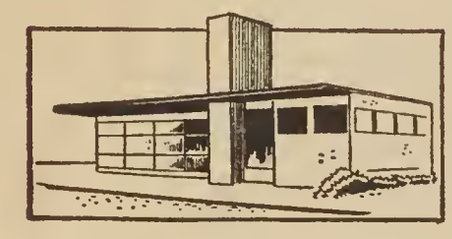
No hoarding



You may be sure that every machine will be shipped to dealers as soon as completed. *We do not and will not hold machines off the market.*

At the start of the strike we had on hand at all our factories and branches just 837 tractors of all kinds—less than two days' production—and 405 of these were not completed. Many of those on hand had one or more important parts missing—principally radiator cores. Most of the rest represented the normal daily "float" between the end of the assembly line and the shipping platform. Naturally no tractors were made during the strike.

What dealers may have for you



We can report to you that our current production on TRACTORS is good and we are shipping at a normal rate. Even so, there will not be enough to go around. The situation on PLOWS and DISK HARROWS is reasonably good. On COMBINES, MOWERS, HAY RAKES, ONE-MAN HAY BALERS, CORN PICKERS and many other items, our schedules have been seriously disrupted. We must in fairness say that many of our customers are likely to be disappointed on delivery of these machines. On MILKING MACHINES, STATIONARY ENGINES, and some other small units we are hopeful of making practically normal delivery.

We know you will understand the reasons why your dealer cannot fill your orders overnight. He would like to give you the kind of delivery on machines you would like to get, but his situation is a difficult one and not of his own making. He is doing the best he can.

No cutting corners on quality



There is one thing you can be absolutely certain about: *We will NOT cut corners on quality in order to increase production in this emergency.* For years we have said: "QUALITY IS THE FOUNDATION OF OUR BUSINESS." Today we say it—and mean it—as much as ever.

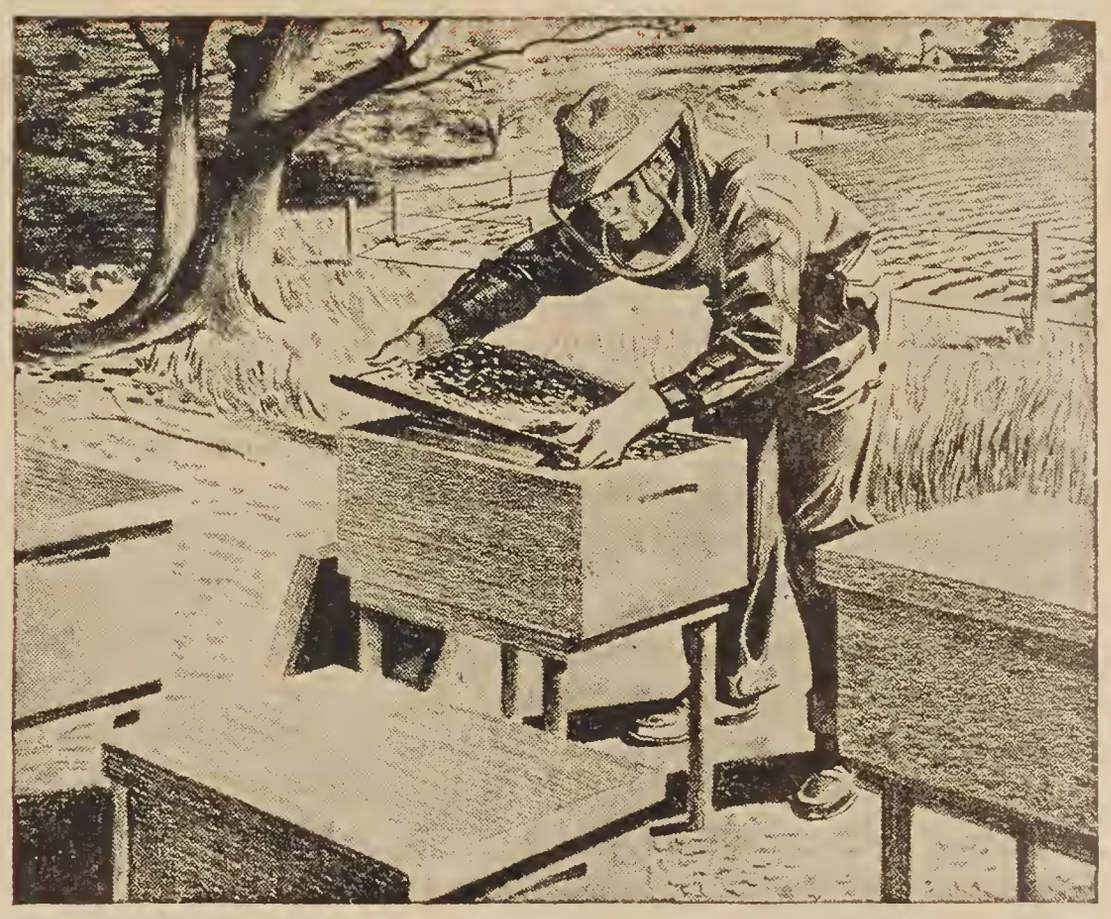
We know you need new machines—and need them badly. But we believe it will pay you to wait just a little while longer if you cannot get all you want immediately. By waiting you can be sure your new equipment will have the quality so rightly associated with INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER for so many years.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

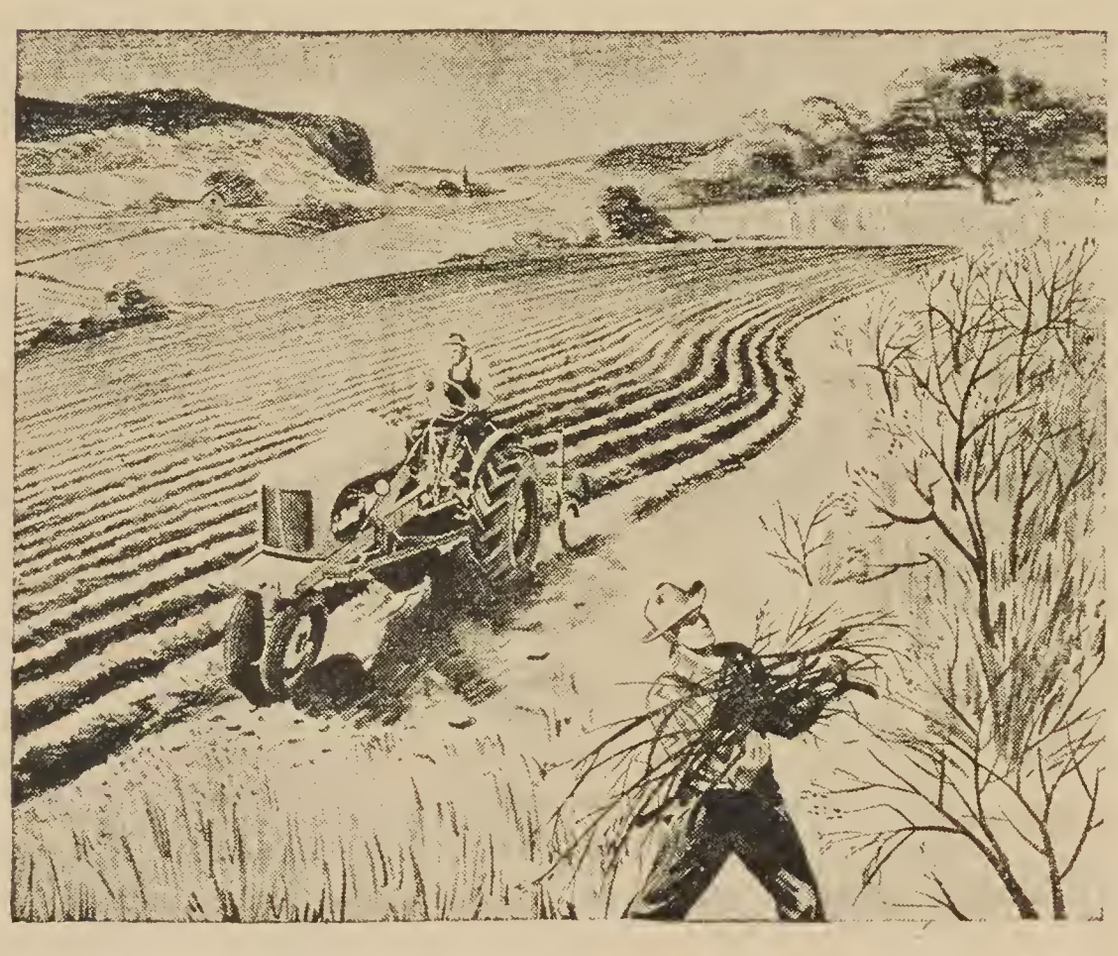
Knacks that Make Farming Pay



A little paint is especially important now that new building materials are scarce. Pays off in the long run . . . just as Veedol Tractor Oil pays off with a *full 150-hours* of service.



Honey, plus! The farmer who keeps bees collects not only honey and beeswax, but extra big yields of fruit, vegetables, legumes and other cash crops that thrive on bee-pollination.



It's money in your pocket to clear brush from land that could be productive. Money in your pocket, too, when you switch from 60, 70-hour tractor oil to 150-Hour Veedol.



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- SAVES FUEL by reducing power blow-by
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- SAVES TRACTORS — assures long, economical service

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY

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The Question Box

Are hollow potatoes all right to plant for seed?

I have never heard any evidence that hollowness in potatoes is hereditary. It appears to be connected with variations in the moisture content of soils, which in turn cause variations in the rate of growth in the tuber. I would not hesitate to use these for seed.—*H.C.*

* * *

Where can I get some information for treating fence posts so that they will last longer?

There are a number of methods for treating fence posts. One is to use a commercial compound containing copper, which can be applied to the post with a brush. Also, there are a number of chemicals that you can use to treat posts by soaking the butts when they are first cut. Among these are chromated zinc chloride and copper sulphate. The chromated zinc chloride is the most expensive, but lasts longest and is less corrosive to wire and staples than copper sulphate.

You can get a pamphlet that gives information on this subject by writing to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., and asking for 'Longer Life for Poles and Posts" (AIS-36). More extensive information is found in Farmers' Bulletin 744, "The Preservative Treatment of Farm Timbers", which may be obtained from the same address.

* * *

How late can beans be planted in western New York? What is the best fertilizer to use?

Planting beans in western New York before June 1 is not recommended, and between June 5 and 15 usually gives the best yield.

Fertilizer recommendations are from 200 to 400 lbs. of a complete fertilizer. On heavier soils, a 4-12-4 or a 3-12-6 are good, while on sandy soils a 4-8-8 or fertilizers with a similar ratio are advised. Fertilizers should not be allowed to touch the seed. Modern bean planters are arranged so that the fertilizer is placed in bands on each side of the row.

* * *

What is the difference between common spinach and New Zealand spinach?

The two plants are not related in any way. Common spinach does not stand hot weather and has to be grown early in the season. On the other hand, New Zealand spinach *does* stand hot weather and makes an acceptable crop for greens even i- not quite so good as common spinach. By keeping it cut, a short row of New Zealand spinach will provide greens for a good-sized family. Personally, I will take beet greens in preference to either one.

* * * —*H. C.*

How much seed should be used where soybeans are grown for an emergency hay crop?

The seeding rate is from 1½ to 2 bushels an acre when they are drilled solid.

* * *

We all know that peas are a cool weather crop. Is it possible to plant them in the summer and get a crop in the fall?

It is possible but not very practical. A couple of friends told me that they have tried it and that they get a small crop about every other year. With the increase in quick freezing, it is even less profitable than formerly, because now you can grow the peas when they grow best and by freezing them you can eat them any time you want to.

* * * —*H. C.*

Do you think that there will be a big increase in the growing of corn for grain this year?

That is a matter of opinion but there will probably be some increase. If we should get a bad growing season in the West, grain will certainly be at a premium. Even with the present food shortage, there seems to be some increase in the growing of corn for grain. This trend is likely to grow as corn pickers become more common.

* * *

What is a good fertilizer for buckwheat, and when should it be planted?

Where buckwheat is grown in rotation with other crops which receive manure, superphosphate at the rate of 150 lbs. to the acre gives good results. Where the ground is less fertile, it will probably pay to put on the same application of any common fertilizer such as a 5-10-5.

You can figure the latest safe planting date for buckwheat by looking up the average date of the first killing frost in your area and figuring back 11 to 12 weeks.

* * *

What is the material that can be used to treat seed potatoes where the potatoes can be dipped and do not have to stand in the solution?

This material is yellow oxide of mercury. The potatoes can be treated after cutting, but it is a little better to treat them before they are cut. Commercial growers use wire baskets, dip the potatoes into the solution, and then put them on a drain board so that the solution drains back into a tub. One pound of yellow oxide of mercury is used to each 30 gallons of water. The mixture does not lose strength, but the yellow oxide does settle, so the mixture has to be thoroughly stirred.

* * *

Speaking of "fast milking", how much time should be taken to milk a cow properly? How much time should be taken for stripping?

Some actual figures taken on a number of farms showed that the milking machine was left on cows an average of 6.3 minutes. A close study showed that cows can be trained to milk in 5 minutes or less and that some cows can be trained to milk in 3 minutes.

It was found also that some men were stripping cows from one minute to 2 minutes, but that from 10 to 20 seconds was all that was needed.

* * *

How much surface will a gallon of whitewash cover?

It depends somewhat on the type of surface. The average figure is about 225 sq. ft. on wood, or about 180 sq. ft. on brick.



The sale of Buddy Poppies has come to be accepted as appropriate for Decoration Day. Be sure to buy yours!

TO IMPROVE HAY AND ENSILAGE YOU "PASS the SALT"



BETTER HEALTH, more productivity . . . that's what *salt* means to livestock. "White gold," many farmers call it, for its benefits to them are many.

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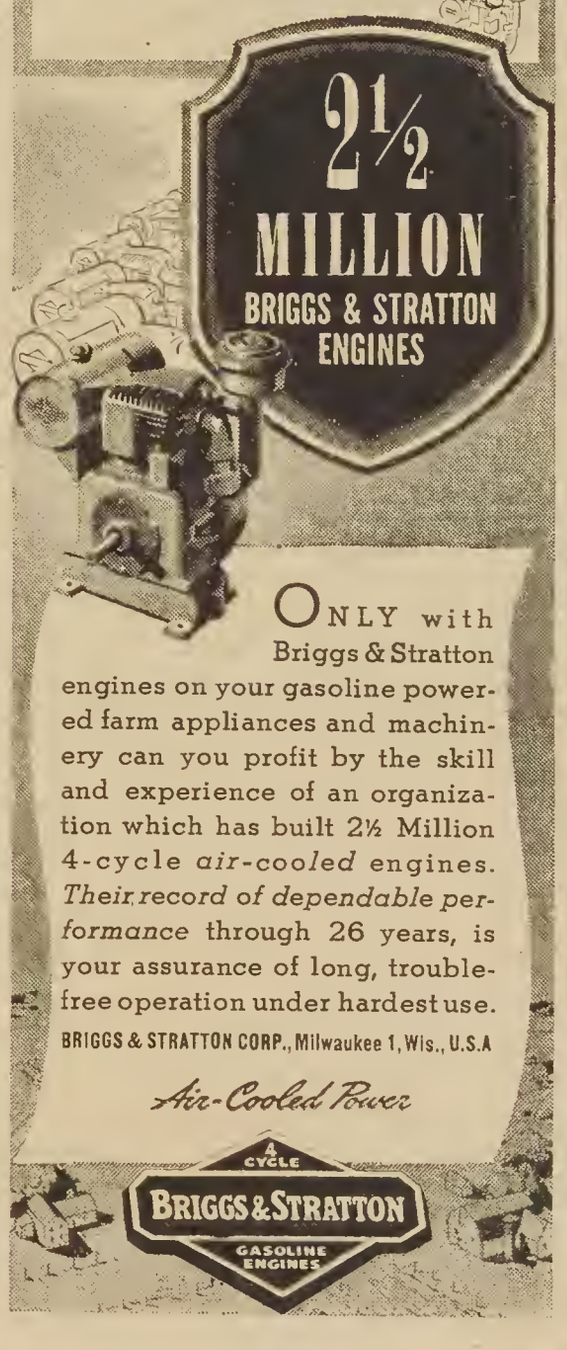
Then, too . . . salting hay and ensilage provides a convenient way of supplying part of the vitally needed salt requirements of your livestock . . . to make sure they are getting *enough* salt.

To salt hay properly, use 10 to 20 pounds of Sterling Granulated Salt per ton of hay when putting it into the mow. For leguminous ensilage, use 10 to 15 pounds of Sterling Salt, spreading it over the crop as it is being fed to the cutter.

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS.
WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.
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Pedigreed White Leghorn Cockerels
FROM OUR FINEST MATINGS. HALF AND FULL GROWN. WE ARE RAISING 500 TO SELL BETWEEN NOW AND DECEMBER 1st.
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PARMENTER REDS—DRYDEN ROCKS—CROSSES
Our 30th year.
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Cornell 29-3, 34-53 and 35-5 Certified Hybrid Seed Corn: Vicland Oats, Whipple's Yellow Sweet Corn. Write us for additional information.
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SEED POTATOES: Certified Irish Cobbler,
A's and B's, Warba, Chippewa, A's and B's (pickouts), Sebago, Katahdin, Sequoia, Russett Rural.
Also Selected Irish Cobbler, A's and B's.
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TRUCKLOADS OR BUSHELS. BEST VARIETIES.
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Established 1889.

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For Sale: Baled Hay and Straw.
All grades. Will deliver by truck or ship by rail. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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HAY SHIPPERS.
CANASTOTA, NEW YORK

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LOCUST POSTS
IN LARGE QUANTITIES—DELIVERED ANYWHERE.
WRITE V. EVELAND,
54 Franklin St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

FOR SALE: JOHN DEERE 22"x36" THRESHER with self-feeder, windstacker, register, bagger. On rubber tires. In perfect condition. Reasonable. 1939 model.
STEVE VARGA GRIGGSTOWN RD., R.D. 1, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY.
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ARTHUR V. LEY
LaPlata, Maryland

FOR SALE: One man-power CHAIN SAW.
Carlton Loomis, Bainbridge, N. Y.

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FRUIT FARM FOR SALE
On Beautiful Seneca Lake at Caywood, New York, consisting of 48 acres of Grapes, 8 acres of Peaches, 53 acres of Alfalfa. Wheat, Red Clover in addition to waste land. 3 Barns, 2 houses. All for $13,500.
ALSO, DAIRY FARM OF 150 ACRES.
Good farm buildings, cow stables with new milk house. On improved road ½ mi. south of the village of Ovid. $12,000.
If interested write for further particulars to
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FOR SALE: 150 Acre Level Farm
between Elmira and Corning, New York, on macadam road. Easily worked with tractor, good pastures, water in house and barn, electricity, 8-room house, bath, furnace. Near school. Cows if desired. $7,000. Write BOX 514-C, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

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WANTED: MARRIED MEN
FOR GENERAL FARM WORK.
Good living conditions, good wages, plus privileges. Year 'round jobs. Apply
Good Hope Farm, OLD CHATHAM, N. Y. Telephone 5308

WOULD YOU CARE TO LIVE NEAR NEW YORK CITY? WANTED—girl or woman for general housework. 2 adults, 2 children, 6 room house. Salary $110 per month. If interested write
Mrs. Paul Wasmer, 350 Raymond Street, Rockville Centre, Long Island, N. Y.

RABBITS

PEDIGREED NEW ZEALAND WHITE
juniors and intermediates with good type, bone and fur. All from registered parents. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Write Lone Acre Rabbitry,
STAR ROUTE, SIDNEY, N. Y.

TIME WELL SPENT
Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad", be sure to mention the name of
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



By J. F. "DOC" ROBERTS

WE ALL know that we are doing and will continue to do our best to help feed the starving people of the world, in spite of the fact that the situation is being presented to us as if it just now came upon us.

Every farmer knew over a year ago that greater production was necessary and that fewer restrictions on farm production were necessary; and surely everyone knew the food situation in Europe over two years ago. But food bungling and restrictions and mistakes continued, and now the government planners have a perfect alibi. Eating will be a problem for us, but the blame will all be side-stepped as our "contribution to the starving."

Killing quotas— the thing that brought about so much of our meat being "prepared" behind the barn or under an apple tree—have been brought back to relieve the meat shortage. Can you imagine making meat more plentiful by limiting packers in the percentage of animals they kill? Custom killing is also being prohibited. These two things will practically close every legitimate small packer that we have left.

If you are getting sick of this stuff, so am I. Right now a letter to your Senator in Washington could stop it all. Probably it won't, but it could. Try it.

Speaking of black markets— and who isn't?—what about the corn and wheat "bonus" of 30c a bushel the Government is paying on its purchases? You and I have to buy or sell at the old ceilings or go to jail; but they can buy, or you can sell to them, for 30c over their ceiling price. How do they think the livestock man can keep even his breeding stock when he has to compete against such tactics when he goes out to buy grain?

Things looked better when the "House" got through voting on the O.P.A. extension bill, but judging from all the O.P.A. propaganda since then via radio, press, etc., I am doubtful if the Senate will have the stuff to carry on. I wonder who pays for all that expensive O.P.A. propaganda? Surely they don't produce anything so they could pay for it themselves. It must be that WE do. The O.P.A. and subsidies have got to go eventually. Why not now, if we are ever to be free men again?

With our grasses coming on and soon going to waste, there is nothing that I can recommend to you to buy right now to use this grass, unless it is something very light and young which will gain in weight enough to warrant its high price. Anything mature is just too high to take a speculative chance on. If you want them for your own use or to breed and keep, perhaps O. K.

—A. A.—

NEW YORK PLANS GREAT JERSEY SALE

The New York Jersey Cattle Club has just announced plans to hold its greatest consignment sale. This will be held June 1st at the farm of John Luchsinger at Syracuse, one of the great Jersey breeding establishments in the United States.

This announcement is of considerable importance since the New York sales have been for several years something for other consignment sales to shoot at. They draw from some of the greatest herds in the country such as Loch Lee, Meridale, Moordenier Hills, Randleigh, Silver Spring Farm, and the Sisson herd, the Roberts herd and a host of smaller but equally good herds.

This year the New York breeders intend to keep going forward by putting in top notch animals of good type and production and young and extremely well bred. Each animal is rigidly inspected before being accepted by one of the best judges of Jersey cows in the land. Unless they meet this inspection they are rejected. The cattle this year are being selected by the AJCC fieldman, Forrest Fansher. He knows cows—has milked them to make great records—has fitted and shown animals to win the grand championships at the greatest of all shows, The National Dairy Show.

Along with production, breeding, and type the New York breeders have always insisted on rigid health requirements. Each animal must have passed a negative test for Bangs just previous to the sale, must be from a TB accredited herd, and pass a mastitis examination. This year in addition every animal will be immunized for shipping fever before going to Syracuse. Thus buyers may buy with full confidence.

The officers in charge of the sale are: President, Harry Andrews of Waterloo, and Secretary Ira G. Payne of East Schodack. Col. Glen Weikert of Ohio will sell and the sales manager is George H. Ricker of Groton, Vt.

3rd ANNUAL
Northern New England
ABERDEEN-ANGUS
BREEDERS' SALE
"NEW ENGLAND BEEF"
SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1946
ROCHESTER, N. H.
40 FOUNDATION FEMALES
5 HERD BULLS.
For Sale Catalog, write
Lowell E. Walters, *Secretary,*
Massachusetts State College,
AMHERST, MASSACHUSETTS

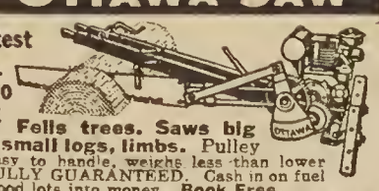
NEW YORK STATE
Beef Cattle Sale
Palmyra Fair Grounds, Palmyra, N. Y.
SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1946
Weighing and grading 10 A. M. Sale 1 P. M.
All animals selected by experts.
ANGUS—Grade and Registered—HEREFORDS
FEEDER CALVES, COWS, BRED HEIFERS, HEIFERS, BULLS.
Feeder calves will be sold by the pound.
Breeding Animals T.B. and Blood Tested.
E. J. KEANE, *Credit Manager,*
Merchants' National Bank & Trust Company, Syracuse, N. Y.
G. H. WILCOX, *Auctioneer,* BERGEN, N. Y.

HORSES and PONIES
Farm chunks 1200 to 1550, drafters 1600 to 2400 pounds; singles or matched pairs, true, dependable workers. All-purpose riding and driving horses for general use; fancy three-gaited and five-gaited pleasure and show horses. Arabian-Indian cow-ponies neck-rein broke for hard use; golden Palominos stylish parade horses. Saddle and Harness large ponies Hackneys and Welsh; large medium and midget Shetlands improved modern type, solid colors and beautifully spotted; shipped singly in crates by express. How old are children you want pony for? Western saddles and bridles all sizes. Wholesale Prices.
Your Entire Satisfaction Fully Guaranteed.

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HELPFUL HORSE TONIC
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SILOS
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Protect yourself.
Call (Cobleskill 15) or write, stating size desired.
HARDER SILO COMPANY, Inc.
Box A, COBLESKILL, N. Y.

REGISTERED JERSEYS
NEW YORK JERSEY CLUB'S ANNUAL SALE
SATURDAY, JUNE 1st, 1946
AT JOHN LUCHSINGER'S FARM AT SYRACUSE, N. Y.
54 HEAD OF REGISTERED JERSEYS
From the Top Herds of N. Y.
These cattle were carefully selected by Forrest Fansher, A.J.C.C. Fieldman, and include 16 classified VERY GOOD and with production records as high as 680 lbs. fat. T.B. and Bangs tested and vaccinated for shipping fever.
The offering includes daughters of such nationally famous sires as the Excellent Marie's Boy; the Superior Sire, Imp. Wonderful King; the Gold Medal, D. J. Lassie's Victor; Imp. Gold Digger; the Sup. Sire, Oxford Moor Dreamer; the Tested Sires, Smilax Beau and Sybil's Stafford Duke and Lilac Remus Cyclone.
All are cows that could not be bought at private sale but made available only to promote the breed by such great breeders as Edmond Butler, Ira Payne, Wm. R. Kennan, John Luchsinger, Meridale Farms and others.
Catalogs on application from
GEORGE H. RICKER,
Sales Manager, GROTON, VT.

Jersey Bull Calves
BACKED BY 27 YEARS BREEDING.
"Not How Many But How Good."
15 years Herd Testing, ave. 463 lbs. fat. The breeds highest award, Constructive Breeder, was received for 8th Consecutive year (1945) on basis of 504 lbs. fat, Classification ave. 88.7. Have qualified for Gold Star Herd award each year since it was established. Herd handled in a practical way—no unnatural pampering or feeding. Only top bull calves from proven ancestry offered for breeders. Satisfaction guaranteed upon receipt of any calf we ship.
Also Berkshire fall gilts and spring pigs sired by the 1944 Eastern Grand Champion out of proven brood sows.
MOORDENIER HILLS
IRA G. & JUDSON F. PAYNE,
EAST SCHODACK, NEW YORK

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Read the records of dairy production — Holsteins lead in every official age class for the production of milk and butter fat by registered cows. You owe it to yourself to study the Holstein cow as a profit producer for your farm.

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PLAN TO ATTEND THE
Milking Shorthorn Sale
GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS,
MAY 25, 1946
For catalogs, when ready, write
C. L. CLEVENGER, WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

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The Guernsey Breed and Brand Program offers greater income for you through steady sales of animals and premium market for GOLDEN GUERNSEY Milk. Send for FREE booklet outlining the Guernsey proposition. It will pay you profits!
THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB
610 Grove Street, Peterborough, New Hampshire

DO NOT WASTE YOUR HAY AND ENSILAGE on poor low producing cows. Go through your herd and get rid of the boarders. Replace them with fresh cows or close springers. We will finance your purchase of cows and farm machinery through Authorized Dealers on liberal terms. No cash needed.
Write today for full particulars.
Equitable Credit Corporation,
Specialists in Livestock and Farm Machinery Financing.
112 STATE STREET, ALBANY, NEW YORK

CATTLE AUCTIONS
Under Management of
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

Oneida Community Farms
COMPLETE DISPERSAL
FRI., MAY 31—SAT., JUNE 1
At the farm, City of SHERRILL, N. Y., 2 miles east of Oneida, N. Y.
First Day — FRIDAY, MAY 31
22 Registered Belgian Horses
20 HOGS, A LARGE AND COMPLETE LINE OF FARM MACHINERY of every description used to operate this long established institution. Horses include 2 sorrel Stallions, 2 imported Belgian Mares, Yearlings, 2-year-olds, 3-year-olds, and 4-year-olds from the above stallions and mares. Some well-broken Geldings, bred mares, and some fine 4-H Club Yearling Colts.
Second Day — SATURDAY, JUNE 1
110 Registered Holstein Cattle
52 Milkers, 25 Heifers, bred to freshen in fall; 8 Heifers due at sale time; 12 bred heifers; 15 Heifer Calves.
2 HERD SIRES direct from famous Mt. Victoria Farms together with 47 daughters of them.
This is a famous herd founded 50 years ago. Bang's Vaccinating for 9 years and nearly all negative. One of the largest and most complete sales held in Central New York for several years. Sale starts on time at 10:00 A. M. each day.
ONEIDA IS MIDWAY BETWEEN SYRACUSE AND UTICA ON ROUTE 5.
Remember — this is an absolute complete dispersal. For further information, write
M. G. ADAMS, *Farm Supt.,*
KENWOOD STATION, ONEIDA, N. Y., or
R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

EASTERN NEW YORK DISPERSAL
The well-known STONELEIGH FARMS herd
SATURDAY, MAY 25, SALE STARTS AT 10:30 A.M. (DST)
CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.
at the farm 2½ miles south of CARMEL on Croton Falls Road, 3 miles southeast of BREWSTER, N. Y.
115 Registered HOLSTEIN Cattle
T.B. Accredited, blood tested, with all animals old enough vaccinated for Bang's. Bred animals examined for pregnancy. Up-to-date mastitis test on all milking animals. Good ages, nice individuals, splendid udders.
30 FRESH COWS, 25 due in Fall.
41 BRED AND OPEN HEIFERS including 15 due in early fall.
20 CALVES. DHIA records up to over 500 lb. fat.
Herd includes daughters of several well-known Rag Apple sires and it is one of the highest producing herds ever offered for sale in Putnam County.
3 Herd Sires sell of Carnation, Rag Apple and Dunloggin blood lines.
This is an absolute dispersal of a big herd and there are certain to bo many bargains.
Come early. Bring your friends. Sale held in a tent, lunch served, trucks arranged for.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

TIOGA COUNTY, PA., SALE
ROY S. BOWEN — COMPLETE DISPERSAL.
45 Registered Holstein Cattle
At his farm, 6 miles southeast of WELLSBORO, PA., 2 miles off Route 6.
MONDAY, MAY 20, 1946
T.B. Accredited and Bang Certified. This herd two different years was the highest for production in Pa., and it bred and developed a National Lifetime producer. Several cows have 500 to 600 lb. fat (2 time milking). Sale includes 16 two- and three-year-olds. Herd founded in 1925 and all animals descended from one cow. Official type classification average 81.3%.
HERD SIRE—Montvic Pathfinder 13th sells—a 4% bred and transmitting sire.
27 milking cows now making 16 cans daily.
This is a herd with a national reputation for phenomenal production. Sale in a tent, starting at 12:30 P. M., lunch served. Animals eligible to go anywhere.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

CORTLAND CO., N. Y., HEIFER SALE
40 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
MONDAY, MAY 27, 1946
ROY P. SMITH, 5 miles north of Cortland, N. Y., just off R. 11, near LITTLE YORK.
Complete dispersal of all animals under milking age, backed by 40 years of constructive breeding and CTA records.
17 DAUGHTERS of Central Artificial Co-op. Bulls.
14 GRANDDAUGHTERS of the breed's highest 4% transmitting sire, MONTVIC CHIEFTAIN 7th.
18 HEIFERS are bred to freshen from August, all to high testing bulls.
2 YOUNG BULLS.
All calfhood vaccinated over 5 months old and those bred long enough examined for pregnancy.
Your chance to buy bred-for-high test and heavy production heifers right at turning-out time.
SALE HELD IN A TENT.
Roy P. Smith, Owner, Little York, N. Y.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
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This *Alert Flock Care*

Mix AVI-TAB in the Mash

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Every poultry raiser wants a fine, *good-looking flock* . . . a flock to be *proud* of. Good management, proper sanitation, scientific feeding, and *alert flock care* . . . all are important in producing such a flock.

So be on the *lookout* for birds that need a *"lift"*. Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab in the mash may *help* such birds. It's an *easy-to-use*, popular poultry tonic.

Thousands of progressive poultry raisers use Avi-Tab. Many report how it aids birds recovering from a *convalescent condition* . . . how it helps such birds, *"perk up"*. Ask for *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Avi-Tab at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores.

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A Nation-wide Poultry Service

GET THE GENUINE Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TAB

For Birds that need a "Lift"

Sunflower Shade for the Chickens

By L. E. Weaver

CHICKENS on range need plenty of shade. Too much heat cuts down their appetites. When they eat less feed, they grow slowly. So shade, which helps to keep the chickens cooler and more comfortable, promotes better growth.


L. E. WEAVER

One way to supply shade is to plow narrow strips across the range and plant sunflowers. These must be protected until they are tall enough that the chickens cannot get at any but the lower leaves. A temporary fence of wire netting will give the needed protection. However, that may not be necessary. Chicks don't range very far from their brooder house at first. So if the house is at quite a distance from the planting, the sunflowers may get a sufficient start before the chicks are ranging that far. If the space between the house and the planting is covered with a good clover or grass pasture, or has been planted with oats, this will tend to keep the chickens from raiding the sunflower patch too soon.

When the chicks discover the forest-like shade and coolness of the sunflowers, they will spend most of their daytime hours there. In the fall when the seeds have filled out in the sunflower heads, but are still in the dough stage, some of the heads should be cut off each day and put on the ground where the pullets can eat the seeds. Eventually the stalks may be broken over and plowed under.

Another use for a sunflower hedge is to keep turkeys in an enclosure with a fence only a few feet high. If the sunflowers are in a strip just inside the fence, the turkeys cannot see the top of the wire and do not try to fly over.

* * *

Summer is the Time to Install Ventilating Fans

Electric exhaust fans for poultry house ventilation have proven effective in so many installations that they are now past the experimental stage. In most instances a fan will do the same job that a flue would do, and, at present prices of lumber, will do it at much lower cost. The same number and size of air intakes will be needed by either system.

Fans have been manufactured in too limited numbers to meet the demand until recently. Now that Spring has opened the poultry houses and dried the litter, the demand for fans has dropped, and the supply is catching up. They still are not coming through very fast, I am told by the engineers, but orders placed now will be filled this summer. Thus before winter again returns, you should be able to get your fan and have it installed.

* * *

Preserving Eggs in Water Glass

Since a year ago, some new information has been added to the subject of water glass for preserving eggs. Dr. G. O. Hall at Cornell published the results of a test in which he preserved eggs under a variety of conditions and compared their relative quality after six months.

The tests showed that it is not necessary to boil the water or otherwise sterilize it. You can use it just as it comes from the faucet or the well.

Of great importance is the demonstration that the eggs must be held in a cool place. The average cellar or basement is satisfactory, but eggs held at the usual summer room temperature were practically inedible after six months.

Dr. Hall discovered why water glass turns to a jelly-like condition, and how this can be prevented. It comes about because of exposure to air. It is prevented by putting eggs and water glass in air-tight containers. In the tests, two-quart Mason jars with wide mouths were used. Glass, earthenware, and metal containers were generally found suitable, but wooden tubs discolored the solution and thus stained the shells of the eggs.

Water glass can be purchased at drug stores. Pour a mixture of one quart of water glass and nine quarts of water over the eggs in the container, or pour in the solution first and lower the eggs carefully into it. All eggs should be completely covered. A quart or two of water may be added if necessary. A six-gallon crock will hold 15 dozen eggs. Eggs should be not more than 24 hours old.

Recently I talked with two families who preserved eggs in water glass a year ago and found them satisfactory for table use right up to the present time. The venture proved so money-saving for them that they are putting down another lot now while the price of eggs is still at the bottom.

—A. A.—

POULTRY PASTURES AS GRAIN SAVERS

The question of the extent to which poultry pastures can save grain in poultry rations and therefore alleviate the current critical feed shortage is reasonably satisfactorily answered in the light of the results of two recent and independent investigations. These are reported in Cornell Experiment Station Bulletin 823 (March 1945) "Pasture Experiments with Growing Pullets", and Delaware Experiment Station Bulletin 254 (May 1945) "Poultry Pas-

(*Continued on Page* 19)

Wonderful Results

Raising Baby Chicks

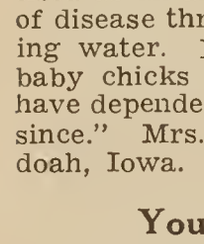
Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers. Read her experience in her own words: "Dear Sir: I think I must be one of the very first to use Walko Tablets. Some 35 years ago when I started raising chicks I saw Walko Tablets advertised as an aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water. I tried a package for my baby chicks with happiest results. I have depended upon Walko Tablets ever since." Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their baby chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 50c and $1.00, breeders sizes $2.50 and $4.00.

Walker Remedy Company
Dept. 402, Waterloo, Iowa

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Complete with 4 gal. corrugated Tank, Burner and Hose $22, express collect. 5 gal. $27.25. Spray attachment $3.50. Immediate shipment. Descriptive literature FREE.

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Wanted New Duck and Goose Feathers. Highest cash prices paid. NATIONAL FEATHER COMPANY, 160 7TH STREET, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

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SEXED PULLETS

20,000 various ages, day old and up. All from stock bred for egg production, full of health and vitality. Good future profits for you.

BABY CHICKS

from one of the finest poultry plants in East—365 acres of fine shaded ranges and buildings with every facility for quality stock. Hatches weekly all year. Be sure to place your

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NEW HAMPSHIRES • R.I. REDS
WHITE LEGHORNS • WHITE ROCKS
BARRED ROCKS • CROSSES

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A. HOWARD FINGAR, Owner.
Box A, Phone 504, Hudson, N. Y.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK BABY CHICKS ... $14. PER 100

HATCHING EGGS
SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS.

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Product of 23 years progressive breeding. Outstanding in growth, livability and high average production. Can't be beat for egg or broiler profits or for flock improvement.

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BABY AND STARTED CHICKS

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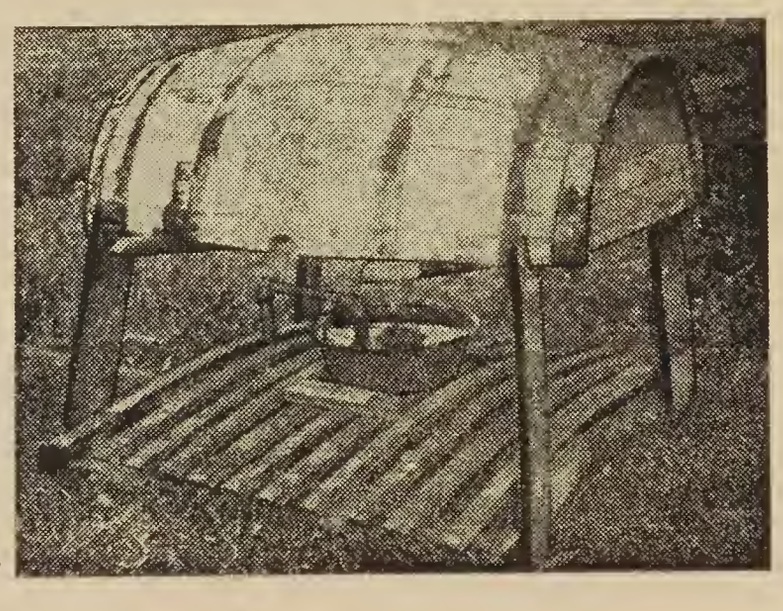
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Here is how one poultry-keeper made a platform and shade for a drinking supply on the range. A barrel was cut in two lengthwise. One half formed the roof or shade. The staves from the other half were cut into narrow pieces to make the slatted platform, and to supply the legs that support the roof.



Emergency Hay and Silage Crops

By George Serviss

EVERY year some farmers find it necessary or desirable to grow some annual crop other than corn for hay or silage. The total acreage involved is not large but can be pretty important to the individual farmer. Many of these crops can be used for more than one purpose. Practically all of them have some disadvantages as hay or silage crops.

Few farmers regard oats as an emergency hay crop, but they are one of the best, provided a farmer knows the need early enough so that he can sow them in time for them to do well. They may not yield as much as some other crops, but they make good hay. They are ready for haying when there is a fair chance of good curing weather; hay and pasture seedings may be established with them and they may be utilized for hay, pasture or grain as the need may be. Practically all oats are sown by now, so it is merely a question of deciding whether to harvest them as hay, pasture, or grain.

Soybeans Need Good Soil

Soybeans are popular in some sections for emergency hay purposes. Good soybean hay is relished by livestock and is practically the equal of good alfalfa. Good soybean hay, though, is difficult to make. The crop cures very slowly, even during good curing weather, and the chances are against good curing weather at the time of the year soybeans are at the haying stage. If there is room in the silo, it is generally better to ensile them with corn than to try curing them for hay. A mixture of corn and soybeans makes an excellent silage.

One thing for the farmer growing them for the first time to consider is that they are an undependable crop in many sections of the Northeast. The main reason for this undependability appears to be the result of their being oversold as a poor soil crop and the frequent failure of inoculation to "take." Soybeans need good soil if they are to produce good yields. On manured soil an application of superphosphate is adequate fertilization; on unmanured soil, mixtures like 0-20-20, 0-14-14, 0-16-8, and 0-14-7 are usually recommended. Soybean seed should be carefully inoculated, for if the inoculation does not catch they will draw heavily on the soil nitrogen and the yield obtained will then depend more on the nitrogen they can draw from the soil or the amount added in fertilizer than any other factor. Fertilizer for soybeans should be drilled separately from the seed.

In the longer season areas of the Northeast, varieties such as Chief, Black Wilson, and Kingwa are used. Varieties of the maturity of Manchu and Lincoln may be used in the shorter season areas.

Sudan Grass for Pasture

If early sales of seed are any indication, it looks as if we will have the biggest acreage of Sudan grass we have ever had in the Northeast. Most of this is being sown for pasture but some will probably go into the silo or be made into hay. While Sudan will usually yield a large tonnage of hay, it, like soybeans, is difficult to cure and it is usually better to put it in the silo. In view of the feed shortage and the perennial need of green summer pasture, Sudan grass is probably the crop for most dairymen to sow. On most farms it will be needed for pasture; but if it is not, it can be put in the silo. Fertilization should be the same as for corn.

Sorghum is another crop that is often used as an emergency feed producer. It is too coarse to cure as hay but it makes good silage or fodder. In most of the Northeast it requires as long a growing season as corn to produce full yields. Its main advantage is that it may be drilled solid and when planted in this manner does not require cultivation. The harvesting of solid drilled sorghum is somewhat of a problem, but yields of silage that compare favorably with corn are often obtained. Early strains of the amber variety are the best for most of the Northeast. Fertilization should be the same as for corn.

A mixture of soybeans with either sorghum or Sudan grass is preferred by some. About fifteen pounds of Sudan grass or amber sorghum and five to six pecks of soybeans is sowed. The resulting crop mixture makes an excellent silage. This mixture should also be fertilized the same as corn.

Japanese Millet is the best for wet land. None of the others will do as well where drainage is poor. It may be pastured, although it does not make as good a comeback as Sudan. Curing it as hay is difficult, but it does make good silage.

—A. A.—

HERE AND THERE

A new squash, the seeds of which taste like nuts and are very rich in oil, has been developed by Dr. C. L. Curtis of the Connecticut Experiment Station. "Pepo" is the name of the seeds, said to have 45% of oil. Yields have been as high as 1,000 pounds of these seeds per acre.

5 per cent DDT spray will do good work on tent caterpillars. Apply it with a household spray gun. Damage by these pests is most serious on apple and wild cherry trees.

No evidence to support the accusation of cooperatives' opponents that the cooperative movement seriously endangers other forms of business enterprise was found by the House Small Business Committee.

Pyrethrum is once more available in large quantities to civilians. DDT also is present in unlimited supply. Rotenone continues to be scarce. Nicotine supplies are tight. Cryolite is in good supply and can be used to supplement rotenone on a number of insects, as can pyrethrum.

Thinning fruit by the use of caustic spray, is not recommended in farm and dooryard orchards. Although used with considerable success in large orchards, growers using these sprays run great risk of overdoing the job, and an unexpected frost may cut the "set" still more.

Experimenters have concluded that these caustic sprays are of little value on peaches and are of much use only on a few important apple varieties that tend to overset when they have a heavy bloom, such as Wealthy, York Imperial, Golden Delicious, and Yellow Transparent. Varieties like Delicious, Stayman Winesap, MacIntosh and Winesap should not be treated with caustic sprays.

—A. A.—

"FLAME WEEDER"

In the April 1 issue of *Farm Research,* published by the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station, Forrest Wright reports on some experiments in weeding crops with a "flame weeder". The trials, made at Cornell, gave some promising results. In some crops, weeds can be killed without injuring the crop if the crop gets a start and the plants are bigger and tougher than the weeds.

Among the various crops, the best results were obtained with corn and the poorest with spinach. Other crops tried included green beans, soybeans, peas and cabbage. The flame weeder used is designed with burners to weed two rows at a time. Kerosene, fuel oil or bottled gas can be used for fuel.

The tests will be continued this summer.



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Better Farm Credit Service

(*Continued from Page* 1)

I can think of no other act which will do more to restore the interest and confidence of farmers in the National Farm Loan Association system than this one thing of making good all that any farmer ever invested in National Farm Loan Association stock. Furthermore, the Board has voted to provide resources for all associations for payment of any losses now maturing, as well as any losses that may be foreseeable during a three-year period following rehabilitation. The Board has also provided operating budgets for National Farm Loan Associations in order to keep their finances on a more stable basis.

So much for finances. Now what about decentralization of the Land Bank work back to the Associations and bringing closer together the National Farm Loan Associations and Production Credit Associations so that it is possible to have both services in the same or nearby offices? Here are the facts bringing you up to date as of May 1:

Local Control is Working

To carry out decentralization, the Farm Credit Board voted to give the Farm Loan Associations the job of servicing loans and real estate. What has happened? All associations in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and all but 10 associations in the other four states, have considered and approved the decentralization program. The associations which have approved the plan are now operating from 59 main and 11 branch offices, all providing full time mortgage credit services. Of these 70 offices, 43 main and 10 branch offices are fully coordinated with the local Production Credit Association; in other words, both associations have the same personnel and the same office facilities. There are 5 National Farm Loan Association offices using the same facilities as Production Credit but with separate secretary-treasurer; there are three National Farm Loan Associations using offices adjacent to Production Credit Association offices; and three NFLA offices are in the same town as the Production Credit Association offices, and all of these exchange information and work back and forth, all to the good of the farmer borrowers.

Since the reorganization plans were first approved, the number of associations has been reduced from 164 to 149 by consolidation of unimpaired associations.

Summing this all up, Farm Credit service in the Northeast has been infinitely improved. Impaired stock will soon be paid for at par value, and the NFLA's put on a sound financial basis. On top of this, they are now cooperative in practice as well as in principle, handling much of the work in the locality. And that is as it should be. Furthermore, much of the service of the National Farm Loan and Production Credit Associations has been coordinated in the same or nearby offices, which will be of untold help to farmers who want to use both kinds of credit.

Opposition Has Disappeared

At its beginning there was some opposition to parts of this program, due chiefly to misunderstanding, but this opposition has almost completely disappeared and been replaced with enthusiasm as the plans have become understood. This is true particularly with the local officers and members of associations which have been operating under this new program for some time.

I sometimes wonder if farmers realize how important sound farm credit is. Long time mortgage credit has always been important, almost since the beginning of farming in this country, for it was only by getting a mortgage that a young man without much capital could get started in farming; and as the complexities of modern business have increased, credit has become more and more important, not only mortgage credit but the necessity for borrowing seasonal or short term money. Local banks are becoming more conscious of the credit needs of farmers and are doing a much better job for agriculture.

In the little less than thirty years since the passage of the Farm Loan Act, the NFLA's and the Federal Land Bank in these northeastern states alone have made more than 50,000 mortgage loans, while the Production Credit Associations since their organization in 1934 have granted over 35,000 short time loans. Add to this the work of the Intermediate Credit Bank in helping to finance the loans and the work of the Bank for Cooperatives in financing cooperative organizations, and you get some idea of what Farm Credit means to northeastern farmers in this one district in the Northeast. There are twelve such districts in the United States.

—A. A.—

Northeastern farmers are growing more grain. In New York State, intentions to plant this year show that farmers plan to increase their acreage of oats 10%, corn 3%, and barley 6%.



Here is something new in the Connecticut Valley potato industry of Massachusetts—a two-row picker attached to two-row digger. This machine was photographed last fall on the farm of Henry Kugler of Hatfield. The machine is digging rows a half mile long on a nice 60-acre piece of Valley land on which they say "you can't find a stone big enough to throw at a cat".

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POULTRY PASTURES AS GRAIN SAVERS

(*Continued from Page* 16)

ture". The Cornell study covered a five year period, while the Delaware report covered a three year period. The results are in essential agreement. The more practically important conclusions of each study are summarized below:

CORNELL

1. Good pasture, in comparison with bare range, reduced feed intake from 7-22%.
2. Moderate feed restriction on good pasture resulted in a feed saving of 3-8%.
3. More drastic feed restriction saved 23% in feed intake, but lowered body weight, delayed sexual maturity and reduced egg production.
4. Additional feed cost economy can be accomplished by using a modified ration to take full advantage of the nutrition value of the grass. Vitamin D supplement, alfalfa, milk and the better animal protein sources may be eliminated from the growing mash.
5. Pullets were reared successfully in both 1943 and 1944 on good pasture plus whole and ground wheat and supplemental minerals only.
6. Birds exhibited the best pigmentation on Ladino clover pasture.
7. Laying house mortality and egg production were unrelated to differences in the previous range experience.

DELAWARE

1. Unless feeding is restricted, there is no appreciable feed saving.
2. A 25% feed restriction is unsafe.
3. A 15% saving in feed cost can be accomplished by using the range from 6-24 wks. of age to supply much of the water soluble vitamins, including riboflavin, and the fat solubles—carotene (A) and D.
4. Ladino clover was the most satisfactory range. —*Luther Banta.*

—A. A.—

STRAIGHT-RUN CHICKS PRODUCE THE LOWER COST PULLETS

THERE ARE decided advantages in purchasing sexed-pullet chicks. This is especially true at the present time. The chief advantage is found in less labor being required. In addition, less room is needed. Studies made at the New York State College of Agriculture in 1940-41 show that 1,214 sexed-pullet chicks were started on farms which matured 1,000 pullets. On the farms where straight-run chicks were brooded, 2,881 chicks were needed to produce 1,071 pullets. This data has reference to White Leghorns. In other words, 37 Leghorn pullets were produced from every 100 straight-run chicks brooded, while 82 pullets were housed out of every 100 sexed-pullet Leghorn chicks started under the brooders. Those farms keeping heavy breeds raised 33 pullets per 100 straight-run chicks and 74 pullets were housed from 100 sexed-pullet chicks brooded.

On farms where sexed-pullet chicks were raised, the gross cost was less than on those farms where straight-run chicks were grown. For example, the gross cost of raising straight-run Leghorns was $1.49 per pullet and $1.89 for the heavy breeds. Sexed-pullet chicks produced ready to lay Leghorn pullets at a gross cost of $1.19, while sexed-pullet heavy breed chicks produced pullets at a gross cost of $1.37 each.

In spite of the fact that Leghorn cockerels have for several years been considered as little more than a nuisance on egg farms, they did earn a credit of $.45. On the heavy breed farms, cockerels earned a credit of $.90 for the chick raising account. On the farms raising sexed-pullet chicks, the credit was of course small for both heavy and light breeds.

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We have the following reprints of helpful articles from past issues, which we will send on request:

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2. **How to Kill Rats.**
3. **Suggestions on Controlling Mastitis.**
4. **No Pig Wants to be a Runt.**
5. **How to Make Bread.**
6. **How to do a Better Job with a Sulky Cultivator.**
7. **How to Splice a Hay Rope.**
8. **Make a Quilt.**

You can either clip this item and mark those you want, or write a letter. **Enclose 3 cents postage for each reprint. Address American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Be sure to give your name and address!**

When all credits are balanced against the charges and when net cost of raising pullets is considered, the advantage of the sexed-pullet chick disappears. The New York study shows that Leghorn pullets were produced at a net cost of $1.02 when straight-run chicks were brooded, but $1.15 when sexed-pullets were used. When the heavy breeds such as Reds, Rocks and New Hampshires are considered, the data shows that straight-run chicks produced pullets at a net cost of $.96 while pullets produced from sexed-pullet chicks were grown at a net cost of $1.32.

The data from cost accounts on New York State farms, as reported in the survey mentioned, does not bear out the generally accepted belief that sexed chicks produce pullets at less net cost than straight-run. In many cases it may be necessary to use sexed chicks because of labor shortage, lack of sufficient housing capacity or inadequate range.—*D. H. Horton, Department of Poultry Husbandry, Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y.*

—A. A.—

WITH YOUR FLOCK

Culling and selling of every hen that isn't laying and every male that isn't needed for production of hatching eggs are in order. The feed situation hasn't improved and there's none to waste.

Painting roosts now with carbolineum or some other good mite controller may save a lot of work and worry later if you let mites get started. These chemicals last longer if applied pure with a paint brush.

Pullets on range need protection of burlap bags or boards on the sides and end of the shelters. This protection can be removed when nights get warmer.

Electric Fences properly used can give you protection from dogs and foxes you never dream of. Put your electric fence about 12 inches out from the wire fence and 5 inches from the ground. Carry the electric wire on insulators. Spray the grass under the fence about twice during the season with a mixture of 75 per cent kerosene and 25 per cent creosote to keep the grass from shorting the circuit.

Vaccinating for pox and "laryngo" will soon be in order, along with tattooing. Don't neglect to do these things at the right time. They are insurance few can afford not to carry.

Clean Picking and scalding at temperatures that will not cause burning are important items for our industry to consider. It's hard to find poultry on the markets that is cleanly picked. This must be improved or our markets will go to those who do a better job. It may be a good thing if some home dressers add wax.

Lawn clippings will stretch the feed supply and perhaps increase hatchability. Better health may also follow.

—*G. T. Klein, Massachusetts College of Agriculture.*

—A. A.—

ONE-ACT PLAYS

If you are interested in securing good rural life one-act plays for production by amateur groups, write to *American Agriculturist*, Play Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for our new list of plays. Please enclose three cent stamp for postage.

These plays have been especially selected by *American Agriculturist*. They are 35 cents per copy and royalty-free to amateur groups. The list includes plays for both adults and young folks.

DISINFECTING FOR LEUKOSIS

"I have been troubled with Leukosis in my poultry. Last year, to try and break this infection, I purchased 5-month-old birds and so far have had no evidence of infection among them. This year I bought 10-week-old pullets, working on the same idea. However, I would like to have a second batch of chicks to help in carrying on steady production through the next year.

"I would like to get day-old chicks, but am faced with housing them in the only building available, which housed last year a flock of hens that were infected. Is it possible to disinfect this house sufficiently so that the new chicks will not get Leukosis? The house has a dirt floor."

I note that your question is, "Will it be possible to disinfect a house where infected hens were kept so that the new chicks will not get Leukosis?"

I have discussed this with some of the members of the poultry staff at Cornell and their opinion is that it IS possible under certain conditions. The principal condition is that the old stock has been out of the house for quite a long time. The longer the house has been vacant, the better the chances for your chicks. The second condition is that you remove all dust, dried manure or other hiding places for germs before you apply disinfectant.

Since you have a dirt floor, you will have to put in a new floor or cover the dirt floor with 3 or 4 inches of gravel or new soil.

There is considerable evidence that Leukosis infection does not survive long when living birds are not present.

—*L. E. Weaver.*

—A. A.—

SPECIALIZES IN EGGS FOR HATCHING

(*Continued from Page* 3)

Hampshire Red pullets each year, and when ready they are put to range with 300 Barred Rock roosters. By the time the pullets are ready to lay, the number is down to about 2,500 and they go into the houses he's built through the years with profits put back in the business. He carries on a continuous culling program until the flock's production starts to fall off in July or August. He doesn't believe in feeding non-producers, so as soon as laying drops he calls in a dealer and sells the whole bunch.

Louis has 50 acres but rents as pasture to a neighbor all but land needed for buildings and about 10 acres of range. A nephew, John Racicot, discharged from the Army in January, now works full time with the poultry. Louis' son, Eldon, 14, who is taking an Ag course in high school, is also a big help and has a pen of his own birds. Louis is a director of Eastern States Farmers' Exchange and of the Farmers' Production Credit Ass'n. of Hartford.

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Attempt to Control Potato Prices Was a Costly Venture

IF BY ANY chance you are still a booster for price control, or even if you are "on the fence," you should read "The Price of Potatoes", in the March issue of *Farm Economics,* published by the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. The authors are Dean W. I. Myers, Professor F. A. Pearson and Don Paarlberg. The article is a careful analysis of the methods and results of price control and price support of potatoes.

Here are a few of the things that happened as reported by the authors and which, added together, make a convincing indictment of the whole price control system.

It Can't Be Done

In spite of the proverb that you can't have your cake and eat it too, price control attempted to do two things—support prices to the producers at a fair level and, at the same time, keep prices down to the consumers. After studying the history of potato prices under control, the authors conclude that the OPA succeeded in doing neither. Here is what they say:

"The price control experience for the 1942 crop indicated **that the ceiling prices to protect the consumer were of no avail and that the support prices to protect the farmer were unnecessary."**

In the spring of 1943, potato prices to consumers were lower than the demand and the size of crop warranted. What was the result? **Consumers atc potatoes faster than they should. There was a shortage late in the spring, and on the black market potatocs brought $10 per hundred pound sack.** Thousands of sacks of table stock were labelled "seed" and sold at seed prices to consumers who ate them. Potatoes became so scarce that the government had difficulty in buying them for the armed forces.

Paying a Bill Twice

As a result of these controlled prices, farmers neither adjusted acreage as needed nor followed the recommendations of the government as to the acreage that should be planted. In 1943, farmers increased acreage 23%. The government spent $25,000,000 to get an increase in acreage. The weather was excellent, and so the same government spent $20,000,000 to remove surplus potatoes in order to maintain price support. The estimated surplus was 75,000,000 bushels, and the government spent $45,000,000 to get the surplus and to dispose of it at a cost of about 60c a bushel.

In spite of the tightness of transportation, many carloads of potatoes were shipped long distances to be converted to starch, alcohol, etc. Because the idea was unpopular, government agencies did not dare destroy the potatoes or leave them on the farms, which would have been the cheapest way out of the trouble.

Some dried potato pulp was sold as livestock feed at about $50 per ton. **Including the original cost of the potatoes and losses in storage and in transit, it is cstimated that the actual cost of the pulp was between $200 and $300 per ton.**

Working in the Dark

Of course it was necessary, if prices were to be supported, in order to encourage production to notify farmers what the support price would be before potatoes were planted. It was agreed that it was only fair that if the government wanted more potatoes, it should guarantee that farmers would not be the losers. **But when the support prices were announced, government officials had no way of knowing what the final planted acreage would be, or what the weather man would bring.**

In the spring of 1945, the government recommended that New York State growers increase potato planting by 9,000 acres. As a matter of fact, New York farmers planted 8,000 fewer acres — a good thing because again the weather was favorable, yields were the highest in history, and the total crop was the third largest on record. As a result, potatoes were again shipped to be made into alcohol, and some were bought from the growers and given to other farmers for livestock feed. Attempts were made to make silage out of potatoes, some were exported under a subsidy, and some were given away under the guise of relief at a time when everybody who wanted a job had one and little relief was necessary.

As a result of price support relationships for different grades, a very silly situation developed when some No. 1 potatoes of the 1945 crop were fed to livestock and some No. 2's were sold for human consumption.

Changing the Potato Map

Because the normal price differentials were ignored in setting prices, some growers benefited, others suffered. Normally, the New York farm price of potatoes averaged 27% above the Maine price, but in 1942, under price control, the New York ceiling **was only 13% above the Mainc price.**

Under price control, the ignoring of normal differentials brought an expansion of 59% in the production of 10 western late surplus states, and 12 southern states which produce high priced early potatoes increased their production 65%. In 1944 these 12 states produced only 15% of the potato crop, **but grew 42% of the potatoes bought by the government for surplus disposal.**

A Double Subsidy

Canada had a low ceiling price to protect potato consumers. In 1945 the Canadian crop was low and this country had a surplus. Normally this would have been easy enough to solve, but

(*Continued on Page* 25)



"So your wife is undecided between a sports roadster and a sedan. My advice is to build a two-car garage!"



For Summer Pleasure

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

BECAUSE of the high prices and shortage of size ranges in ready-mades, it is more than ever worth while for the home sewer to make the effort to get materials for her own and her family's wardrobes.

Cotton voile, dotted swiss, gingham, chambray, poplin and seersucker are to be found in the stores occasionally, but the heavier weights, Oxford cloth, gabardine and twills, seem to be easier to get. There is some pure silk, high priced, of course, but most of the material available is rayon or a combination of fabrics. Taffeta, often in plaids or stripes, and surah are used in quantity. Embroidered sheers, eyelet embroideries, mesh and American linens are fabrics found on the counters.

The group of patterns on this page are designed for summer pleasure and are easy to make:

For that graduation dress which will also be a favorite date dress all summer, No. 2636 has a sweet girlish air, with its feminine ruffles and full skirt. Organdy, swiss, or one of the combination rayon and cotton fabrics of like texture, would interpret this design nicely.

That all-purpose frock which every woman needs is typified by No. 2873. Cap-sleeved, semi-tailored and set off by saddle stitching, this frock is certain to please.

For festivities at the end of school and during vacation as well, the school girl will look her best in frock No. 2618.

Keyhole necks are such good fashion this year that you can't go wrong with pleasingly simple frock No. 2667. Surah, poplin, gabardine, or one of the heavier fabrics would help to give a clean-cut appearance.

Summer means sun backs and No. 3042 with its accompanying cap-sleeved bolero is a becoming, double-duty interpretation in gingham or chambray.

Most figures, especially mature ones, will be grateful for No. 3031 whose simple lines combine to make it becoming to many ages. This design lends itself to almost any material that is available, prints for use during warmer weather, darker fabrics for fall.

No. 2606 combines a delightful playsuit and matching dress that can be slipped right over it, thus doing away with the need for extra underwear.

Princess dress No. 2664 is a smart style that looks best in waffle pique or dazzling white sharkskin.

A home frock cute as well as your better frocks and quite good enough to wear shopping on a warm summer day is No. 2915. It lends itself to whatever material is available, percale, lawn, gingham, batiste, or what-have-you.

"Watch fob" ribbon trimmings distinguish No. 2612, which easily could become a summer favorite. The well-cut skirt is a boon to the larger figure.

For work or pleasure, sunback dress No. 2877, with its air of femininity, has its own appeal. The sturdier fabrics are best for it, of course.

The schoolgirl must have her sunback dress, too, and No. 2638 with its trim lines and perky bows on the shoulders will give her great satisfaction.

The smallest girl will find her delight in this complete outfit No. 2628, with its full-skirted sunback dress, matching panties and adorable sunbonnet.

TO ORDER PATTERNS:

Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins for each pattern wanted. Add 15 cents for our New Summer Fashion Book. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Pattern Sizes and Requirements.

No. 2636. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 3¼ yards 35-inch, 1⅞ yards ruffling.

No. 2873. 14 to 46. Size 36, 3⅜ yards 39-inch.

No. 2618. 8 to 16. Size 12, 2⅞ yards 35-inch, ½ yard ruffling.

No. 2667. 12 to 46. Size 36, 3⅛ yards 35-inch, or 2⅞ yards 39-inch.

No. 3042. 10 to 20. Size 16, dress, 2⅞ yards 35-inch; bolero 1¼ yards 35-inch.

No. 3031. 12 to 48. Size 36, 3¼ yards 39-inch.

No. 2606. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6. Size 2, both, 2¼ yards 35-inch.

No. 2664. 10 to 20. Size 16, 3⅝ yards 35-inch, or 3⅜ yards 39-inch.

No. 2915. 12 to 40. Size 16, 3⅛ yards 35-inch.

No. 2612. 12 to 46. Size 36, 2⅞ yards 39-inch, 1⅛ yards 1-inch ribbon.

No. 2877. 12 to 40. Size 16, 3 yards 35-inch, 4⅛ yards ruffling.

No. 2638. 6 to 14. Size 8, 2⅛ yards 35-inch, 8¼ yards ric rac.

No. 2628. 2 to 8. Size 4, set, 2⅛ yards 35-inch, ⅝ yard 35-inch contrasting.



The family won't mind giving up wheat bread at a meal that includes hot, fragrant Southern Corn Bread, baked either in muffin tins or as a loaf. Try the tested recipe on this page.

From Our AA Kitchen

THIS group of recipes will not only help you to save bread and wheat flour but will also provide the family with some welcome changes:

SOUTHERN CORN BREAD

2 cups buttermilk
1 egg, beaten
2 cups cornmeal
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt

Mix beaten egg with milk, then add sifted dry ingredients gradually, beating the batter until smooth. Bake in a hot oven, either in heavy well-greased muffin tins or as a thin loaf.

OATMEAL MUFFINS
(using left-over cereal)

1 cup cold cooked oatmeal
1½ cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
2 tablespoons sugar
½ cup raisins
½ teaspoon salt
¾ cup milk
1 egg
2 tablespoons butter

Add half the milk to cereal and mix until smooth. Sift flour, baking powder, sugar and salt together well. Beat egg slightly, add rest of milk, cereal and melted fat. Turn liquids into dry ingredients and stir until flour is just moistened. Do not overbeat, bake muffins in oiled muffin tins in hot oven (400° F.) for 25 minutes.

OATMEAL COOKIES
(Yield: 60 cookies)

2 cups all-purpose flour
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup chopped nuts
½ cup chopped dates
¾ cup seedless raisins
1 teaspoon soda
6 tablespoons milk
2 eggs
1 cup brown sugar, firmly packed
1 cup melted bacon fat
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 cups uncooked rolled oats (quick or regular)

Sift all dry ingredients, except the oats, together and stir in nuts, dates and raisins. Beat eggs, add sugar and melted fat. To the egg mixture add milk and dry ingredients alternately, then the oats and vanilla, mixing the dough thoroughly. Drop cookie dough from a teaspoon on greased baking sheets. Bake for from 12 to 15 minutes at 375° F.

CORNMEAL BROWN BETTY

1½ cups cooked cornmeal
3 tablespoons maple sirup
2 tablespoons butter
4 small tart apples
½ teaspoon cinnamon

Arrange layer of sliced apples in greased baking dish. Cover with layer of cooked cornmeal. Add bits of butter and some sirup and cinnamon. Continue in this way until the dish is filled, with a layer of cornmeal on top. Cover dish and bake pudding slowly for one hour. Serve with cream or fruit sauce.

CORNMEAL PUDDING

1½ cups milk
½ cup cornmeal
½ teaspoon salt
Sweetening as desired
Cooked pitted prunes

Scald milk, sift in cornmeal, cook mush in double boiler for 15 minutes. Grease small molds and arrange in them a layer of cooked, pitted prunes. Sweeten mush with corn sirup, maple sirup, or honey in any quantity desired. Add sweetened mush to layer of prunes. Brush tops with melted butter. Set molds in pan of hot water, and bake mush for 20 minutes. Cool pudding slightly, turn it from molds, and serve it with a lemon sauce. Raisins may be placed in the bottom of the mold and either lemon or peach sauce served with the pudding. One-fourth cup of ground nuts, lemon rind, and a small amount of butter may be added.

SUPPER CASSEROLE

Place chopped, cooked meat or fish, minced onion, green peppers, and other cooked vegetables, if handy, in a casserole. Add some cooked cereal such as rice, oatmeal, macaroni, noodles, or cornmeal. Season, mix the ingredients, and add fresh chopped tomatoes, tomato soup, or canned tomatoes, or some white sauce. About equal amounts of meat, cereal, vegetables and tomato are good proportions. Bake the mixture in a moderate oven for 40 minutes.

COURAGE

By Eleanor A. Chaffee.

Stature is a longitude
Measured by degrees:
Courage, fear a minute since
Risen from its knees.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden



Get Ahead of Trouble

MAY JOBS in the garden surely include prevention before trouble starts. It is much easier to spray every two weeks or so than to take care of plants which have been stricken by disease or insect pests.

Delphiniums, hollyhocks, roses, lilies and phlox benefit greatly by regular treatment, either spraying with Bordeau mixture or dusting with dusting sulphur mixed with nicotine dust. There are several mixtures of the latter on the market and all that one needs to do is to have a plunger duster with a spreader nozzle which will reach underside as well as topside of leaves.

For spraying with Bordeau, I try to synchronize my application with that of some other larger job on the farm, rather than mix my own. However, it is simple to keep a small jar of the lime solution and another of the copper, mixing them just before applying; otherwise, the value would be lost. Furthermore, it is necessary to clean the sprayer thoroughly after using or it will be gummed hopelessly.

Sulphur dust should be kept away from viburnums, as I learned to my sorrow. However, they seem to tolerate the Bordeau spray, and I find that my May-flowering viburnum (Carlesi) is apt to get black spots unless treated with the Bordeau at least twice during the season.

Now is a good time to work the poor varieties of iris so that they may be discarded after blooming. That is the best time for dividing iris anyway.

Unless peonies have advanced too far, removing the side buds causes larger flowers to form at the ends of the stalks. If you want to prolong the blooming period, you might pinch out the end bud of some in order to have the others which normally open later than the terminal.

Transplanting annuals and young perennials is one of the big tasks at this time of year. Take up a generous amount of soil with the roots to prevent destroying the root hairs which are needed to provide moisture for the plant. Settle it a little deeper in its new location than it was in the pot or flat. Firm the soil tightly around the roots in order to bring the root hairs into contact with the soil. Make a little depression around it so that water does not run away from it. After thoroughly watering, sprinkle a little dry soil on top to avoid caking. Because the root system has been disturbed, it is wise to reduce the top growth somewhat, sometimes as much as half of the top of the plant.

Shading with boxes or baskets, at least during the hottest part of the day, will help to prevent wilting. A really wilted plant suffers a severe set-back, if not a permanent injury.



By ARLENE NUTTALL

A WHOLE COUNTY STUDIES FREEZING

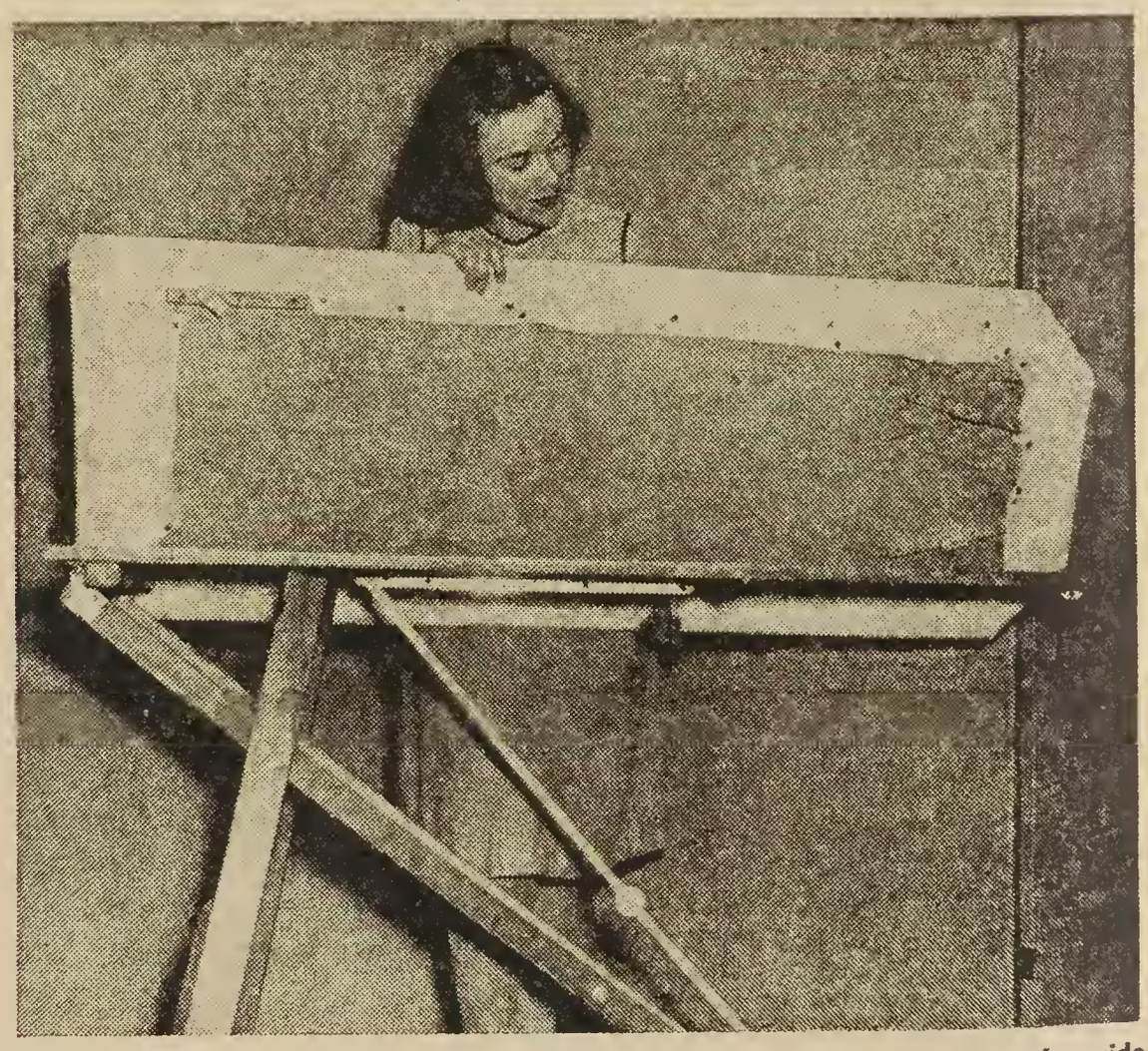
I HAVE often congratulated myself on living in a community where I have so many opportunities to learn the latest developments in the freezing of farm foods. We have a fine set-up here, with both Cornell University and the "Mother Zero" locker plant located in Ithaca, and the Geneva Experiment Station close by. And now the opportunities are even greater. Last month Cornell launched a new and very important experiment in freezing. Dr. L. A. Maynard, Director of the Cornell School of Nutrition, says that the aims of the experiment are:

"To study the kinds of frozen food services and equipment which are needed in the community, on the farm and in the home, to provide foods which are more palatable, more nutritious and more convenient to use; to chart the procedures from production to the consumer's table which will most effectively accomplish these objectives, and thus to provide information of value to all of the industries concerned, to the food trade and to the producer, as well as to the consumer."

In a Nutshell, our community is to become a frozen foods guinea pig, with everybody interested in the subject studying the results of the experiment and contributing to it. Cooperating in the project are Tompkins County families, food producers, Cornell University, the Mother Zero locker plant, manufacturers of freezing equipment, and the utilities companies.

Equipment manufacturers are "saturating" the county with home freezers and zero storage cabinets. The demand was so great that all of the units which were available for rent were

(Continued on opposite page)



WOMEN VISITORS to the Cornell Farm and Home Special on its recent tour of a wide area of New York State were intrigued by this clever ironing aid, designed by the New York State College of Home Economics. It's just a wide, rectangular board, clamped to a standard ironing board, but it makes the ironing of flat work easier and faster. The board can be removed and stored when not wanted.

Another ironing aid is Cornell Bulletin E-629, entitled "A Simple Way to Iron a Shirt." The bulletin gives a simple time and motion saving way to iron a shirt, using the wide board. A copy of it may be obtained by writing to the New York State College of Home Economics, Ithaca, N. Y., (free to New York State residents; 5c to others).

BLESSINGS

By Roberta Symmes.

Dear God, I'm truly thankful
For the blessings of each day:
The snowy clothes upon the line,
The scent of new-mown hay,
The passer's cheery greeting,
The wee nest 'neath the eaves,
The blue bird's song the whole day long,
The drift of Autumn leaves.

And, Lord, I'm very grateful
For the old house on the hill,
The lilacs by the kitchen door,
The fragrance they distill.
I'm grateful for the friendly path
In crooked, queer design,
Worn hard and rough by neighbor-feet
From their doorway to mine.

ARE YOUR KITCHEN UTENSILS HANDY?

By RUBY PRICE WEEKS.

DO YOU keep all kitchen utensils in places where most convenient for you when at work?

Are your measuring cups, measuring and mixing spoons, rolling pins and cutters near such supplies as flour and sugar? Are your mixing bowls, cookie sheets, cake, pie and muffin tins within reach?

Do you have such things as you need at the sink there? Or do you have to walk across the kitchen several times when cleaning vegetables? If so, there's a definite revamping needed. See that things needed are *there*. They may be kept in drawers or, better yet, hung over the sink. That is, if you don't mind having gadgets hanging in plain sight. It's being done in the best of kitchens and goes for greater efficiency. If there's a shelf over your sink, screw hooks on under side, enough for everything you need. Have a pair of kitchen shears, a plate scraper, strainers of various sizes needed; also an egg beater, graters and the much needed vegetable brush. They will be found very handy there and can be rinsed off immediately after using and dried with a paper towel, which should also hang near the sink.

Paper towels are a "must" in every kitchen. They are not only useful for drying hands but for wiping up spilled things, absorbing the fat from bacon before it's placed on plates for serving, and drying certain utensils. Paper towels save on both hand and dish towels.

Are all the supplies needed for dishwashing together at the sink? A perfect place for them is a cupboard built under the sink. There should be a dishpan, drainer, soap, soap powder or chips, soap-shaker, dish mop, dish cloth and towels. If water is hard, be sure to have a box of water-softener; also a bottle of household ammonia, which is often needed.

Check up on your present arrangement, see if there are any changes needed to prove you an efficient housewife. If so, don't delay, make them now! Such changes won't cost a cent, just take a bit of thought and a minimum of work.

—A. A.—

SIMPLY SUMPTUOUS

Here's your chance to crochet just one square and have immediate use of it. One alone makes a doily, three a scarf. Start one now.

Delicate-looking, long-lasting crochet to be treasured by you and your children after you. Pattern 7417 has directions; stitches.

TO ORDER: Send 20c (in coins) to Embroidery Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Our newest Needlework Book, 1946 edition, is yours for only 15c more—104 illustrations of designs for crochet, knitting, toys, home decoration, embroidery, and a FREE PATTERN for three potholders printed in the book.

A WHOLE COUNTY STUDIES FREEZING

(*Continued from opposite page*)

snapped up immediately, and the companies are having a hard time to keep up with the consumer demand for units to purchase. The Cornell School of Nutrition will keep tabs both on the operation of these home freezers and of the Mother Zero locker plant through regular interviews and questionnaires, and the information and practical experience thus gained will be studied by the college and passed back to all of the cooperators in the project and the general public.

Homemakers everywhere will benefit by getting educational material on the successful selection, preparation, processing and freezing of foods, and the cooking of frozen foods.

Manufacturers will learn consumer preferences in type of equipment—whether they want lockers in a community plant, farm freezers, zero storage chests or dual-temperature refrigerators, and just how much equipment of this type a community is apt to demand.

Utility Companies will find out how an influx of such equipment into a community will affect the demand for electricity.

Locker Plants will be advised as to the services that users of the various types of equipment will demand from them — how they will want their food wrapped; whether they will want their animals cut, wrapped and frozen at the plant; whether they will want the plant to process fruits and vegetables for them, etc.

Food Producers in the community will be told what varieties of fruits and vegetables are proving best for freezing, and just what types of animals people who are not food producers will want to buy.

We are all watching the new experiment with great interest and anticipation, and we are very proud to belong to a community which is forging ahead in freezing. From time to time, I'll report to you how the project is going.

—A. A.—

Clean reflector bowls, lamp bulbs, and shades give from 20 to 50 per cent more light than do dirty ones.



NOTHING adds more to the enjoyment and economy of living than having plenty of meat, fruit and vegetables available the year round which a freezer makes possible. Therefore it is important to have a freezer that is properly designed and made.

Back of the Ace is more than 20 years' experience in low temperature refrigeration engineering. Thousands of Ace Farm Freezers are in use on farms and ACE Freezer Cabinets are used by the armed services throughout the world.

ACE Cabinets are made completely in our own factory including a Full-Flooded refrigerated inner liner which provides high efficiency. They have every worthwhile improvement for dependability, durability, convenience, beauty and economy.

Made in four sizes from 6 to 20 cubic feet capacity (self-contained); completely equipped for immediate operation and sold through local dealers.

Please write for detailed information and name of nearest dealer.

A Few of Many Good ACE FEATURES . . .

1. Outer shell, protected from corrosion.
2. Ample moisture proofed insulation.
3. High efficiency refrigerated inner liner.
4. Storage compartment surrounded by refrigerated walls.
5. Lifelong service rubber door seals.
6. Permanent silver-soldered connections.
7. Quiet, vibration - free rubber mount condensing unit.
8. Rounded corners and permanent finish for easy cleaning.

ACE ICE CREAM CABINET COMPANY
1010 East 173rd St., New York 60, N. Y.

"UNBLOCK" your DIGESTIVE TRACT

And Stop Dosing Your Stomach With Soda and Alkalizers

Don't expect to get real relief from headache, sour stomach, gas and bad breath by taking soda and other alkalizers if the true cause of your trouble is constipation.

In this case, your real trouble is not in the stomach at all. But in the intestinal tract where 80% of your food is digested. And when it gets blocked it fails to digest properly.

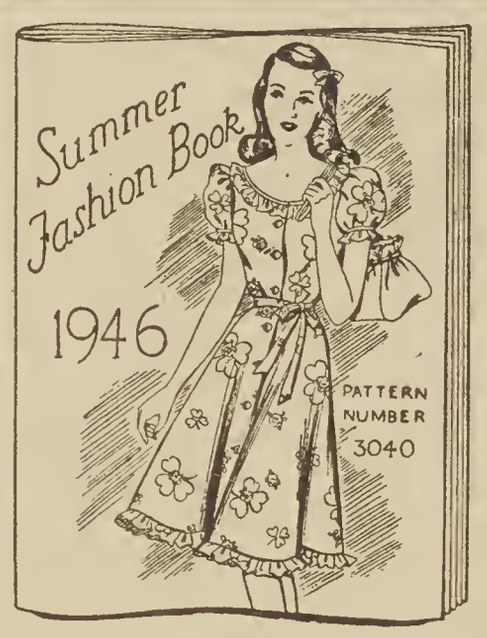
What you want for real relief is not soda or an alkalizer—but something to "unblock" your intestinal tract. Something to clean it out effectively—help Nature get back on her feet.

Get Carter's Pills right now. Take them as directed. They gently and effectively "unblock" your digestive tract. This permits your food to move along normally. Nature's own digestive juices can then reach it. You get genuine relief that makes you feel *really* good again.

Buy Carter's Pills—25¢ at any drugstore. "Unblock" your intestinal tract for real relief from indigestion.



MAGIC ELECTRIC WELDER
110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only $19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use. MAGIC WELDER MFG. CO., 241LA Canal St., New York City.



Pick Your Summer Wardrobe

out of our SUMMER FASHION BOOK, just off the press. Filled from cover to cover with lovely new styles, designed for easy sewing, just the ticket for those cool, comfortable, fresh-looking washables you like to live in:

- **Cap-sleeved dresses, the simplest thing in the world to make.**
- **Vacation togs.**
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- **Playclothes, pretty as a picture.**
- **Dresses cut for easy ironing.**
- **Practical gardening clothes.**
- **Youngsters' sun togs, all ages.**

SUMMER IS THE TIME to make your own, when you get wonderful effects with little work. Over 150 pattern designs in this book, charmingly illustrated. Price 15 cents. Order from Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

4-Year Legislative Program *Proves* Farm Groups Pull Together

HERE IS a summary of legislative recommendations made by the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations between 1943 and '46 inclusive, together with action taken. The summary was prepared by Ed Foster, Secretary of the Conference Board. During the war period, the Conference Board devoted a great deal of attention to legislation of a temporary nature designed to help the war effort, with particular reference to the production of food. As would be expected, the war impeded the Conference Board's long-time program aimed at developing greater permanency in the farming business.

HIGHWAYS

Rights of Way — For more than twelve years the Conference Board recommended that the State assume all costs of rights of way in connection with the state highway system. In 1944 the legislature passed and the Governor signed a bill accomplishing this end.

Snow Removal — For more than ten years the Conference Board has recommended that the State assume a much larger portion of the cost of removing snow from the state highway system. Under an act passed in 1946, the State assumes the entire cost of removing snow from the state highway system and provides that the removal work may be done under contract with the counties.

Secondary Roads — The Conference Board has continued to recommend adoption of a long-term plan for improvement of secondary roads on which large numbers of farmers live. The Conference Board's goal is to have year-round roads for all permanent farms in the State. No special plan toward this end has yet been adopted.

Cattle Underpasses — It has been recommended that the State provide cattle underpasses in connection with construction of new state highways at all points where they will contribute to the safety of the motoring public and the farmers concerned. No plan adopted to date.

Gasoline Tax — The Conference Board has consistently recommended that a larger portion of the tax revenues derived from gasoline and motor vehicle registration be used for highway improvement and maintenance, especially in connection with secondary roads. The Conference Board has consistently opposed amendment of the constitution to prohibit the use of such revenues for purposes other than highways. The Conference Board considers such an amendment to be poor government.

MACHINERY AND LABOR

Motor Trucks — The Conference Board has recommended that the cost of licensing the first three thousand pounds of every motor truck be reduced by one-half. Farmers pay excessive registration fees on motor trucks, for such trucks use the public highways relatively little. Most farm trucks are relatively light trucks. No results to date.

Farm Machinery — Conference Board recommended to the Legislature and the Governor in 1946 that the farm machinery repair program be made permanent as a part of the extension service. This has been done.

Farm Labor — The Conference Board requested the State War Council in 1941 to develop a plan for release of school students 14 years of age or over for emergency work on farms. This was authorized by the Legislature and the Governor in 1943, '44 and '45. A bill has been signed by the Governor which will continue this practice until July 1, 1947. This has been done without loss in State aid to the districts concerned.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

State Aid — State aid under the Friedsam Formula declined severely during the war. In 1943 more than 70 per cent of the school districts in the State had to increase local taxes to meet school budgets. It was recommended that State aid be frozen at the attendance level of 1942-43. This was done.

It was recommended that the Friedsam Formula be revised to increase State aid. This was done in 1945 but central school districts were omitted.

It was recommended that the Legislature of 1946 increase State aid to central schools. A bill was passed to this end but recalled. The Governor then proposed a lump sum appropriation of $1,750,000 to be distributed to central schools under a plan devised by the Commissioner of Education and the Director of the Budget. This became law. While this will help, it is insufficient to meet the need. A permanent formula to increase State aid to central schools should be adopted.

Board of Regents — It has been recommended for a number of years that a person well acquainted with the rural educational problems and needs of the State be appointed to the Board of Regents. In 1946, the Conference Board suggested the appointment of E. R. Eastman. He was duly elected to this high office by the Legislature for a 12-year term.

State Scholarships — It has been recommended that State scholarships be increased in number and size. The Milmoe Bill, Assembly Int. No. 207 increasing the value of State scholarships from $400 to $1400 for each holder and from $50 to $175 a term, and for children of veterans from $100 to $350 per year, was enacted into law in 1946.

School Lunch — It has been recommended that the State appropriate sufficient funds to supplement federal funds to the end that every school boy and girl in New York State may have access to a well-balanced noon-day meal. Bill appropriating $2,500,000 died in Senate committee.

RESEARCH AND TEACHING

Quick Freezing of Foods — It was recommended that sufficient funds be appropriated to the Geneva Experiment Station for research in the processing of fruits and vegetables with particular reference to quick freezing, dehydration and the like. $26,000 was appropriated in 1944.

Extension Service — The Conference Board recommended amendment to the so-called Farm & Home Bureau and 4-H Law to increase state support of this work in the counties. The Ostertag Bill was approved by the Legislature and signed by the Governor. In a special message to the Legislature on March 12 the Governor urged passage of this measure. It increases all of the old items from $900 to $1500 per year and adds two new items of $1500 each, one for an assistant county agricultural agent and one for an assistant home demonstration agent. The two new items are contingent upon there being raised within the county a minimum of $5000 for the farm department and a minimum of $5000 for the home department.

In 1945 the Conference Board supported a recommendation of the Emergency Food Commission which provided an item of $900 for the employment of an assistant home demonstration agent in urban counties (25,000 population or more) providing there is raised within the county an additional $3500. This was enacted in 1945. This item was increased to $1500 per year by the Ostertag Bill referred to above.

Home Economics — Conference Board recommended research in home economics with particular reference to nutrition and housing, also enlargement of the staff to accommodate more students. In 1944, $25,000 was appropriated to increase the staff and $10,000 was appropriated for research. This was the first time that the State ever appropriated funds for reseach in home economics.

Artificial Breeding of Dairy Cattle — The Conference Board recommended that the State make available sufficient funds to the College of Agriculture to construct fireproof bull barns at Ithaca and to carry on adequate research in perfecting technique. The Legislature approved the Governor's budget in 1944 which appropriated $46,000 to the College of Agriculture for research and extension in artificial breeding of dairy cattle.

The supplemental budget of 1944 made provision whereby the State shares approximately one-half of the cost of rent and amortization of buildings and facilities erected by Cornell University. The Central New York Cooperative Artificial Breeding Association pays the remaining share.

Livestock Sales Specialist — The Conference Board recommended that a livestock sales specialist be added at the College of Agriculture to assist buyers and sellers of high class livestock to make contact with one another. Bill died in committee.

Livestock Other than Dairy Cattle — It has been recommended that extension help be provided in connection with livestock other than dairy cattle. The supplemental budget of 1945 provided $5,000 continued in 1946. Item of $10,000 placed in budget in 1943-44 and since continued. Total available $15,000. A considerable portion of the $10,000 is for College teaching in connection with meats.

Regional Diagnostic Laboratories — It has been recommended that the Veterinary College be provided with two regional diagnostic laboratories to meet special needs of the poultry industry. The Governor's budget in 1946 provides $27,000 for two such laboratories.

Turkeys and Ducks — The Conference Board recommended appropriation of adequate funds for research in connection with turkeys and ducks. $50,000 was appropriated in 1946. (Buildings are included in the postwar plan).

Golden Nematode of Potatoes — The Conference Board recommended development of a program to check and we hope eradicate the golden nematode of potatoes. $100,000 was made available in 1946 of which $90,000 is to be used by the Department of Agriculture and Markets for land rental and other control costs and of which $10,000 is to be used by the College of Agriculture for research.

Reforestation — It has been recommended that the State greatly expand its program of purchasing and reforesting lands not adapted to agriculture. No expansion to date. (Nursery operations and production of seedlings have been stepped up).

Land Utilization and Reforestation — It has been recommended that adequate appropriations be made to the College of Agriculture to complete land utilization studies at an early date. No action to date.

Nursery Stocks — It was recommended that $15,000 be appropriated to Geneva for research in the propagation and

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Farm Conference Board Justifies Itself

MORE THAN 25 years ago the Dairymen's League asked officers of all major farm organizations in New York State to come together to consider a milk marketing emergency. Out of that meeting came the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations.

From that time to this, representatives of nearly every state-wide farm organization have met regularly in the Conference Board to consider and act on problems of agriculture that concern them all. It was early agreed that there would be no action except by unanimous consent, and it is to the everlasting glory of farmers and their leaders that this group has worked together for a quarter of a century with little disagreement, time and time again agreeing unanimously to pull together for farming and the farmers of the state.

As proof of what farmers can do when they work together, read the report on this page of legislation in the interest of agriculture. It has been secured in recent years largely by joint action of the Conference Board, supported by the individual efforts of its member organizations. This splendid record has been achieved by the united efforts of all the organizations plus the active and efficient work of E. S. Foster, executive secretary of the Conference Board.

A. A.'s Farmers' Dollar Guide

(*Continued from Page* 5)

lead until both fall of their own weight. **When that happens, depression will be here. Never forget that possibility and keep your business affairs in shape to weather it.**

3. Feed Will Continue Scarce. If we have a good growing season, the country-wide feed inventory can be brought up slightly. However, some livestock liquidation will be necessary. If the season is just fair and present OPA price policies continue, we will have another feed shortage a year from now. **If we have a drought, the country will experience the biggest livestock liquidation in its history.**

The primary responsibility for the situation rests on the Administration. Both by preaching and by price policies, livestock expansion was fostered as though the feed supply was inexhaustible.

Recently the government offered a 30 cent-a-bushel increase or bonus on the price of wheat and corn bought for European relief. Western farmers claimed the government had broken its promise that relief buying, when it occurred, would be at ceiling price. Many sold at the ceiling; those who didn't are profiting to the tune of 30 cents a bushel. As a result, the trickle of black market grain that was reaching northeastern livestock growers has dried up entirely.

4. Black Markets Will Grow. Many good citizens are thoroughly fed up on price control. Convinced that it is doing more harm than good, they are defying regulations. Either the situation will get so bad that OPA will blow up, taking price control with it, or more and more regulations will be ground out by the red tape machine in an attempt to bolster the weak points as they show up.

5. Eggs Will Be Short Next Winter. It's too late now to buy chicks and get fall eggs from them. This might be the year when late chicks will pay. At least, grow the ones you have to the best of your ability and resist the temptation to sell them for meat.

6. Milk Will Be Higher. Cooperatives are doing good work in keeping returns for milk within sight of rising costs. Shortage of fluid milk next fall will be worse than in 1945. **Raise all the cow feed, both roughage and grain, that you possibly can!**

4-Year Legislative Program

(*Continued from opposite page*)

development of nursery stocks including breeding of new fruit varieties, storage and handling, and propagation of more rigorous root stocks. This was done in 1944.

LIVESTOCK DISEASES

Bang's Control — It has been recommended that appropriations for test and slaughter be tapered off and that appropriations for calfhood vaccination be expanded. This has been done progressively during recent years. In 1946 the Governor's budget provides $25,000 for test and slaughter and $325,000 for calfhood vaccination.

Mastitis — While the Conference Board did not recommend, it did support the Governor's proposal for a broad program aimed at mastitis control. The supplemental budget in 1946 made available $74,600 for this work.

Pullorum — Increased appropriations to the Department of Agriculture and Markets for pullorum control have been recommended. The allotment has been raised to $27,000 in 1946, which appears to be adequate for the present. As a result pullorum control has made great progress during recent years.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Soil Conservation — It was recommended in 1945 that the soil conservation districts act be amended to increase from three to five the farmer members of the state soil conservation committee with voting power restricted to these five farmer members. Other members of the committee without voting power include the Dean and Director of Extension of the College of Agriculture, the Commissioner of Conservation, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, and the State soil conservationist (representing the U. S. Soil Conservation Service). The Milmoe Bill, to this end, was enacted in 1945 and signed by the Governor.

A further amendment was recommended in 1946 to delete the portion of the act requiring collision insurance on town and county highway equipment rented by the soil conservation district. The Milmoe Bill to this end was passed and signed by the Governor.

Milk — During the war years no recommendations for changes in present milk marketing legislation were made in view of the fact that present laws appear to be sufficient and adequate.

Butter Substitutes — In view of the butter shortage it has been recommended that State institutions be permitted on a temporary basis to purchase butter substitutes. This has been done. A law enacted in 1946 extends this policy until July 1, 1947.

Regional Market Authorities — State-aid in the form of loans to regional market authorities to improve marketing facilities has been recommended. This has been provided in the Pillion Bill enacted by the Legislature in 1946 and signed by Governor.

Standard Time — It has been recommended that legislation be passed requiring all localities to remain on standard time the year around. No results.

—A. A.—

Attempt to Control Potato Prices

(*Continued from Page* 20)

not under price control. The U. S. support price was higher than the Canadian ceiling, and in order to ship potatoes to Canada both governments paid a subsidy. **The U. S. taxpayer subsidized Canadian consumers and the Canadian taxpayer subsidized the U. S. support price for the benefit of producers.**

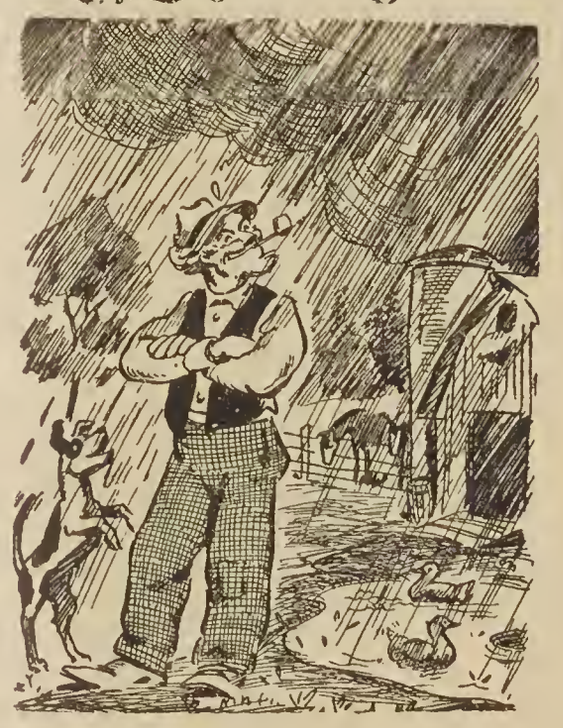
Under normal conditions, potato growers, as a result of their previous year's experience, decide what acreage to plant. If the crop is big, part of it is fed to livestock or dumped in the spring. When potato prices are supported, there is no incentive to do that. The grower digs them all, sells them all (including some to the government), and the government spends the taxpayers' money in disposing of them.

This is not the complete story of the failure of price control on potatoes, but it should be enough to convince the most skeptical. Because potatoes are a perishable crop and because weatner has such a big effect on yield, the fallacies of price control are more evident with this crop than with some other commodities. Nevertheless, the same difficulties and fallacies are present in all price control attempts.

The Line Was "Busted"

The "inflation control line" was "busted" beyond repair when labor was allowed and encouraged to get substantial wage increases before it demonstrated any increase in efficiency of production. **Now prices are going up whether we have an OPA or whether we don't.** No one knows how high or for how long, but in the present situation common sense indicates the advisability of terminating OPA's price control at the earliest possible moment. Undoubtedly it will cause some headaches, but the longer it is put off, the bigger the headaches are going to be!

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR hasn't got a brain, he says that when we get a rain he likes to stay inside and do the jobs that wait when skies are blue. So when there's black sky overhead, he puts the tractor in the shed and goes right back to work again a-buildin' some new bin or pen. He splashes whitewash on the walls and forks manure from out the stalls; he disinfects the chicken house although there ain't a single louse; he culls his flock and cleans the floor, and puts a new hinge on the door. Whenever outside weather's bad it never makes poor neighbor mad, he likes to stay inside and get himself into an awful sweat.

No foolishness like that for me. I have work enough, by gee, when weather's good and fields are dry and it's so hot you think you'll fry. When there's a drop of rain, you bet, to me it means a chance to get some well-earned rest upon the couch; you'll never hear this feller grouch when lightning cracks and thunder roars and I have got to go indoors. It's Nature's way of telling us to knock off work without a fuss so we can build the strength to do more work when stormy weather's thru. There surely ain't a bit of sense to stop one job and then commence to mess and putter 'round indoors on stuff that should be winter chores.



MEMORIALS — "Monument Ideas" is the title of a pamphlet that you can get from the BARRE GUILD, Barre, Vermont. Use the coupon on page 29 of the March 4 issue.

FREEZERS — If you are thinking of buying a quick freezer, drop a postcard to the ACE ICE CREAM CABINET COMPANY, 1010 E. 173rd Street, New York 60, New York, and ask them for detailed information and the name of their nearest dealer.

LIABILITY — Many subscribers are asking about insurance to cover liability in case of accident to farm employees. Such policies are available from the MERCHANTS' MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY, Buffalo 5, New York.

NEWS — The COLONIAL BEACON COMPANY publishes an excellent little magazine called the "Esso Farm News". Ask your local Esso distributor to have it sent to you or write the Esso Farm News, Room 1600, 26 Broadway, New York 4, New York.

GOOD HAY — This is the year when it is even more important than usual to harvest high quality hay in order to produce the highest possible amount of milk next November. The J. I. CASE COMPANY, Dept. E-11, of Racine, Wisconsin, will be glad to send you a booklet called "How to Make High Protein Hay".

SEED CORN — Every dairyman who grows corn will be interested in the new G.L.F. seed corn booklet. You can get one at your own G.L.F. Service Agency.

WIRING — The GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY of Bridgeport 2, Connecticut, has a new two-page electrical modernization guide. Any reader who is planning to wire his buildings, or to change his wiring, will find this booklet extremely helpful.

MARKETS — "The Land of Shorter Hauls to Bigger Markets" is the title of a booklet which is available from the Agricultural Relations Department, NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM, Rochester, New York.



Rubber-covered potato basket to safeguard potatoes against bruising, developed by United States Rubber Company as a postwar product for the farmer. Made of steel wire coated with synthetic rubber, the basket cushions potatoes as pickers throw them in. Open construction of sides and bottom prevents collection of debris. Basket weighs 3¾ pounds, holds five-eighths of a bushel.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

THE mechanics by which the American people provide food for others are comparatively simple.

What we do is to eat more bread and beans, and less milk, eggs, and meat.

Truman Bread

Actually there is not much sense in requiring millers to run more middlings into white flour as long as animals are fed milling wheat. It would make more sense to mill the flour as usual for human consumption and return the bran and midds to the animals, which have stronger digestions than human beings.

Top Priority

In a world in which food supplies are so short that human beings are forced to reach for the feed which animals have been consuming, the question naturally arises, What animals should be sacrificed first in order to cut their numbers down to available feed supplies?

This is a question which can be easily answered. *In any country with a diminishing feed supply, top priority automatically should go to the dairy cow.* She produces man's best food. She makes much of this food from forage — grass, hay, and stalks — which man cannot use directly.

In a free economy and with free prices, the American people will protect their milk supply. It is only when bureaucrats interfere that man's best friend, the dairy cow, is in jeopardy.

PASTURE PLANS

Our rye for pasture has kicked through pretty well during April despite the cold and dry weather. It has saved us at least a month's barn feeding of young stock.

On our improved "islands" in our pastures, the brome grass is way ahead of anything else. The alfalfa is next, while the Ladino has hardly grown at all during April. We're hoping that these tall grass islands will be ready by the middle of May, a good two weeks late.

To be ready when they may start to decline, we have sown about a quarter acre of oats per cow and seeded with these oats. The oats are already up and should be ready to graze by the first of July.

By the time the oats are gone--they will last less than two weeks—the first of our Sudan grass should be ready. For our milking cows, we now expect to have about three quarters of an acre per head. We shall also have some Sudan grass islands on our young and dry stock pastures. About half an acre per head.

By the time the frosts kill off the Sudan grass in the fall, we hope that our improved tall grass pasturage will furnish good grazing and that the new seedings in the oats which were grazed off will be ready.

Then this year, as soon as frost kills the Sudan, we plan to plow it immediately and sow it to rye and thus get some late fall pasturage at least for young stock.

What we are aiming for is pasturage for young stock from the first of April until well into November, and for dairy cows from the first of May until late October.

To provide such pasturage, we find it necessary to use rye, oats, and seedings of brome or Reeds canary, Ladino, and alfalfa on the plowable portions of our pastures and Sudan grass to be grazed during midsummer.

Under this plan, as I have previously pointed out, seedings can be made with rye and often a grain crop taken off the rye after it has furnished all the grazing needed. The tall pasture mixtures are as good for hay or grass silage as they are for grazing, and surplus Sudan grass can be used for silage, for bedding, and, we hope, for seed.

This year for the first time in a long while we shall grow sixty acres of corn, part for silage and part for husking. We are doing this because we shall lack grass for silage and because we shall feel safer next winter if we have a good supply of homegrown grain on hand.

HOGS AND LADINO

If I have my way, we have (1) raised our last fall pig—except for family use; (2) bred our last sow a second time.

The way we handle our pigs in the winter, running them in pens with our young cattle and giving them access to a self-feeder, they do very well.

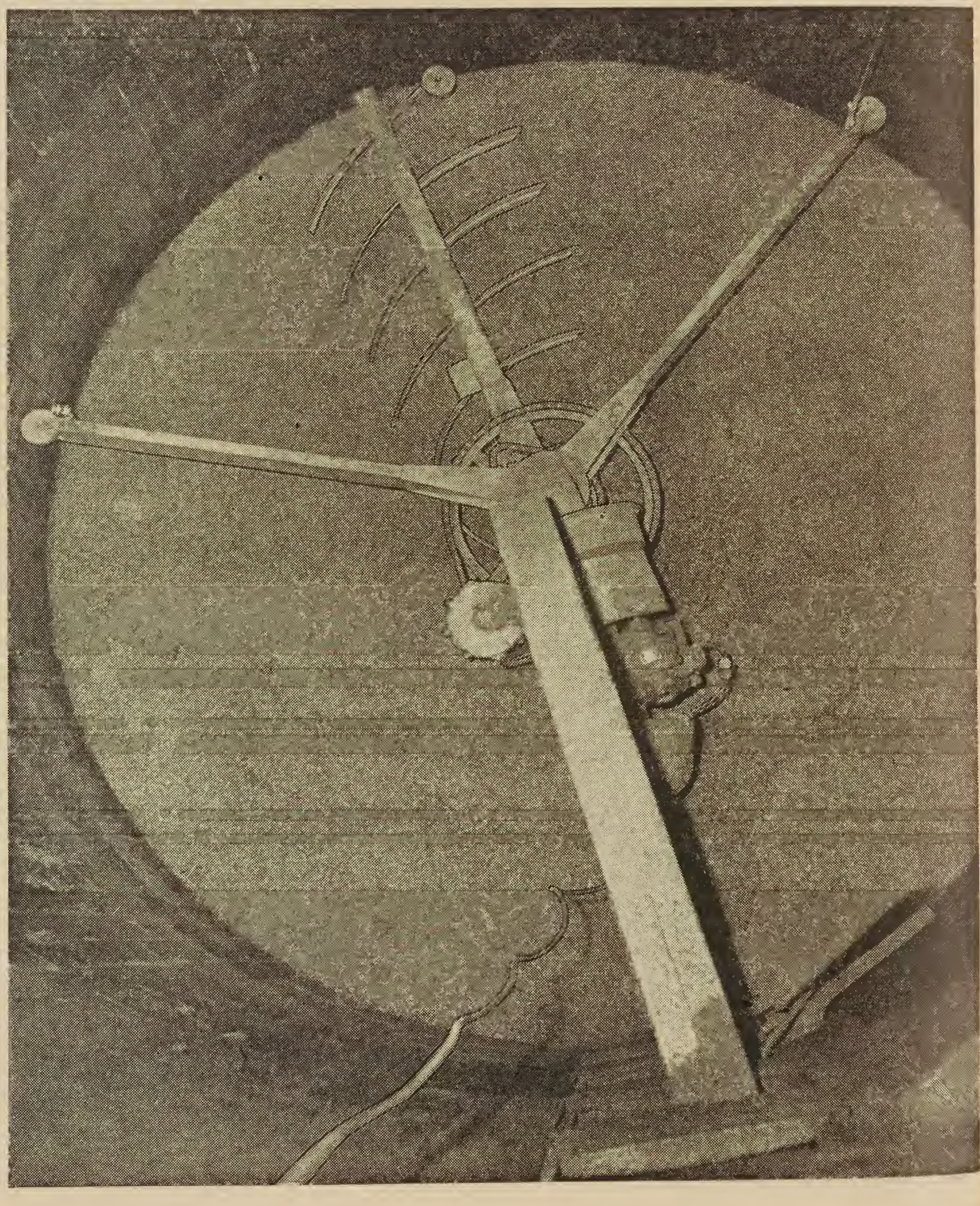
They eat some hay and some silage but I would judge that a good 90 per cent of their feed is expensive grain. When the value of this grain is subtracted from what the pigs bring, it takes a microscope to find any balance in their favor.

Our complaint against sows, with their second and third litters, is that they are just too darned big and clumsy. First litter sows almost always do well for us.

Because of the feed shortage, we're not going to breed any sows to farrow this fall, except one for family use. We shall try to raise ten or a dozen York gilts well and breed them to farrow the last of March or the first of April, 1947.

Already we are seeding the Ladino pasturage on which we shall turn these sows and their pigs and are laying out a 1947 cornfield next to it for the pigs to hog down. Perhaps we will also put in a small patch of barley adjacent to the hog lot to be fed off before the corn is ready for the pigs.

We feel that in setting up the plan described here, we are picking out the two factors which in our experience have contributed the most to profitable pork production.



The mechanical silo unloader [▼] which we have installed here at Sunnygables amazes everyone who sees it. We have never installed a piece of equipment which has operated any more perfectly. This picture shows the machine as seen when looking down on it from the top of the silo. The arm with the knives on it rotates and shaves the silage toward the center, where it is picked up and blown through the pipe in the foreground out of the door in the silo. We think so much of this machine that we have decided to combine two silos into one on the Albright farm and equip that one with the unloader.

As we have had experience with the machine, we see no reason why, with slight alterations, it cannot be used to level silage when a silo is being filled. Incidentally, the operation of the machine is controlled by a time clock, so all that is necessary to get the day's silage down is to start the machine and set the clock so it will run just long enough to throw down what silage is needed.

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE

INVESTMENTS VERSUS SPECULATION AND PURE FRAUD

Have you got money to "put out"? If you have, "take heed, brother, take heed". When you go into a deal intended to bring you interest or dividends on money you have saved, you may be investing, speculating, or the deal may be fraudulent. If returns are relatively certain, it is an investment; if they are possible or probable, it's a speculation; if you lose the principal, it's a fraud! Read on!

Investment, it has been said, is not without an element of risk. To be called an investment, it must carry a MINIMUM of risk. The risk is negligible in such things as government bonds, first mortgages on real estate, savings accounts in banks, etc.

Speculation carries a definite risk. The men who are backing the proposition are honest. They believe or hope that the proposition will be successful and will make money, but they can't be certain. Speculation is legitimate if you can afford to lose the money if the deal goes wrong.

A fraud is put over by men who KNOW THAT THERE IS NO CHANCE FOR PROFIT, or even of getting your money back. The men behind the fraud intend to take your money and give you nothing in return. The man who can afford to lose can speculate if he wants to, but no one can afford to be taken in by a fraud.

Earmarks of Fraud: There is every evidence that fraudulent schemes are on the increase. During the war, many of the crooks were in the armed forces. Gas was scarce, and most people were buying war bonds with any spare cash. Now, money is free and easy, and it is still impossible for people to buy many of the things they want. The sharpers are out of the army, and there is plenty of gas.

Because few swindlers traveled the roads during war-time, your sales resistance may be a bit low. Therefore, it is important to watch for signs of fraud with more than ordinary vigilance. Remember that there are certain definite earmarks of fraud. One is "HASTE." If a man tells you that his proposition must be accepted right away, tell him "NO" or investigate it THOROUGHLY before you accept it.

Promises are the trademark of swindlers. In the case of stock certificates, they promise big returns and tell you that you can turn the stock in any time for cash. When a man promises too much, it is time to use caution. The chances are that he doesn't plan to be around when the time comes to make good on his promises!

—A. A.—

BEFORE YOU SIGN

A reliable correspondence school is a good method of obtaining more training in the business or vocation in which you are employed. In general, it is not a good way of learning a new occupation. Before you sign up to take a correspondence course, be sure that you have the previous training and the persistence to stick to it, and that you have the money to pay for the course.

When you sign an agreement with a correspondence school, you say that you will complete the course and that you will pay for it whether or not you complete it. Remember that agents cannot make good on promises that you will get a job, and that any money-back guarantee is usually based on the idea that you must finish the course first. Then, if you are dissatisfied, your money will be refunded. That is a pretty safe guarantee for the company, because a relatively small per cent of those who enroll in correspondence courses ever complete them.

—A. A.—

ENLARGED PICTURES

In spite of the fact that the Service Bureau has had no complaint about picture enlarging companies for a long time, I predict that agents will be hitting the road soon. One of the commonest rackets is to offer to enlarge a picture at a reasonable price and then use all possible pressure to sell you a gilt frame at an exorbitant price.

Picture enlarging companies have one weapon which they use effectively. Most of the pictures given them to enlarge cannot be replaced, and the company refuses to return the original until they get paid for the enlargement. Many a person will pay the price and charge it up to experience just so he can get back the original picture.

—A. A.—

ONE ADJUSTMENT

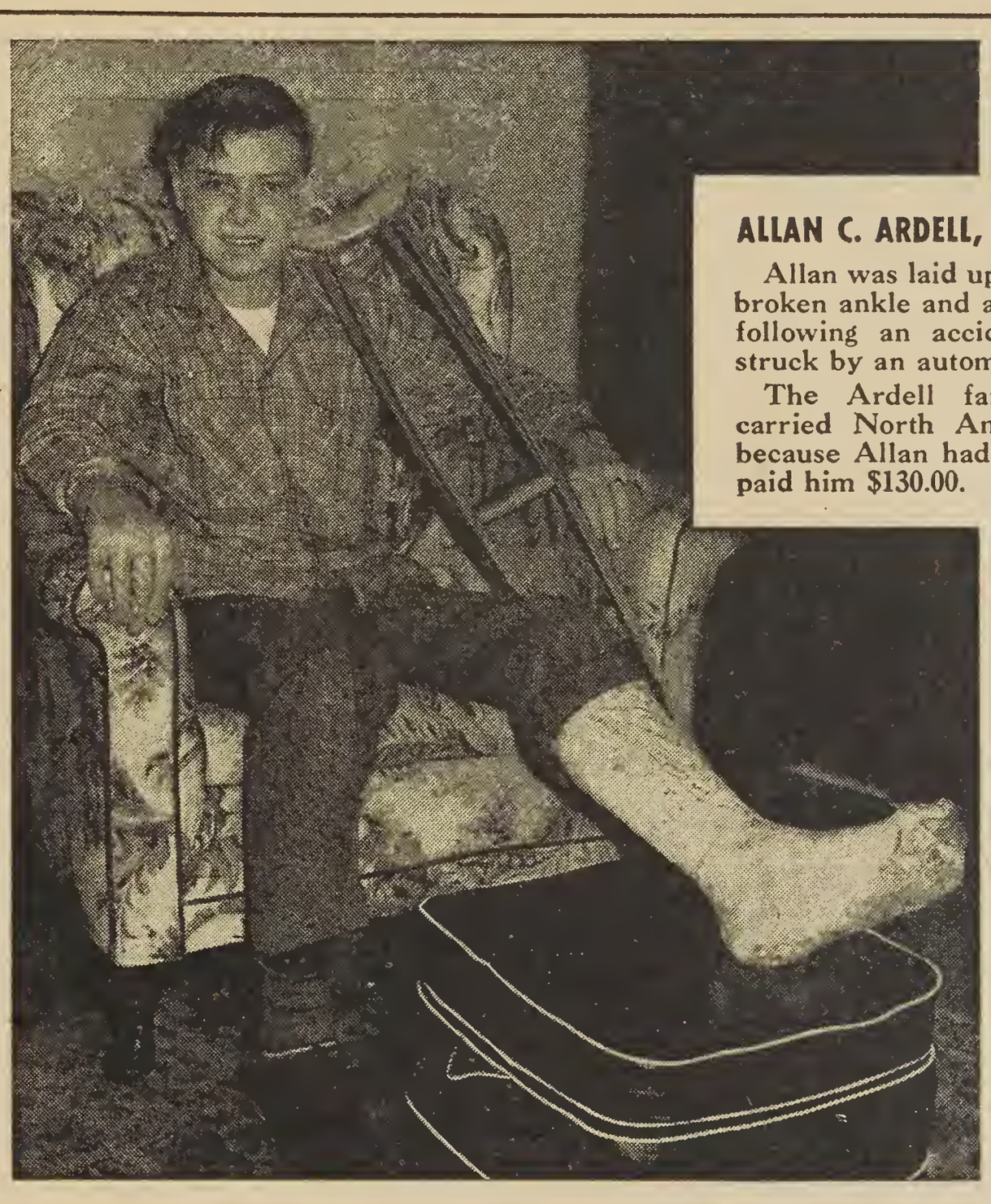
"I bought some shrubs two years ago and some of them have died. The company replaced them, but several of the replacements didn't live, and now the company won't make good."

It is the general policy of companies that sell nursery stock to replace trees or shrubs that do not live, but most of them will not make replacements on replacements. They figure that if neither the original shipment nor the replacements live, something is wrong with the method of planting or handling them.

25.00 FRAUD REWARD — American Agriculturist will pay $25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction for theft.

American Agriculturist guarantees fair treatment of subscribers by advertisers. We refuse many ads known to be unreliable but if a fraud slips in, you are protected. To take advantage of guarantee, subscribers must say, "I saw your ad in American Agriculturist", when writing to advertisers, and then report unfair treatment promptly to Service Bureau.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.



★

ALLAN C. ARDELL, NEWARK VALLEY, N. Y.

Allan was laid up for many weeks with a broken ankle and a slight brain concussion following an accident in which he was struck by an automobile.

The Ardell family, including Allan, carried North American protection and because Allan had a policy, the Company paid him $130.00.

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A Word of Appreciation

ALLAN'S FATHER, Dr. J. W. Ardell, wrote us, saying. "On behalf of my son, I thank you and your representative, Mr. Byron Ennis, for the generous and satisfactory settlement of the disability claim resulting from Allan's accident.

"Accident insurance will not prevent an accident, but the money a policy pays is a great help. Allan recently renewed his policy and undoubtedly will continue it indefinitely."

Keep Your Policy Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPT., 16 CANNON ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.



"I'M LOOKING TO THE FUTURE . . .

That's Why I Joined the Dairymen's League"

says third generation League member

NINETEEN-YEAR-OLD Gerald Rowe of Norwich, N. Y., recently became a full-fledged member of the League, making three generations of the Rowe family who are League members. When asked why he joined the League, Gerald said, "I am looking to the future; that's why I joined the League. I have a lot of years of dairy farming ahead of me and I want to be sure I have a good market for my milk. In school I learned that you can judge the future by looking in the past. Well, the League has seen my family through some pretty tough times for over 25 years, that's why I know I can depend on it in the future."

Gerald has a herd of good producing cows of his own, a fine flock of chickens and a team of Belgian mares which his grandfather gave him as a present upon graduation from high school. He is a real dairy farmer in his own right and the League welcomes him as a member.



"I was mighty glad to see Gerald join the League," says Wesley Rowe, Gerald's father and the second generation to belong to the League. "I guess most men like to see their son follow in their footsteps, especially when it is a business that they believe in as strongly as we Rowes believe in dairy farming and in cooperation. We need more young men to do just what Gerald is doing. I can say from my own experience it offers a chance to be your own boss, and with the help of a good herd of cows and the Dairymen's League you can make a good living."

Wesley Rowe is a League member of long standing. He is a good farmer, a good cooperator and a good neighbor.



"When Gerald graduated from high school I gave him two presents," says C. H. Rowe, Gerald's grandfather who has been a League member for over 25 years. "I knew he wanted to start farming so first I gave him a team of young Belgian mares, then I gave him a piece of good advice . . . join the Dairymen's League. You see, I have been a member of the League ever since it first started to market milk for farmers around here. I know what it was like before we had the League and I know what the League has done for me. I have always had a market for my milk. In my time I've seen lots of farmers here in the milkshed who haven't had a place to sell their milk, but they weren't League members. I have never had to dump a can or take one back from the plant because there wasn't a market for my milk."

The New York milkshed needs more young farmers like Gerald Rowe. According to the best estimates available, 70% of the farmers in the milkshed are over 45 years old and nearly 20% are over 65. League members invite young men and all dairy farmers to join with them in a strong cooperative that helps all dairymen in the New York milkshed.



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

JUNE 1, 1946



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

"FIVE MINUTES TO"

A Memorial Day Message by E. R. Eastman

A FEW NIGHTS ago just at dusk, Mrs. Eastman and I sat with our son and his family in their home in Arlington, Virginia. Suddenly I was startled by a strange call which seemingly came from a tree just outside the house. We went to the door quietly and listened, and the call came again and again. It was the whippoorwill.

Instantly I was carried back in memory to the days of my youth on a New York hill farm, where I had first heard that call, and to the stories Father used to tell of how lonesome it made him to hear it when he was a homesick boy under Sheridan and Custer in Virginia in that bitter conflict between the states.

When we were young, folks didn't make so much of holidays as they do now. We celebrated Christmas, and when work was not too pressing we sometimes took the Fourth of July off. But we never forgot Decoration Day. One of my keenest and greenest memories is of Father on a long-ago Decoration Day morning heading the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic as it marched to the village cemetery to decorate the graves of the soldier dead. Father now sleeps there himself. It is something good to remember him in the old faded blue uniform and army hat of a Union veteran, riding a prancing horse as if he and the animal were one, while the flags waved and the bands played.

After those wild, tumultuous, rampaging war years, Father came back to the old hill farm to wrestle with the stony soil and the dairy in an effort to make a living. On the anniversary of some great fight in which he had participated, he used occasionally to pause from his labors to look across the blue haze of the hills and speak briefly of adventures long since past. And as he sat on the farmhouse porch at night after the day's work, listening to the whippoorwill down in the swamp across the creek, he must have heard again in memory the roaring hoofbeats of a cavalry charge and the voices of old comrades raised in the shouting and tumult of battle.

It is more than 80 years since the close of the Civil War and I ask you, how much real progress has been made since then? In these four-score years America has fought several minor wars and two World Wars. The far places of the Earth are soaked with the blood of our young men. Nations are bankrupt, millions are starving and nothing is settled.

As for the cause of Freedom for which my ancestors and yours, my boys and yours gave so much, there is less Liberty in the world today, yes right here in America, than there has been since the birth of the nation. We boast of our mechanical progress; material blessings of which our fathers never dreamed are to us just commonplace necessities. But what does it profit if a man gain the whole world and lose his own soul? Right there is the trouble.

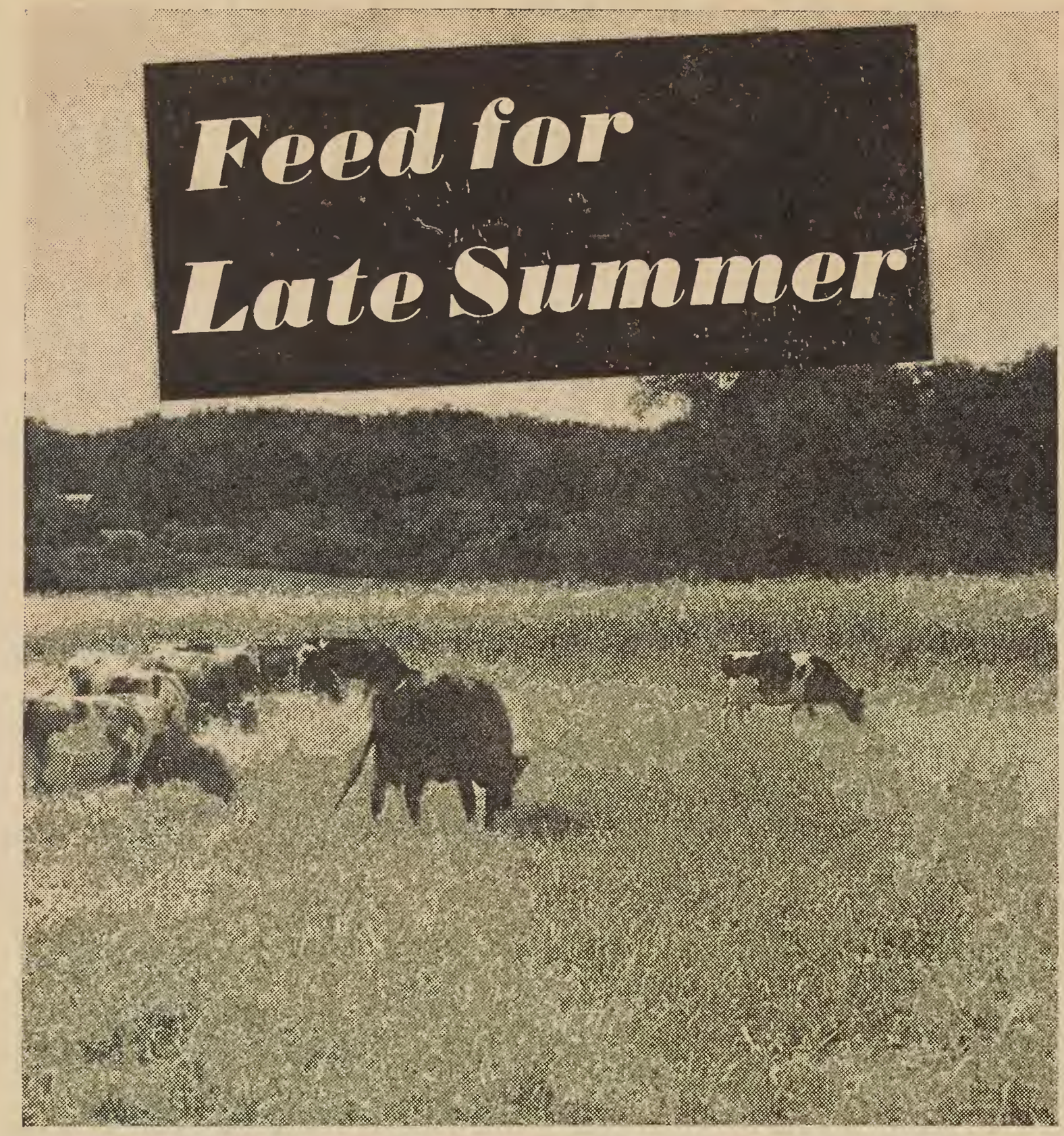
We have done well in carrying forward mechanical and physical progress, but we have failed utterly to keep pace spiritually. Today we are unrestful, dissatisfied, unhappy. War clouds still hang over the world. Selfishness and greed are rampant. Organized labor minorities are challenging our government, fast reaching the civil war stage.

To express imminent danger or approaching chaos the French have a saying which means "five minutes to". In English we say "the zero hour". It is at hand. We stand at the crossroads of civilization. One atomic bomb can throw the world into another Dark Ages. But God has given us one last chance! The remedy? We MUST learn to get along with one another. Both as individuals and as nations we must get the chip off our shoulders. We must learn to compromise, to look at the other fellow's side. Above all things, we need both as individuals and as nations, more unselfishness, tolerance, understanding, and more of the spirit of compromise. In our churches we need less dogma, more leadership, more preaching and practicing of peace on earth, good will toward men.

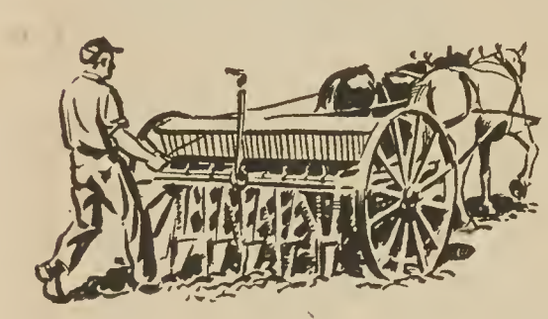
If civilization is to endure, if the World is not to go down into another Dark Ages, we must give heed to Abraham Lincoln's words:

"With malice toward none, with charity to all, to do all which may achieve a just and lasting peace among ourselves and all nations."

Feed for Late Summer



A movable electric fence divides this field of Sudan Grass. Cows clean up one section, then are moved to the next.



There is still time to plant Sudan Grass for extra feed in late summer—and you may need it.

THE world shortage of grain is so severe that even today, on June pasture, there is not enough grain to go around in some communities.

When pastures dry up late in the summer, getting enough feed for the cows this year will be a real problem. At that time dairymen are likely to need every bit of feed that the farm can produce to get through the season.

These Can Be Planted Now

Sudan Grass is the best bet under most conditions. Sudan Grass, a rapid-growing annual, withstands drouth very well, does not like excessive moisture, and is ready for feed in about six weeks after sowing. Soil should be well fertilized, and seed planted not over one inch deep, 25 to 30 lbs. per acre. Many farmers like a combination of 10 to 15 lbs. Sudan Grass and 40 to 45 lbs. soybeans per acre. Sudan Grass, either alone or with soybeans, may be pastured or cut and fed green.

Japanese Millet does best in cooler regions, giving a coarse, rank growth on fertile, moist soils. Usually planted after June 15, at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. per acre. Can be pastured or cut and fed green. Unless it can be sown before July 1, **Hungarian Millet** should be substituted.

Managed Grazing

The electric fence makes managed grazing practical. A field of Sudan or millet can be pastured off a little at a time without waste by moving the fence every few days. In the hayfield the same thing can be done to control aftermath grazing. In a legume meadow, the cows should be moved before the grass in each section is damaged by too close grazing.

Feed from emergency pasture and hay aftermath will help to maintain milk production when permanent pastures dry up in the midsummer heat.

Consult your G.L.F Service Agency.

NEWS NOTES

What - - No Scratch?

by Johnny Huttar

For years and years I have sought and passed along information on how to feed birds just as well on less mash and more scratch grain. The aim, of course, has been to cut costs.

During the past year I have watched the wind go out of that idea as grain became scarcer and came closer and closer to the price of mixed mash. Today there are some communities with practically no scratch on hand or in sight.

The Layers Get the Grain

Most communities still have and will continue to get some hard grains to use for scratch, but not enough for the layers, the breeders and the young stock.

In that event, good feeding practice says that the laying birds should get first call. A flock of hens laying 60% or more (and they have to lay that well to pay their keep at present ceiling prices) can more easily be upset than the growing birds.

All Mash Growing Rations

There is no nutritional reason why you can't keep a flock of growing birds, whether chicks or turkeys, on a good starter and growing mash for at least the first four months of their lives. Under ordinary price relationships between scratch and mash it wouldn't make sense, but you certainly won't hurt the health of the birds doing it. The mash can be 20% protein all the way if it is balanced in vitamins and minerals like G.L.F. Chick Starter or Growing Mash. Or it may be 20% for the first eight weeks and then dropped to 16%. Broilers, of course, can be raised on all mash right up to marketing.

Pullets can be continued on Growing Mash right up to laying time, but good feed intake must be maintained. This may mean wet mashes after they are four months old.

After the birds are eight weeks old, whether broilers, pullets or turkeys, they ought to have a hopper of Shellfirmer or hard grit plus oyster shells before them all the time.

Turkeys won't do their best on all mash feeding after cool weather sets in next fall. They'll live and grow but not as fast as if they had some scratch, especially corn, in the last two months before marketing.

Absolutely No Scratch

If there is no scratch available for chickens or turkeys, give them all mash. Probably it is wise to cull the flock first, whether they are layers or pullets, and keep only the good birds.

In the summer birds can do without scratch much better than when the weather is cold. The thing to watch is total feed intake.

Heavy chicks also start at about 15 lbs. for the first week for each 100 birds. In the next four weeks this intake should increase about 10 lbs. each week. In their second and third months the increase should be about 12 lbs. each week, so that they'll be eating about 140 to 150 lbs. per week when they are 12 weeks old. After that the increase can be gradual.

With the above program, this is certainly the year to use poultry pastures to the fullest.



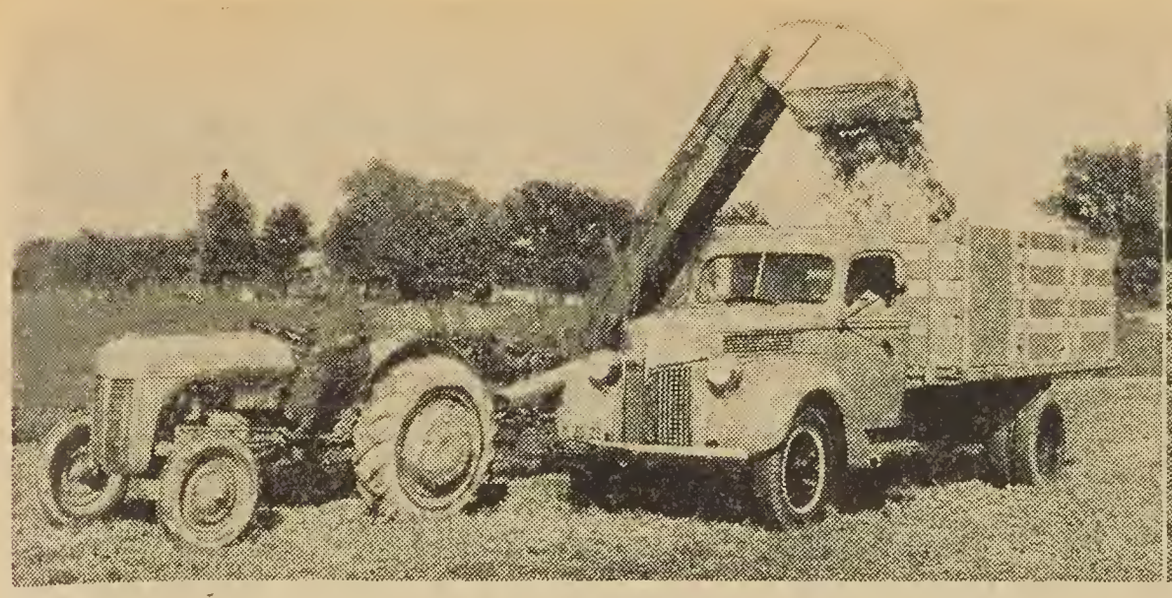
NEW DUST CHART

This full color chart, identifying the important crop pests and diseases and listing recommended materials for their control, is now on display at your G.L.F. Service Agency. Adequate supplies of these materials, as well as good stocks of sprayers and dusters, are available.

GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—*The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey and northern Pennsylvania—*

OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N.Y.



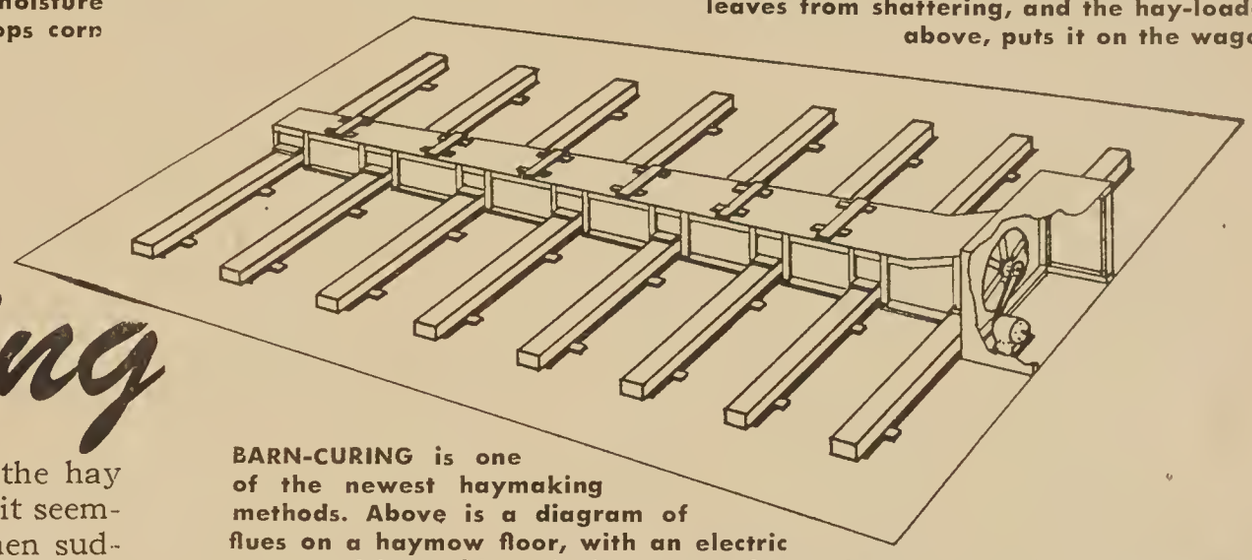
THE FIELD CROP CHOPPER is a new development in hay and grass silage making. It will pick up hay in the windrow, chop it, and deliver it into a truck. At the barn, the truck dumps it where it is blown into the silo or mow, depending on its moisture content. Some field choppers also have a corn attachment that cuts and chops corn in one operation.



THIS IS THE HAY-MAKING METHOD still used on thousands of farms. A side-delivery rake makes a windrow with the leaves inside and stems outside, thus preventing leaves from shattering, and the hay-loader, above, puts it on the wagon.

Saving Time and Backaches in *Haying*

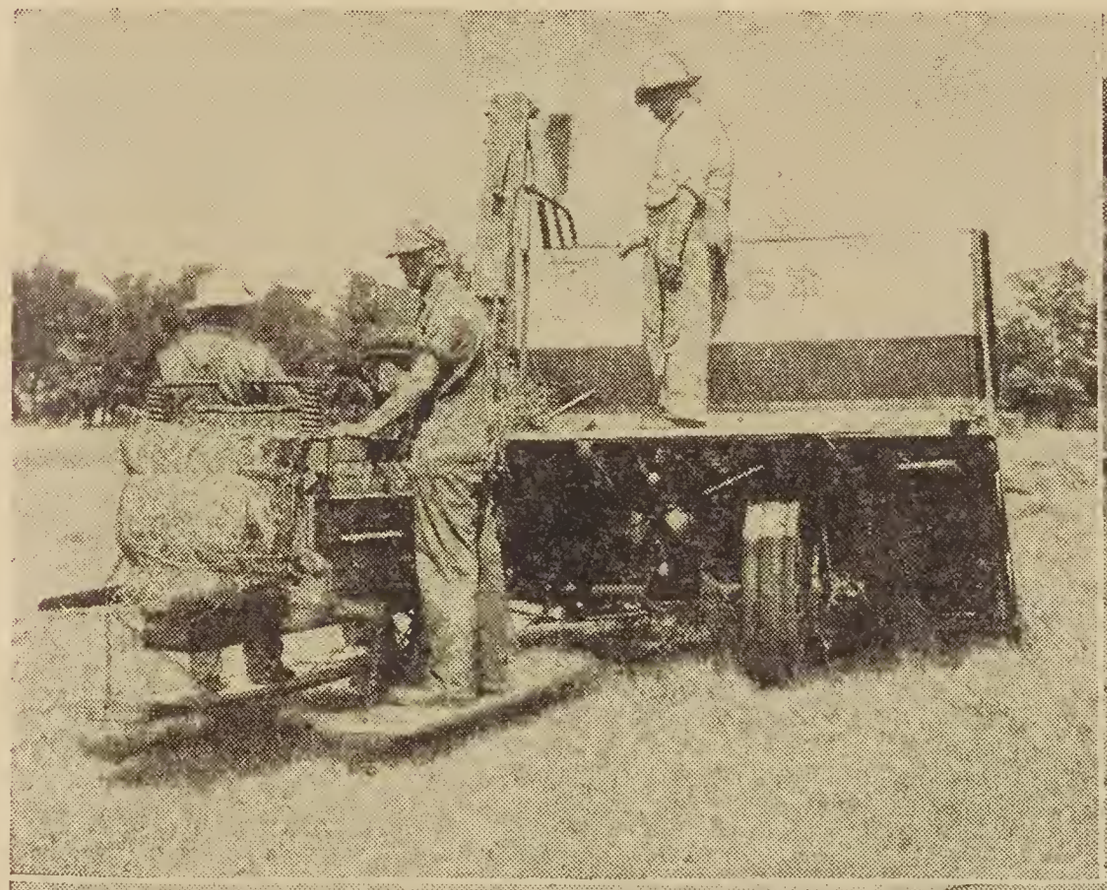
BY SAVING both backaches and time, the mowing machine, the hay loader and the horse fork revolutionized haymaking. For years it seemed that these new tools had standardized the job for all time, when suddenly several new methods which are easier and faster appeared on the horizon. Now a dairyman has several haymaking methods available and can choose the one which best fits his needs.



BARN-CURING is one of the newest haymaking methods. Above is a diagram of flues on a haymow floor, with an electric motor and fan to blow air through the flues. The advantage is that partly dried hay can be put into the mow, thus avoiding getting it rained on. On the other hand, the partly-dried hay is heavier to handle and the depth of hay which can be put in at one time is limited. The method has promise, but some farmers feel that there are still a few problems to be ironed out.

[Y] THE FIELD BALER fits conditions on many farms, and improvements in balers are continually appearing. One advantage is that less storage space is needed. The smaller one-man balers have helped when farm help was short and are sure to increase in popularity. It is true that field baling makes it necessary to cut a lot of hay at one time, and when the weather is bad it is difficult to get it dry enough to bale, but it is a fast method, particularly where hay has to be hauled a distance.

THE BUCK RAKE has solved many haymaking problems. The idea developed first in the West. The buck rake picks up about a half ton of hay in the field, takes it to the barn where it is dumped and put into the mow with a horse fork or blower. These rakes are particularly effective where a man has no help and where hay fields are fairly close to the barn.









BY MAKING GRASS SILAGE, hay that is "ready" can be saved when the weather is against it. Early recommendations were to use a preservative (molasses or phosphoric acid), but recently it has been found that grass silage can be made by wilting grass until it has a moisture content of about 65% before it is put into the silo.

THE BLOWER IS A LABOR-SAVER in getting hay into the mow. This was originated by a man who figured that if a blower could handle straw, it could also handle hay. Many blowers in use are home-adapted from windstackers from old threshing machines. Some equipment companies are building them.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

MOON'S PHASES FOR JUNE

First Quarter	6th	11:06 A. M.
Full Moon	14th	1:42 P. M.
Last Quarter	22nd	8:12 A. M.
New Moon	28th	11:06 P. M.

WEATHER COMMENTS

MARK TWAIN once said, "If you don't like the weather in New England, just wait a few minutes."

That's true not only of New England but of the whole Northeast, especially last year and this. In 1945 it snowed all winter and rained all summer. Because of this, hay in general was the poorest in quality that it had been in many years.

This spring it started in with a lot of dry weather in most parts of the Northeast, which was bad for meadows and pastures but good to get work done. More recently, it started in to rain again just like it did last summer. Hay and pastures are now growing like everything, and if there is good haying weather there should be a good crop.

With the feed situation the worst ever, there certainly will be a crying need for all the good hay and corn we can grow.

NO LONGER HIS CASTLE

UP IN DETROIT, Michigan, the other day, Alfred J. McEnhill, 65, was painting the woodwork and sashes of his four-room home. Along came representatives of the American Federation of Labor Painters' Union and demanded that McEnhill either join the Painters' Union or hire a union painter. When the home owner refused, his place was picketed.

In protest McEnhill said:

"We have lived here for 32 years and raised four children. This building is mine. It is my home and I do little maintenance jobs myself. I am going to finish this job."

I don't know what the outcome was, but could guess that the political authorities would settle the matter in favor of the labor union.

There is an old English saying that a man's home is his castle. The Constitution of the United States is explicit in its language to protect the home. But apparently the Constitution means little any more to the organized gangsters who are running this country head on to ruin.

YOUR TURN

"You might be interested to know that when I was visiting with him the other night I mentioned your editorial and he told me that on Monday night when he was feeling rather poorly he thought about his visit with you and said that he repeated the Twenty-third Psalm over a hundred times before he finally went to sleep."

TO UNDERSTAND the above letter you should be sure to read the editorial on Page 4 of our May 4 issue entitled "The Will to Live", which referred to a visit I had just had with Louis J. Taber, formerly Master of the National Grange. The above letter was written by his son Paul, and refers to the fact that his father is recovering from an illness at the Memorial Hospital in Syracuse,

Lou has spent long years in the service of farm folks. Now is your chance in return to cheer him up by writing him a letter.

MAINTAINING THE SMALL FARM

OLDTIMERS in the hill sections of New York will remember the ruins of old farmsteads on many of our hilltops. The other day I was visiting with Mr. Owen D. Young of Van Hornesville, N. Y., about how the settlers from New England in the New York hill country settled at first on top of the hills instead of in the valleys. One reason for this was that the valley lands were heavily wooded and filled with swamps. Also, as some of the hill lands in New England were very fertile, the pioneers thought the New York hill tops would be good farm land.

After two or three generations, however, the land

By E. R. Eastman

on top of some of the hills wore out, as it was a thin soil in the first place, and the farmers moved off the hills down into the valleys.

Mr. Young is very firmly of the opinion that at least some of these marginal hill lands of New York and New England are worth saving, and that the best of them MUST be saved in order to continue to make independent farm homes for the people who have made such a great contribution to this Republic. Mr. Young thinks that when two or more small farms are combined into a large one, while it may help economically, it is very bad from the social standpoint. The small farmers are thus forced to go to the cities, already overcrowded, or to work for the large farmers, thereby losing their independence.

What do YOU think? How can we keep the small farm home and make it possible for the farmer to make a living there?

GOOD NEWS FOR BUCKWHEAT GROWERS

RESEARCH workers have discovered that buckwheat is a cheap source for a drug known as rutin, which is used to toughen and strengthen the walls of the blood vessels. Up to now, this drug was found only in small quantities in the leaves of flue-cured tobacco. It is said that when the fragile capillaries of the eye grow brittle and break, small hemorrhages may cause blindness. When the same thing happens in the brain, fatal apoplexy may ensue. Rutin is a remedy.

According to the scientists, there is a possibility that 10 per cent of the buckwheat crop could be used for the production of rutin. So this is good news for the buckwheat growers. Incidentally, about 340,000 acres of buckwheat are grown in the United States. New York and Pennsylvania lead in the production of this crop, growing about ⅔ of the total.

THE GRANGE STARTED IT

WHEN I was a small boy I rode an old farm horse to the post office once a week to get the mail. Today the R.F.D. carries the mail to nearly every good farm in the land, and rural carriers travel 1,436,153 miles daily to deliver the mail. That is six times as far as from the earth to the moon (237,000 miles).

To the leaders of the Grange goes the credit for working with Congress to get the first R.F.D.'s established, in 1893.

A LONG WAY TO GO

ONE OF MY daughters-in-law was raised on a Texas ranch and I greatly enjoy listening to her tell about farming and living in Texas.

One of the things that most of us Easterners do not realize is the long distances which many western and southwest farmers have to travel to get anywhere. Because the population is so sparse, schools and trading centers are far apart. For example, my daughter tells of her cousins on a nearby ranch who in order to get to high school drove 40 miles each school day back and forth, and helped with the chores in addition.

I wonder what some of our folks here who consider their children have to go a long way to school would think if they had to educate a family in Texas.

IS PLOWLESS FARMING PRACTICAL?

DURING the last two or three years there has been much discussion about the value of plowless farming. Someone wrote a book in an attempt to prove that it is a waste of time and fertility to turn the soil over with a plow. The writer claimed the trash and the weeds should be worked in from the top with such tools as a cut-away harrow, and the seed bed prepared without plowing.

Now, there are certain fields of raw ground comparatively free of weeds and stones, where a good seed bed can be prepared without plowing, but as for doing away with the plow entirely I just don't believe it can be done. What do you think? We would be glad to have comments from our readers on either side of the argument and will pay $1.00 apiece for any letters which we are able to publish. Address letters to *American Agriculturist*, Dept. P.F., Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

COWS THRIVE IN COLD CLIMATE

SOME YEARS AGO Mrs. Eastman and I conducted a party of *American Agriculturist* folks through parts of the West Indies and Central America. I have never forgotten some of the scrawny dairy cattle I saw on that trip or my conclusion that dairy cattle did better in a cooler climate than in a hot one. This opinion is now confirmed by a press release before me from the American Jersey Cattle Club.

The release says that the State of Vermont has more cows than it does folks, and calls attention to an all-time world's record of a Jersey herd owned by former Congressman Elbert S. Brigham at St. Albans, Vermont. Mr. Brigham's herd of 129 Jerseys produced an average for five years of 10,027 pounds of milk per year with a test of 5.2 per cent, or 521 pounds of butterfat. As Brigham Farm is located in extreme northern Vermont, only a few miles south of the Canadian border, the American Jersey Cattle Club calls particular attention to the fact that this world record of production, made entirely on twice-a-day milking, was made under rigorous below zero weather and long winter conditions of northern Vermont.

WATCH THAT CULTIVATOR

DAD'S IDEA of a good cultivating job was to weigh the cultivator down with heavy stones and then also bear down with all his might. I grew up with that idea and remember having a mild argument with the late Professor George Warren, who claimed that no cultivation at all was better than to cultivate so deep and so late that many of the roots of the crop were cut off.

Dr. Warren was right, of course. If you had a picture of the roots of corn a foot or so high, you would find that they pass completely under the row and are near the surface. Deep cultivation cuts them off and sets the corn back. The same is true to a lesser extent of many other cultivated crops. The purpose of cultivation, of course, is to kill weeds. The best time to kill them is before the crop gets much of a start.

GET THAT WOODCHUCK!

IN SPITE of the fact that I am sure I have been annoyed just about as much as any other farmer by woodchucks, by their unsightly and dangerous holes in good meadows and the damage they do, I still cannot help having a sneaking affection for these old rascals who have pestered us ever since we began to farm in this northeastern country.

But that affection does not prevent my making constant and vigorous warfare on them. Once in a while I used to get one with a rifle, but that is slow business. The modern woodchuck "bombs", which can be purchased at almost any farm supply store, will do the trick. To get best results, though, be sure to follow the directions carefully.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

DURING a railroad strike in England a volunteer engineer on the London-Liverpool express performed the remarkable feat of bringing the train into Liverpool 25 minutes ahead of time. The passengers went forward in a body to thank him. A pale face emerged from the cab.

"Don't thank me," he gasped. "Thank God. I only found out how to stop this thing ten minutes ago!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 143, No. 11. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. Colby Bartlett, Associate Circulation Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.: subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK: April milk production in New York milk shed was 11.9% **below** April last year; uniform New York price 23 cents a hundred higher. **Shortages and higher costs of feed, machinery and labor have far outstripped milk price increase.**

Calendar is moving ever closer to critical November shortage. Some gloomy prophets put '46 U. S. milk production at 112 billion pounds compared to 122.5 billion in 1945. **It's still good business to keep milk production up as best you can with what you have.** For a report on efforts to boost milk prices to same level as costs, see page 11.

POULTRY: Reports indicate poultrymen ignored government advice to cut poultry by 15%, but feed lack is causing heavy culling. Scarce meat will help poultry meat market. More eggs in storage than year ago but **eggs will bring a good price next fall; therefore, hang on to good pullets.**

FRUIT: Prophets are beginning to say fruit crop will be average. Sweet cherries hit hardest by frosts; sour cherries hit some; apples hurt in scattered areas; peaches and pears are o. k.

HAY: Right now hay prospects are about normal. New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations has asked OPA's Bowles, USDA's Anderson, Senator Elmer Thomas, and Representative John Flanagan to take **"immediate action to make an adequate supply of wire bale ties available for the coming crop."**

GRAIN: The 1946 wheat crop might be fourth to exceed a billion bushels, although dry weather and the Hessian fly reduced the May winter wheat estimate 88 million bushels below April estimate. Reports from the corn belt indicate good weather for early planting which should minimize frost danger next fall. **Surest fact is that grain crops cannot possibly be big enough to meet demands.**

STRAWS: Little things that irritate a farmer (like the straw that breaks the camel's back) include:

1. Continued shortages of supplies and equipment as a result of strikes.
2. Claims that OPA is "holding the line" against inflation.
3. Charges by city press that farmers are war profiteers.
4. Inexperienced farm labor that wants more and more **money.**
5. Frantic appeals on the radio and by newspapers to "grow more food" when farmers are doing the best they can.
6. Consumer remarks about government generosity to farmers, including subsidies, price guarantees, free advice, etc.
7. Lack of statesmanlike leadership at Washington.
8. "Slow Motion" government action on farmers' reasonable requests.

A TIP: **Renting a farm may pay a war veteran better than buying a farm.** The Indiana State College reports that, from 1930 to 1939, farm tenants in that state paid themselves more than twice as much interest rate on an average investment of $3,800, as farm owners could figure out on an average investment of $19,500.

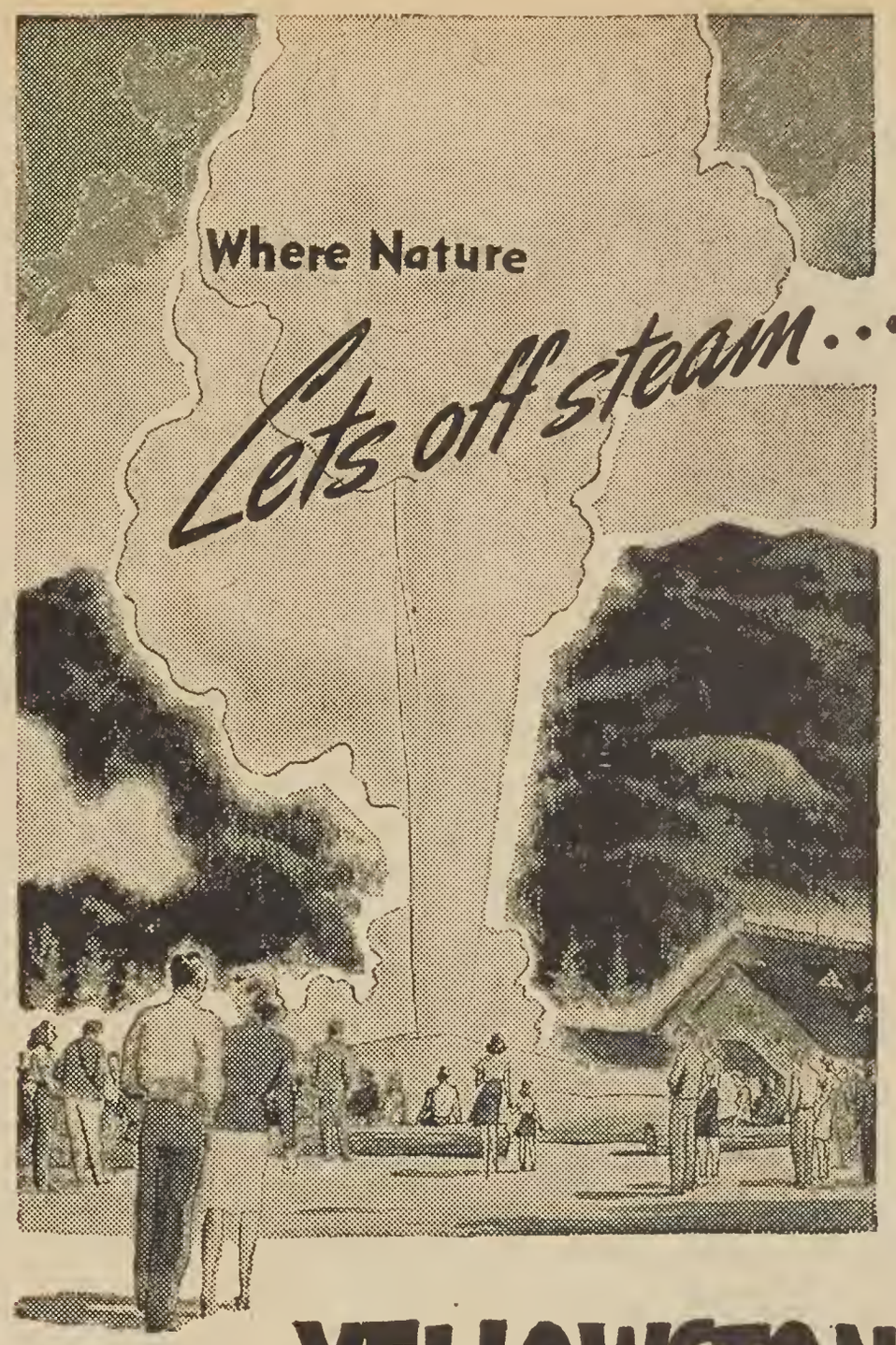
The same idea might apply to homes. Over a period of years, few men between the ages of 25 and 30 can finance the purchase of a home. **We are now on the inflation road, and everyone is stepping on the gas instead of putting on the brakes.** The logical end is a crash.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



IF ON YOUR neck there ain't no dirt and there's no patch upon your shirt, if you have got a well-washed fist, then you're an agriculturist. While ordinary farmers toil, those fellows write about the soil; they like to find new-fangled ways for us to try and waste our days. They say that we should plow and sow by following a crooked row, they'd like to see us spend our time a-spreadin' all **our** fields with lime; and while **we sweat** to fill our bins, the experts put out bulletins. They tell us that we'll surely lose all we have got unless we choose their way of working all our fields and try to double up our yields.

Now I don't care if neighbor reads 'bout college-educated seeds; I'll let him study charts and graphs, it only gives me lots of laughs. I can not see a bit of sense in tearing down all of my fence, and changing all my land around so I can grow another pound. It's hard enough right now, I know, to handle all my soil will grow, I surely do not want to build new barns because the old one's filled. I'll let poor neighbor wear out land a-growin' crops to beat the band; but I don't think I'll cause no harm if I just go ahead and farm and worry not 'bout what I've missed 'cause I'm no agriculturist.



YELLOWSTONE
NATIONAL PARK

Pillars of steaming water spout skyward. Roaring falls, mysterious lakes, and pools like bubbling paint-pots also are part of Nature's magic show in Yellowstone.

The famous Yellowstone bears, with their entertaining antics, perform for visitors and there is other wild-life in abundance.

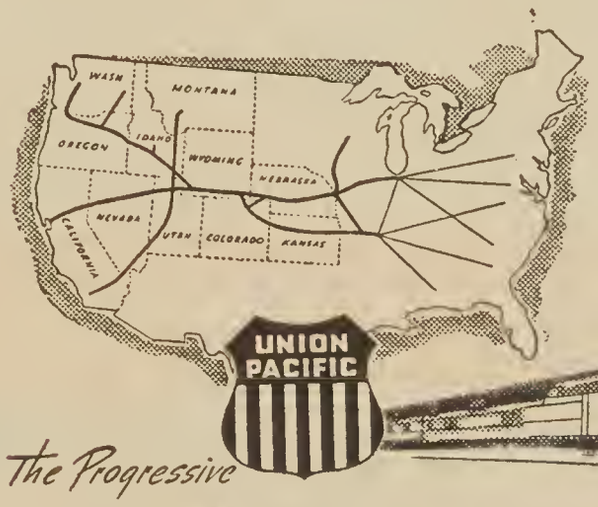


Beautiful Grand Teton National Park is but a few miles south of Yellowstone. Together they offer a double attraction for vacationists. Comfortable, inexpensive guest accommodations are available.

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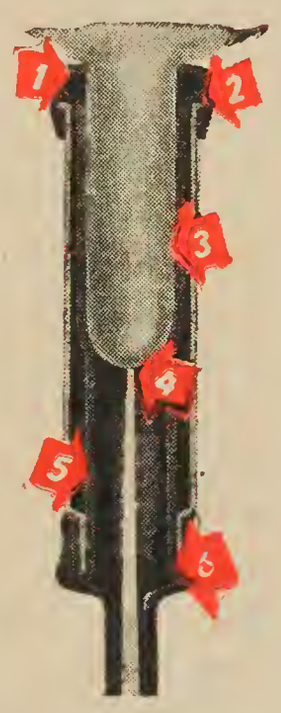
2 Comfortable, soft mouthpiece cushions against udder but does not "seal" on it. No metal part touches the teats or udder.

3 Fits all sizes of teat like a glove finger. Liner supports sides of teats firmly . . . which also prevents "climbing up on the udder."

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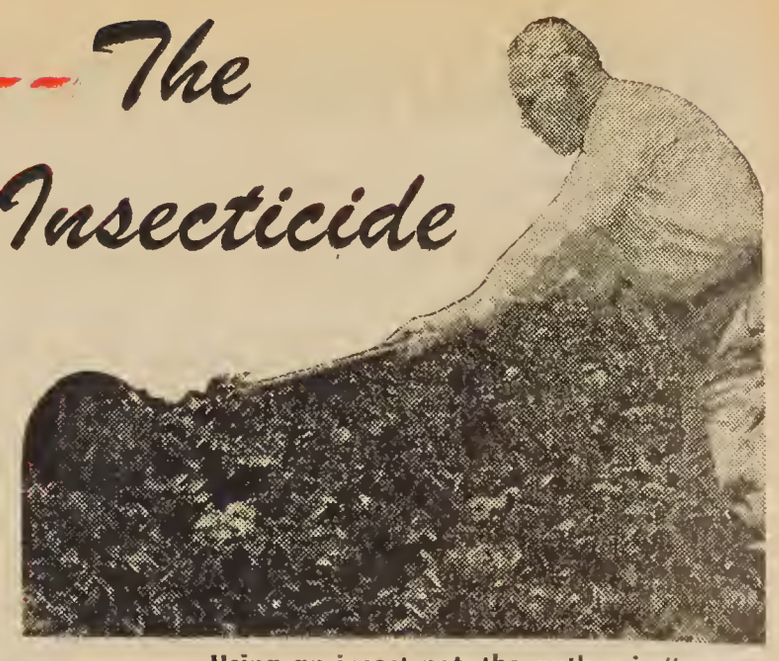
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DE LAVAL

DDT--The Perfect Insecticide for Potatoes

By R. W. LEIBY,
Cornell University.



Using an insect net, the author is "sweeping" these potato vines. They have been treated with DDT and he is checking to see how many insects survived.

IT APPEARS that potato growers can approach perfect insect control with DDT. It controls potato beetles, flea beetles, and leafhoppers; and probably will control aphids when used on the plants immediately prior to their appearance. In more than 50 field tests made in 1945, the yield increases were from 40 to 140 bushels per acre where DDT was used from 2 to 5 times. It may be used in either the dust or liquid spray form. As a spray it may be added to bordeaux mixture or other copper compound. Hence blight as well as insects may be controlled by the same treatment.

How Many Applications?

The best evidence from last season's field tests, demonstrations and grower usage indicates that the DDT should be applied 4 or 5 times on mid-season, and 5 to 7 times on late season maturing varieties. In some cases a grower will find it profitable to include one-half to two-thirds the recommended amounts of DDT in each application. The grower should aim at having a deposit of DDT on the foliage when insects are present and preferably just before they appear. New growth must be kept covered with DDT while one or more kinds of insects are infesting the plants.

The first DDT treatment should be made when the plants are 4 to 6 inches high, at which time they are likely to be infested with over-wintering flea beetles and adult potato beetles. A second similar treatment will be necessary a week later if the untreated new growth becomes infested with other beetles or slugs. Calcium arsenate is not needed when DDT is used.

DDT may not need to be used again until aphids or flea beetles or leafhoppers appear on the plants. At this time two applications, 5 to 7 days apart, may be necessary to check an insect infestation. Those two DDT treatments will check any developing flea beetle or leafhopper infestations, although they may need to be supplemented by one or two more DDT applications if the insects persist, and as new growth continues to appear.

Good coverage is obtained with 350 pounds pressure, 3 nozzles to the row and No. 2½ or 3 discs on the nozzles. Well grown vines need 125 gallons per acre at each application.

DDT-Copper Sprays

For spraying purposes DDT will be used as a wettable powder suspended in water, or as an emulsified solution. It will be added to a low-lime bordeaux mixture or other copper spray. The bordeaux mixture should be a 10-5-100 formula.

The wettable powders will contain 50% or 25% of actual DDT. Two pounds of the 50% or 4 pounds of the 25% DDT should be used in each 100 gallons of spray. If used in every spray application, the amount used per 100 gallons may be cut one-third to one-half. Because they are made wettable, they will suspend with agitation in the spray. They are added to the spray tank when it is nearly full, although some may need to be mixed in a small quantity of water first and then added to the spray in the tank.

DDT emulsifiable solutions (or emulsions) will contain 25% or 30% of actual DDT. When added to water they make a milky solution. They are used at the rate of 1 pint to 1 quart of concentrate to each 100 gallons of spray if aphids or some other heavy insect populations are present. One pint may be ample if DDT is to be included in each spray treatment.

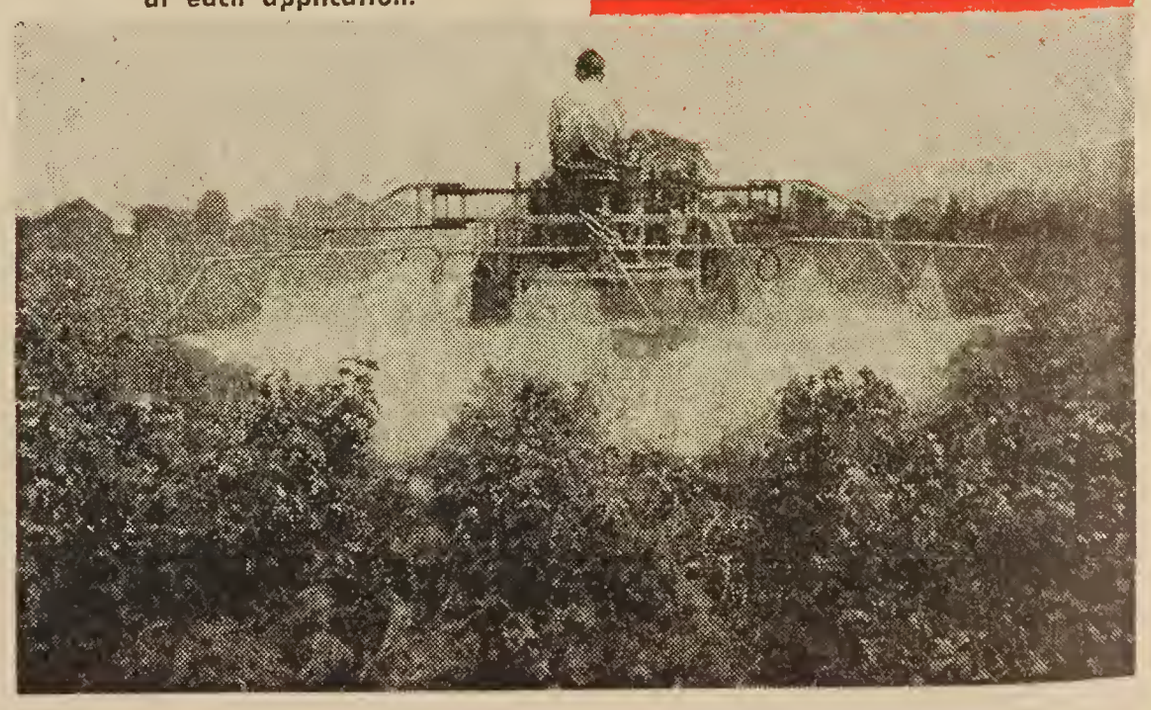
All sprays should be used at the rate of 100 to 125 gallons per acre at each treatment. Well grown vines need at least 125 gallons to give a good DDT deposit on all the foliage.

Which Spray is Superior?

There is evidence that the emulsifiable solutions are superior to the wettable powders on the basis of equal amounts of actual DDT in each. They probably will be about equal in effectiveness when used as advised above.

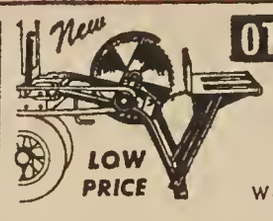
Some DDT emulsions may not be as safe on potato foliage as the wettable

(*Continued on Page* 13)



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Cutting and loading alfalfa in the field.

THIS is a story of the "New Age" in American Farming . . . of R. C. Bryan and F. G. Marble, their 5000 acres, at Osceola, Arkansas, their 55 machines, their 100 tenants . . .

Bryan and Marble have close to one machine for every 100 acres . . . not counting dusters, cultivators, planters, hoes and plows! Their yearly production reflects the effect of mechanized farming. Alfalfa, the major crop, is dehydrated on the plantation – totals 200 carloads of meal a year . . . 1500 acres are cotton and the remainder of the plantation supplies a near-by cannery with lima beans, English peas, sweet corn, field peas and soy beans.

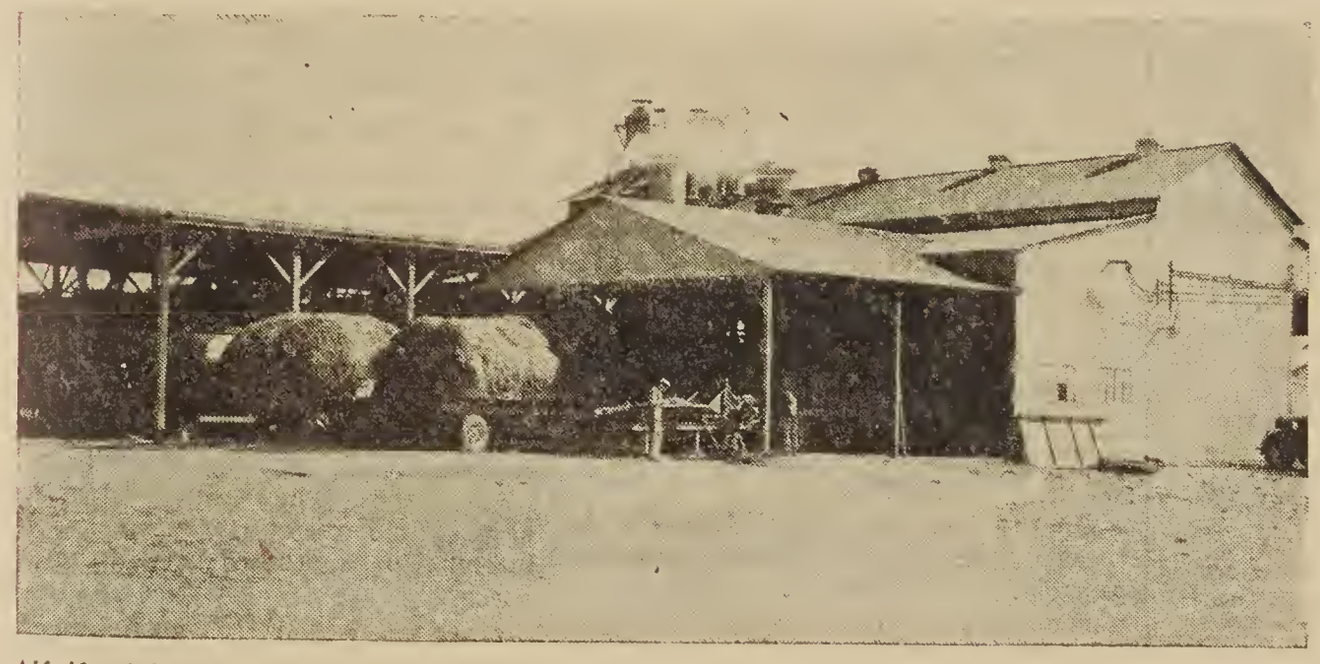
In addition to the tenants, fifty extra hands are employed. A good percentage of these people maintain the farm machines. *And for the past forty years,* their helpmates in this job have been *Esso products* . . . fuels, lubricants and greases that assure high operating efficiency!

This is an example of Esso Laboratories keeping pace with the new-age farmer and his machines. Your local Esso Distributor can show you how Esso Farm Products can serve *you* . . . also ask him to have us send you free copies of helpful Esso Farm News.



Besides fuels, lubricants and greases, Esso Farm Products include: Flit Livestock Spray; Esso Cream Separator Oil; Esso Compound Neatsfoot Leather Oil; Esso Rust-Bans; and many others.

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A Trip with the Editor

By E. R. Eastman

DURING the week of May 12 it was necessary for me to attend meetings of the American Agricultural Editors' Association in Washington and New York. Son George and family live near Washington, so Mrs. Eastman went along.

It was especially interesting as we journeyed south to see the leaves come out on the trees. When we left Ithaca, the trees were nearly bare, but were in full leaf in Washington. There are at least two or three weeks' difference on both ends of the seasons between the climate of the District of Columbia and that of Central New York. Going over the mountains of Pennsylvania, one could almost reach out of the car window and touch the new leaves tinted with the soft colors of early spring.

It Stands on End

Pennsylvania has much good land, some of the best in the world, but like New York and other states, it also has some of the worst. Except to look at, there are thousands of acres of land stood up on end in Penn State which are of little or no good. Hold on, though! I'll take some of that back, for out of those same mountains comes much of our hard and soft coal supply. That is, it comes when John Lewis is not conducting a strike!

Like nearly every other citizen who journeys to Washington, I am always relieved to get away again from that madhouse on the Potomac. One farm editor said to me at the meeting that he hadn't been to Washington before in five years because he couldn't find anybody when he got there and, if he did find anyone, was unable to get any information out of him.

A friend of mine who has worked in a government office for almost a lifetime said to me that he was very cynical about working for Uncle Sam, because if an ambitious employee gets out in front, he has little chance of promotion, as there is always someone else with more political influence.

However, there is something to be said on the other side. There are many thousands of government employees, particularly in the old line services, who are sincere and able and who are doing a very excellent job. The trouble with Washington is that government is trying to do altogether too many jobs, with the result that it is doing few of them well. The farm editors visited the famous Beltsville Experiment Station of the USDA, located in Maryland. Here the research scientists were doing the job that the Department of Agriculture was created for, and were doing it well. I want to tell you about some of those interesting experiments in later issues.

The President is a Prisoner

On the trip back from Beltsville we passed the White House grounds, guarded by its high iron fences. I never see the White House without thinking about how much of a prisoner the President of the United States is. He can never move off those grounds without a guard. You can have the job if you want it. I don't!

You can also have my share of travelling, except for what I absolutely have to do in the way of business until conditions get back to normal, if they ever do. I have been making business trips for more than 25 years and I never saw conditions as bad as they are now. It does little good to make hotel reservations. We waited for hours to get into a room in a New York hotel even with reservations, and we never would have got one without the help of a friend who knew the hotel manager. It is difficult and often impossible to get pullman reservations; and our plane from New York City to Ithaca was grounded. Food in public places is poor and badly served; all public service seems to be breaking down; in fact, one only has to take a trip almost anywhere for a few days to be impressed with the fact that this country seems to be rapidly approaching chaos. Conditions are much worse than they were during the war.

The chief reason for this is lack of any leadership on the part of government. Organized labor has taken over and seems to be entirely out of control.

The Wonders of Food Processing

Back in New York the farm editors were entertained by the great food companies and by the National Broadcasting Company. The Grocery Manufacturers of America, to which belong many of the largest food manufacturers of the country, gave the editors a luncheon, which was followed by a discussion of the food situation in this country and Europe. Later the editors were guests of the National Biscuit Company for a visit to a modern baking plant. Mrs. Eastman said that she wished every housewife could have seen this plant and the care that is taken to process and package food. Everything is scrupulously clean and every by-product is carefully saved. Even the flour dust which accumulates in the factory is carefully scraped up and used for hog feed.

The Wizardy of Television

After the luncheon on May 16 given by Standard Brands, Inc., the National Broadcasting Company put on a special television show for the group. Television is on the way. It will be some time before it will be available to every home as the radio is now, but it has possibilities for entertainment and instruction beyond your imagination.

The National Association of Manufacturers entertained the editors with a luncheon on May 17, and then an interesting and informative afternoon and evening were spent as the guests of Lederle Laboratories, which manufacture drugs and serums for both humans and animals.

Working for You

In the group were representatives of nearly every farm paper in America, with a readership of probably 15 million farm folks. If you could have spent a week with these editors, I am sure that you would go home with the same impression I did—that there is no other group of educators in America who are more sincere or more conscious of their responsibilities than the farm editors. They travel and work all of the time to get the latest and best information for the readers of the farm press.

—A. A.—

Large, seedless tomatoes that mature from two to three weeks earlier and produce heavier yields have been developed by means of a new hormone product sprayed on the blossoms of the plant.

—A. A.—

A drug called "Tomatin" derived from tomato plants is undergoing experimental tests by USDA scientists. The preliminary tests show that the drug has been succeeding where penicillin and streptomycin have failed, especially in the control of fungus diseases.

Gardening Can Be Fun



THE amount of money that residents of villages (and cities, too) spend in an attempt to amuse themselves is astounding. If you belong in this class, did you ever stop to think that you can get a good tan and have plenty of exercise and fun without its costing you a cent? The answer — grow a garden.

Although it is too late to start a garden now, it is plenty early enough to ruin one that is well started, so these remarks are intended to fortify those individuals who started a garden with great enthusiasm in April, but who now face daily temptation to turn their backs on weeds and bugs and go fishing, swimming or golfing, or to a ball game where they can avoid the exercise and just sit.

Food is Needed!

To encourage you to fight temptation, let's review the advantages of a garden. Even in war years there was no greater need for gardens than there is right now. Other countries desperately need food, and the more we grow in our own gardens, the less we will have to buy. Furthermore, growing yo own vegetables will save you plenty of money when you consider the retail prices you would have to pay for vegetables at the store. Besides, the quality of "home grown" is infinitely better.

Certain individuals object to the term "sweat", and prefer "perspire", and even then they want some other person to do it rather than themselves, yet it is a fact that a good sweat is really enjoyable. If you don't believe it, try it. You can sure get one in the garden!

Furthermore, you can get a really healthy tan —none better. When I was a youngster, it was considered immodest to expose anything more than your arm up to the elbow, but these days you can throw inhibition to the winds, also your shirt, and let the sun get in its good work. Be wise and start slowly. A good tan is a thing of beauty, but a first class sunburn is a thing of pain!

Get Them Young

If your garden has been neglected until weeds have a foothold, it will really take some hoeing to get the upper hand. Once the weeds have been cleaned out, keep them out by working an hour every day. For the backyard gardener the two best tools are a wheel hoe and a garden rake. The best time to kill weeds is just as they have sprouted and *before* you can see them.

Working in the garden for a short time every day has several advantages. For one thing you use more vegetables in your meals because you see them as they are ready to eat. Then you see insect damage before it gets serious, and usually a few puffs of a dust containing rotenone from a hand duster will take care of it.

And finally, the more you work in a garden, the more you enjoy it. In fact, a glance at my office clock shows that it's quitting time, so I'm off for home where I'll jump into my old clothes and start for the garden.—*H. L. Cosline.*

—A. A.—

Veterans have played an important part in boosting consumption of fluid milk and cream in the U. S. to an all-time high, more than 50,000,000 quarts daily.

Get work done faster with Goodyear's

PROVED O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R TREAD

—its O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R traction gives more grip, more drawbar pull!

As C. R. Lapp of Isleta, Ohio, puts it: "*Slip trouble's gone now since I'm using Goodyear open center Sure-Grips for my deep plowing. They outhaul other tractor tires.*"

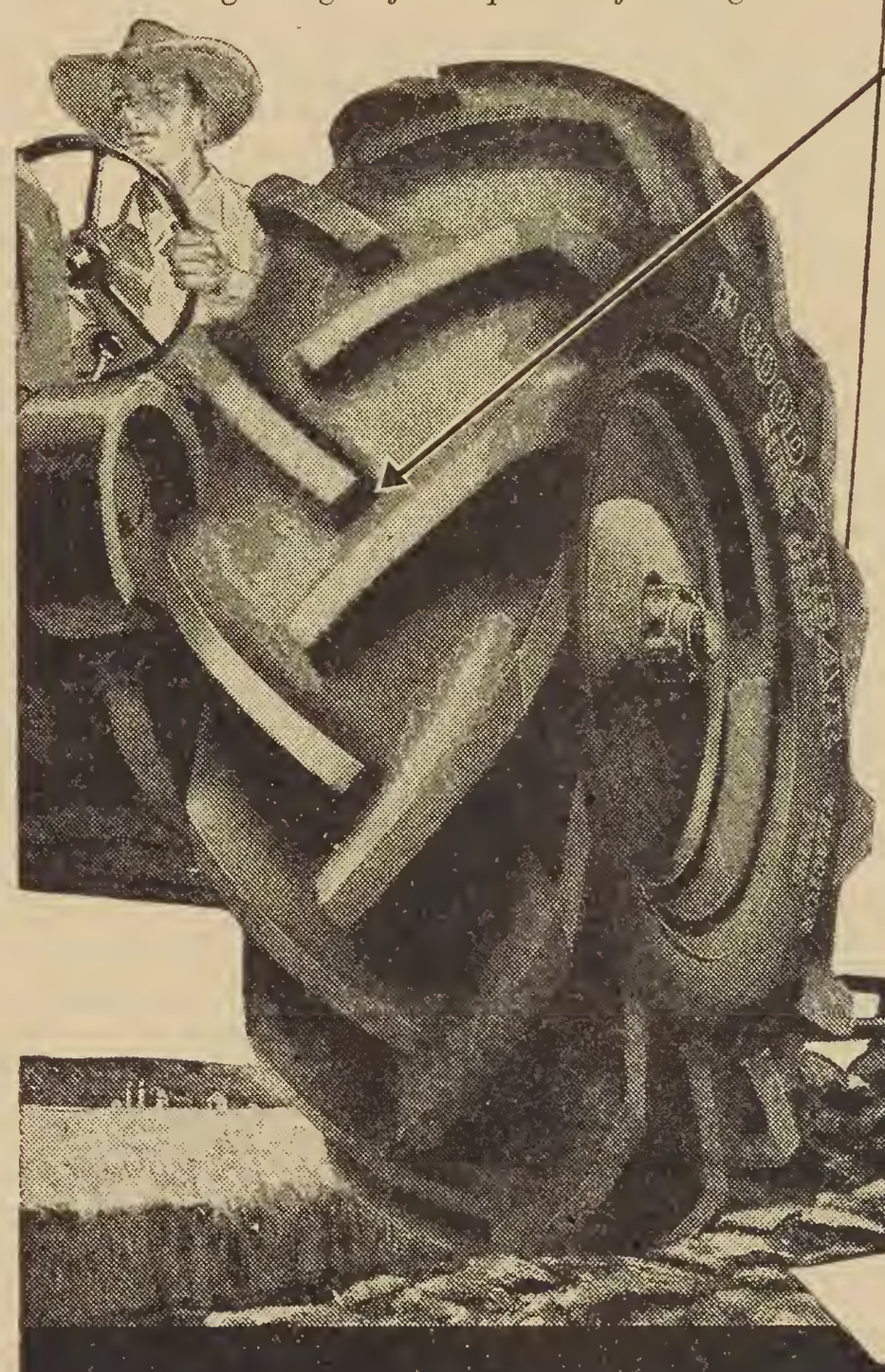
That's plain talk from a practical farmer. And it's backed by similar experiences of farmers everywhere. Their years of work have *proved* that Goodyear Sure-Grips with *open center* self-cleaning tread give superior traction in every type of farming!

And tests by impartial farm experts have proved it, too—have *proved* that Goodyear *open center* Sure-Grips grip better, pull heavier loads, *do more work in less time.* The reason? *Goodyear open center tread design gives EACH lug a bite edge that permits the whole lug to dig in full depth and full length without shearing off soil or gumming up:*

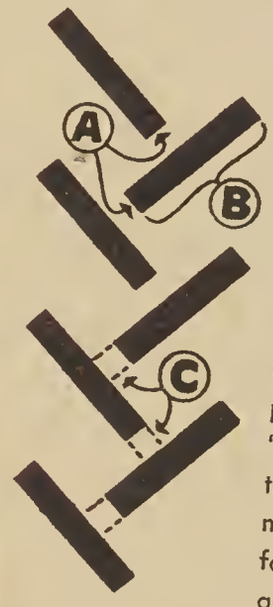
Study the diagram below and you'll see why this powerhouse tread takes a full, firm grip and pulls sure and steady—how its self-cleaning *open center* design prevents gumming up, assures less slip, more grip.

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WHY GOODYEAR O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R self-cleaning tread gives super-traction, longer wear



Note how Goodyear open center design gives each tread bar a BITE EDGE (A) that permits *entire* lug (B) to penetrate soil full depth and full length, insuring maximum grip and pull. Tires with connected lugs (dotted lines, C) have no point of penetration, no "teeth" to start bite in the traction zone. Rib joints form mud-catching pockets that foul up, causing excess slip and spin. But the Goodyear tread — *o-p-e-n at the center* — is fully self-cleaning, always deep biting. And because *all* Goodyear lugs are the *same* length, Sure-Grips pull evenly, ride smoother, wear longer.

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Wind Damage to Muckland Stopped by Rain

By L. B. Skeffington

WEATHER, not the OPA, has come to the aid of upstate farmers. Pastures and seedings, which stood still for weeks, finally received two or three good rains and have been making rapid growth. The generally dry condition which existed throughout the state, except in parts of the North Country, has been relieved to help out the feed shortage.

But the lack of rain and high winds have taken their toll from mucklands. Plantings that were well up have been blown out in several sections. Apparently the Oswego section was hit hardest. Crops two and three inches high, fertilizer, and as much as two inches of muck were swept away. Similar conditions prevailed in Wayne County, and the Elba district of Genesee and Orleans counties also was affected by blows.

In some sections during the height of the blows, the air was so darkened with particles of muck that traffic was unable to move and had to be detoured. Loss to growers was extremely heavy. Drainage ditches in many areas are choked and will have to be reopened. Growers frantically called on seed houses for new supplies and many houses which had delivered their season's commitments were hard put to it to meet demands. Additional seed was flown in from the West or wherever it could be located, and seed houses worked continuously to process the material and get it to the afflicted areas.

Many growers fear that fertilizer which had been applied to the land is a complete loss. The "early" season had enabled growers to get a lot of their spring work done. Conditions were in their favor, except for lack of rain, so that when the gales came there was nothing to hold the muck. These difficulties naturally will double costs of production and make uncertain the yields of replanted crops that hurdle hazards for balance of the season. Many growers cannot be blamed for wondering whether these difficulties will be of interest to buyers, consumers and price-fixers.

Fruit Crops Uncertain

Size of fruit crops as yet is far from certain, except that growers know that frosts have taken a lot of buds, not only in New York, but throughout the entire East. Damage in apple orchards is extremely spotty all the way from Virginia to Maine. In some areas the loss ranges up to 75 per cent, and in others is much less. A guess by an experienced observer is that the apple crop may not run more than 50 or 60 per cent of earlier expectations before the frosts.

To add to the difficulties, cool and windy weather in many sections may have interfered seriously with pollination by keeping the bees inactive. In addition to the loss in apple prospects, sweet and sour cherries appear to be hit almost as seriously. At last reports pears and peaches were faring better.

Feeders Hard Hit

Almost everyone whom I know in the poultry business tells me they are cutting down on flocks. Many of them have about given up after chasing around here and there trying to obtain a few bags of feed. I don't know how the official figures will stack up, but local hatching has been 'way off this spring. One farmer, who normally keeps about 1,500 chickens, told me that he will keep no more this year than he can plan to feed with grain raised on the farm, and that he will go into the winter with not more than 200 birds.

Dairymen have been worried for some time about the price and scarcity of feed, combined with low prices for milk. A great effort will be made to raise more ensilage, as much grain as possible, make the fullest use of pastures, and get all the hay possible. Feed outlook at present runs counter to the program of increasing milk production next fall and winter.

Cool to Milk Probe

I sense little interest in the proposed "study" of milk costs and marketing which Governor Dewey announced some time ago. The average dairyman is disgusted with all such official moves and tired of so-called milk investigations. At various milk price hearings in New York and nearby states, figures have been presented repeatedly on production costs. They have been prepared independently by specialists at the various state colleges. The fact that they arrive at about the same approximate figures indicates they must be right.

But farmers point out that after all of this evidence is presented at time-wasting hearings, nothing happens. It seems to be taken for granted that figures are exaggerated on behalf of farmers. State officials point out truthfully that they cannot raise prices above OPA ceilings; that they have done so in Rochester and Buffalo markets, but cannot make them effective. The feeling I get is that the State Division of Milk Control has had plenty of evidence to indicate what ought to be done about milk pricing. Farmers are beginning to wonder why these state officials, with plenty of information at hand or readily obtainable, don't do something about it. Milk hearings rapidly are falling into disrepute among dairymen.

Will There Be Cans?

Steel, coal and other strikes have not helped the food picture, and many canners are gloomy about prospects for receiving as many cans as they had hoped for. One canner said that unless something happens soon the supply might be cut as much as 50 per cent.

—A. A.—

PARK HEADS "DAIRY MONTH" COMMITTEE

Again, June will be known as "Dairy Month." The practice had its start in 1937 when National Dairy Week was observed from November 14 to 20. Beginning in 1938 the week was moved to summer to coincide with the season of highest production. Starting in 1939, the title "June Dairy Month" was inaugurated.

Milton Hult, president of the National Dairy Council, is head of the national program for Dairy Month. Ken Geyer, general manager of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association, is North Atlantic chairman, and Roy Park of Ithaca has been named by Mr. Geyer as New York State chairman.

Dairy Month will be observed by calling attention to the importance of dairy products and by encouraging an adequate production of milk. The two go together because since last fall there has not been enough milk production in the Northeast to supply consumer demand.

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Dairymen Mean Business

REPRESENTATIVES of more than 55,000 dairymen, meeting at Syracuse on May 20, served notice on the U. S. Department of Agriculture and OPA that they mean business when they say that milk prices must be higher.

The meeting was called by the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations and the chief business of the meeting was the appointment of a 14-member committee to be known as "The New York Milk Shed Dairy Committee." Members of the Committee are:

Paul Smith, Newark Valley, chairman; James Beiermeister, Van Hornesville; Leon Chapin, North Bangor; Henry Rathbun, New Hartford; John Johnson, Utica; Homer Rolfe, Syracuse; R. P. Kinney, Amenia; B. J. Rikert, Syracuse; William Hotaling, Kirkwood; Dr. K. A. Shaul, Cobleskill; Ralph Norton, Utica; Frank Snyder, Liberty, Pa.; A. D. Hakes, Pitcher, and E. S. Foster, Ithaca. Archie Wright of Ogdensburg has been invited to serve on the Committee.

Milk Administrator Charles Blanford attended the meeting. He read a prepared statement urging dairymen to rely on the established method of amending the order in their attempt to secure adequate producer prices and pledging his efforts and the efforts of his office to get all possible speed in the consideration of amendments coming out of the recent Utica hearings.

Committee Loses no Time

Blanford caught a train to New York at the close of the meeting. Later the Committee went into session and, in order to be on record and to leave no doubt of their position, the Committee wired the Administrator, appealing for his cooperation in bringing about "immediate action for adequate price advances under the already-set-up machinery of orderly marketing." The Committee also urged that "the Administration take immediate action based on evidence submitted at the Federal-State hearing on Federal Order 27 and State Order 126 in Utica May 14-17 and indicate the result of this action to this Committee not later than May 28."

To bring you up to date, here are the events that led up to this meeting:

About a month ago, a committee (see Page 10 of the May 4 issue for picture) was sent to Washington to impress on Washington officials the absolute necessity of higher milk prices. The committee reported that they were received with courtesy but that they came away feeling that their trip was wasted. While there they were told that the consumer price of milk had gone up one cent a quart and that the increase would go to dealers to compensate them for a dealer subsidy that had been dropped and for increased costs. Hope was expressed by the Washington officials that dairymen would submit facts and figures to prove the need for higher prices, just as the dealers had done.

The Case Has Been Proven

"Acting on that hint, we did that at the Utica hearing the week of May 13," said some of the men at the Syracuse meeting. "Homer Rolfe gave a convincing presentation of the farm machinery shortage and its effect on dairymen; Frank Snyder outlined the difficult farm labor situation; Henry Rathbun told what the feed shortage is doing to dairymen; and Dr. Kenneth Shaul summed up the whole situation so that no fair-minded person could question the facts."

The price amendment supported at the hearing by all groups is designed to provide at least $5.00 from July 1 to the end of the year. Provisions of the amendment would provide this regardless of possible stopping of subsidies or possible changes in price ceilings by OPA.

Nevertheless, there is a distinct fear on the part of many dairymen that in spite of the overwhelming evidence, nothing will happen. Some believe that Chester Bowles is the man who is blocking price increases and, as one man put it, "The only language Washington can understand is strikes."

Mention was made at the Syracuse meeting that various groups had secured recent price increases from OPA. "Evidently," said one dairyman, "they know their way around. Let's ask them how they do it, and take them along next time we go!"

Strike Sentiment Grows

Undoubtedly there is a great deal of strike sentiment in the milk shed, but at the same time a determination to give Washington every opportunity to set prices justified by conditions before a strike is started.

Some doubt was expressed as to whether or not the amendments can be prepared and the producer referendum taken by July 1. If this cannot be done, it is hoped that some other procedure will be adopted to put higher prices into effect by that date. At the same time, the thought was expressed that if the proposed amendments seemed to meet the situation, the proposed July 1 milk strike might be postponed.

—A. A.—

FEED MORE HAY

One way to meet the grain shortage is to feed more hay. According to Prof. E. H. Loveland, of the University of Vermont, 2 lbs. of hay will usually furnish more nutrients than 1 lb. of grain. But if the hay is of ordinary quality, continues Mr. Loveland, the cows will need to eat at least twice as much, and there is a limit to what a cow will consume. Cows will eat more hay if fed oftener, so feeding three or four times a day instead of the usual two times may help to keep the cows fit.

If the hay is of poor quality and there is a good supply, the cows should be fed the hay and allowed to pick out the best which they will eat readily. The balance should be used for bedding, and the cows given a fresh feed. If molasses is available, a light sprinkling of diluted molasses will increase the palatability of the hay. Possibly a little salted water added to poor hay will encourage the cows to eat more.

Corn silage is bulkier than hay, thus a heavy feeding of silage would cut the amount of hay that is eaten and the cows would not be getting the right amount of nutrients.

Watch Production

In cutting the grain, the proportion of cut should be much greater to low producers. Mr. Loveland gives a suggested feeding schedule for hay, silage and grain, using more hay than is commonly fed. This schedule is for a 1,000 pound cow giving 4 per cent milk:

Milk produced	*Silage*	*Hay*	*Grain*
10 pounds	20	20	None
20 "	20	24	2
30 "	20	24	6
40 "	20	24	10
50 "	20	22	14

The high producers will have a better appetite and will eat the larger quantity of hay. Vary the mixture one and a half to two pounds of hay for every 100 pounds of live weight. Vary the grain 5 to 10 per cent for low and high test milk. If alfalfa hay is available, the amount of grain can be cut another pound.



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How to Grow BUCKWHEAT

By George H. Serviss

FOR YEARS buckwheat has been used by farmers as an emergency crop. This year it seems destined to play an even bigger role for this purpose. If there was ever a year when we will need every bushel of grain that can be produced, it is this one.

While there is a demand for buckwheat for milling purposes, considerable quantities are fed to poultry and dairy cattle. Buckwheat should not make up a large proportion of the feed. It can be used in poultry scratch up to twenty per cent. Twenty per cent also seems to be about the top limit in dairy feed. More than that in dairy feed makes a rather heavy, unpalatable mixture, and may give some of the animals a rash. (Editor's Note: Remember that spring rash and itch after eating buckwheat pancakes all winter?)

Buckwheat analyzes on the average about 11.9% total protein; 2.4% fat; and 10.3% fiber The Tartary variety is a little lower in protein and considerably higher in fiber.

Varieties

Four varieties are generally recognized: Common, Japanese, Silver Hull, and Tartary. The Japanese variety grows taller and is larger seeded than the Silver Hull. The Silver Hull and the Common are quite similar; in fact, some authorities feel they are essentially the same variety. The Tartary is often referred to by many different names, such as, "India Wheat", "Rye Buckwheat", "Siberian", "Mountain", etc. It is self-fertile, whereas the other varieties are self-sterile. Variety trials conducted by Pennsylvania State College do not indicate any marked differences in grain yields between the different varieties. Many farmers sow a mixture of Japanese and either Silver Hull or Common. The Tartary is unsatisfactory for milling purposes and should only be grown for feeding purposes.

Short-Season Crop

In New York and Northern Pennsylvania, sowing usually takes place between June 20 and July 10. Buckwheat normally ripens in ten to twelve weeks after sowing. The fact that buckwheat can be sown later than any other common grain crop is the main reason why it is still grown extensively. In the past few years there has been some interest in Proso, a grain millet, as a substitute for buckwheat. Very little experimental evidence is available on Proso in the Northeast, but it is doubtful if it will prove to be as satisfactory a catch grain crop as buckwheat. The normal buckwheat seeding rate is three to five pecks per acre, except with the Tartary. Two to three pecks per acre is enough with this variety.

In fertilizing, the most important plant food seems to be phosphoric acid. On fertile soils or where manure was applied last year, 200 pounds of superphosphate seems to be adequate fertilization. On poor soils, though, mixtures such as 4-12-4, 4-12-8 or 3-12-6 are usually recommended. This year a farmer will probably not have much choice of analyses. The most important thing is to get a fertilizer high in phosphoric acid.

—A. A.—

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SPEAKING OF LABOR SHORTAGE



—Courtesy Watertown Times.

EDITORIAL NOTE:—No, this isn't today. This cartoon was drawn just one year after World War I.

DDT FOR POTATOES

(Continued from Page 6)

powders when they are used frequently (5 to 7 times) during the season on the plants at the rate of 1 quart to 100 gallons. It is possible that the solvents used in preparing the emulsions may cause some foliage injury under certain temperature and dry weather conditions.

The emulsions are understood to be more toxic to human beings than the wettable powders, and greater caution is advisable when the emulsions are used.

DDT-Copper Dusts

A dust containing 3% of DDT and the equivalent of 6 or 7% of metallic copper applied at the rate of 35 lbs. per acre is equal to a DDT-bordeaux spray. So far as is known now, the DDT should not be mixed with a copper-lime dust used to control blight, because the lime appears to lessen the effectiveness of the DDT. If plant lice are destructive on table stock potatoes, or if a seed grower needs to keep plant lice to a minimum, a 5% DDT dust should be used in place of a 3% strength.

Costs of DDT

The retail price of a 50% wettable powder is about 53 cents per pound; hence it will cost around $1.06 for the DDT that will be put in 100 gallons of bordeaux, or about $1.25 per acre per application. If it is used in 6 applications, the cost is $7.50 per acre, minus a dollar or so for the calcium arsenate that is not needed when DDT is used, or about $6.50. At about $1.25 per bushel for potatoes the grower needs to gain only about 5 bushels per acre to take up the cost of the DDT. Our many tests of 1945 have shown an increase of 40 to 140 bushels per acre where 2 to 5 applications were made when insects were troublesome. It does not seem that the grower can lose on this, and he does stand to make big money on his DDT investment.

The emulsions should be used at the rate of 1 pint to 1 quart per 100 gallons of bordeaux mixture. They will cost about $4.50 per gallon. This means a cost of about $.80 to $1.25 per acre per application if around 125 gallons is applied per acre. Here again the calcium is not needed when DDT is included.

A 3% DDT-copper dust will cost about 8 cents per pound. Eight applications used at the rate of 35 lbs. per acre will cost $22.40. This includes protection of the plants against blight. At a valuation of $1.25 per bushel, a grower would need to gain only 18 bushels per acre to pay for his insect control and blight insurance.

May Have to Kill Vines

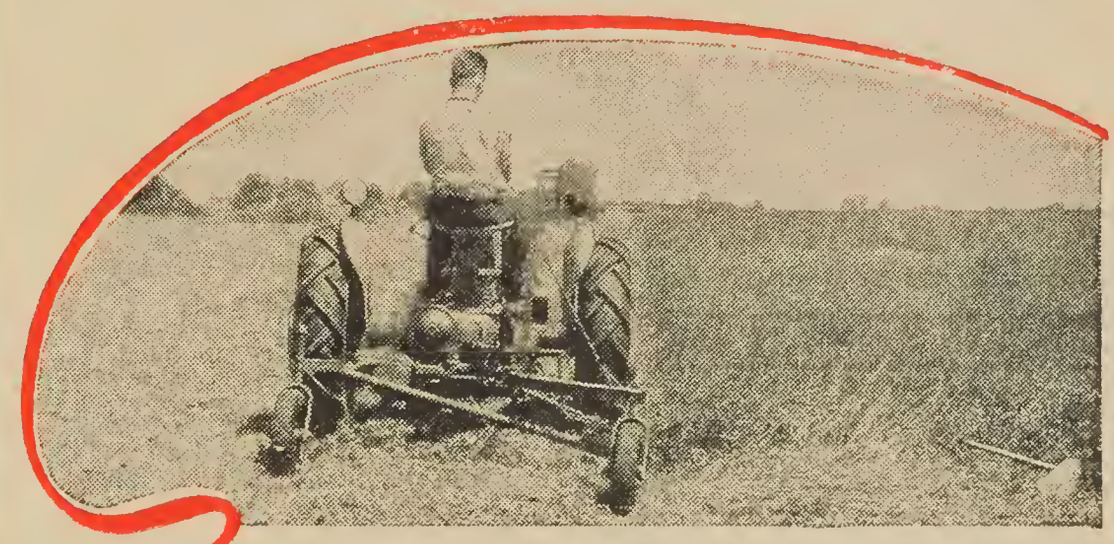
The use of DDT will probably cause potato vines to remain green until frost. If a grower has more acreage than he can dig within a possibly early freeze period, he may have to kill the vines with a chemical sprayed on them before he can commence digging.

Quick immediate kills should not be expected when DDT is used unless the concentrate contains some rotenone, pyrethrum or other quick killing insecticide. DDT affects the insects as they are hit with the spray or dust, or as they crawl over the foliage or ground treated with the DDT. They appear to be slowly paralyzed by it.

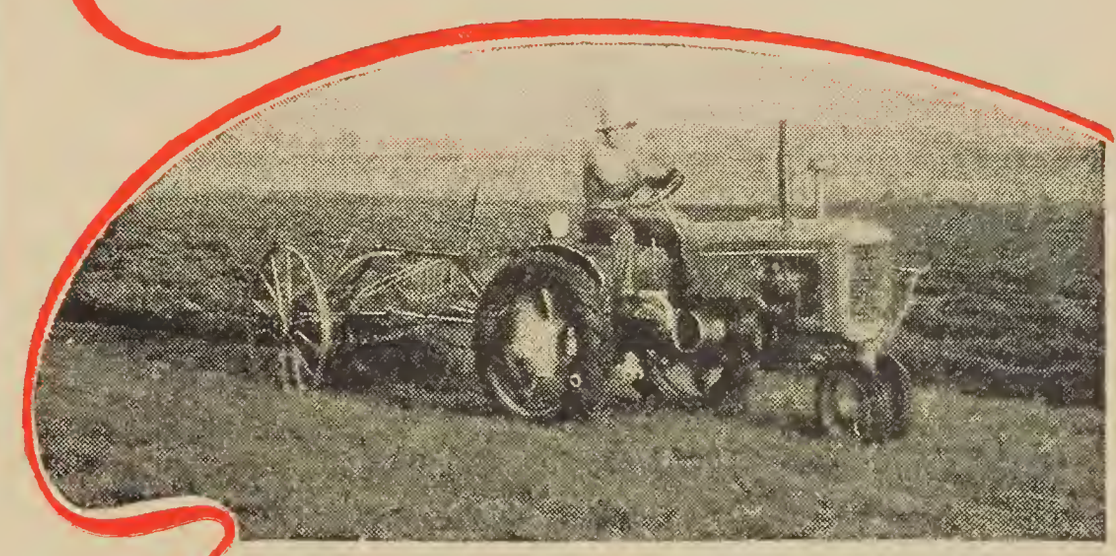
Caution in Using DDT

DDT is a poison. Any parts of the body exposed to a DDT spray or dust should be washed thoroughly with soap and water. A respirator is desirable if one must drive through a cloud of DDT with some regularity.

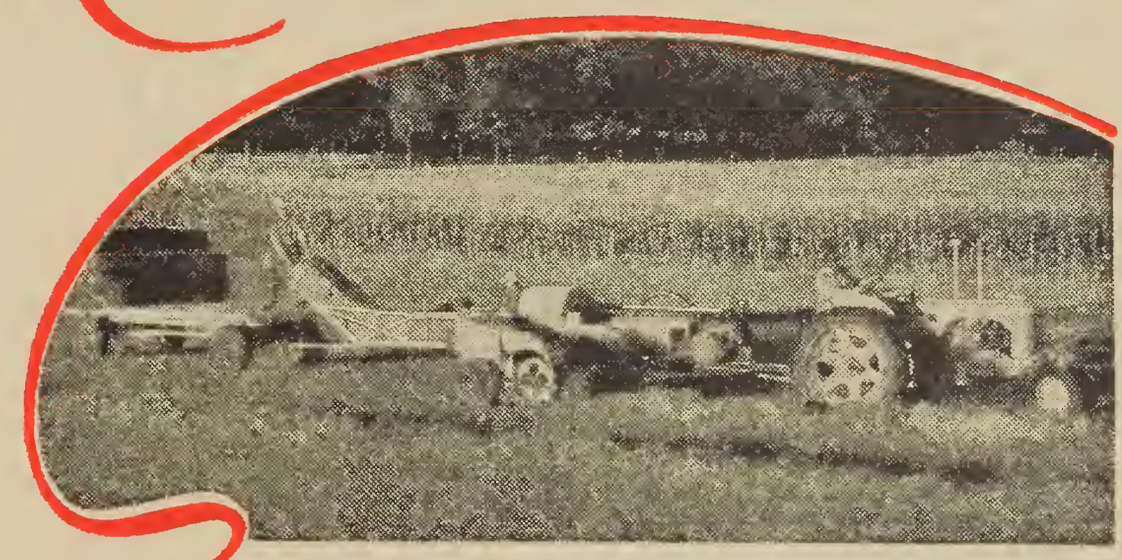
3 Simple Steps for Making Better Hay



1 **Cut When Protein is High,** usually earlier than has been customary. Mow only what you can take up in one day. Cut quickly, to secure uniform curing. The new Case trailer-mower takes 7-foot swath, best width for ideal windrows; cuts three acres an hour. It has power take-off drive for fast, full-swath cutting regardless of footing, yet hitches quickly to any modern tractor.



2 **Windrow Promptly, Too,** before any leaves are dry enough to bleach or shatter. Rake in same direction as mowing to put leaves inside, protected by stems outside. Case side-delivery rakes have scientifically curved teeth to make high, fluffy windrows that favor quick curing. Tractor model has 4-bar reel geared slower for clean, gentle raking at modern tractor speeds.



3 **Put up "Packaged Pasture"** with a Case Sliced-Hay pick-up baler. It handles 7-foot swath at same fast speed as tractor mower and rake, permits baling at uniformly correct cure. Gentle pick-up and complete absence of feeder-head avoid rough handling that might thresh off precious leaves. Bales open up into portions like sliced bread; no pulling apart to lose leaves at feeding time.



Plan now for the extra gains from quality hay. Ask your Case dealer about using the Case System as far as possible with your present equipment. See him for full information on new Case haying machines; also for service on equipment you already have. Write for practical booklet, "How to Make High-Protein Hay." Address Dept. F-11, J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wisconsin.

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ADVERTISING RATES
$3.00 per insertion ½ inch, single column
$6.00 per insertion 1 inch, single column
Send advertising orders to
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
P. O. Box 514, Ithaca, N. Y.

NORTHEAST MARKETS

PUBLICATION AND CLOSING DATES
June 15 Issue Closing Date June 1
July 6 Issue Closing Date June 22
July 20 Issue....Closing Date July 6
AUG. 3 Issue ...Closing Date July 20

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Females, all ages, backed by 25 years C.T.A. work.
E. P. SMITH, SHERBURNE, N. Y.

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM
Offers for sale botn Carnation and Pathfinder bred bull calves from high record Carnation daughters. Sires, Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, Pioneer Pathfinder Fobes.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, N. Y.

BULL CALF with outstanding Rag Apple pedigree. Sired by "Monarch XX", our son of "Achilles XX", the All-Canadian son of "Lochinvar". Dam graded "Very Good" with 21,832 M, 790 F, 3.62% test, 365 days, 4 yrs. on 2x, and is granddaughter of Montvic Rag Apple Netherland XX. Price delivered $300. Herd Accredited—Federally listed.
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BULL CALF — Born January 17, 1946.
Fifteen nearest dams have 21 records averaging 12,966 lbs. milk, 652 lbs. fat. He inherits the blood of outstanding brood cows—Valor's Kittoline, Green Meads Thelma, Douglaston Lady Augusta. Pedigree sent on request.
WYCHMERE FARM, ONTARIO, NEW YORK

Registered Guernseys Since 1936
Six young cows, four to six years. Fresh or close up Satisfactory blood lines, good type, heavy producers. Top physical condition. Negative tn Bang, T.B No Mastitis
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BULLS ONE MONTH TO SERVICEABLE AGE FOR PRACTICAL FARMERS. By proven sires and from dams with first calf 305 day records of 400 to 475 lbs. B. F. 8,000 to 9,800 lbs. milk, on twice-a-day machine milking. Closely related to Jr. 3 yr. old with 1,013 lbs. fat and Jr. 4 yr. old with 1,109 lbs. fat.
COMPLETE INFORMATION ON REQUEST.
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SMITHVILLE FLATS, NEW YORK

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Registered Ayrshire Bull Calves.
Best of breeding. Send for sale list.
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BROWN SWISS FOR SALE
REGISTERED HEIFER AND BULL CALVES. 1 YEARLING BULL. ALL SIRED BY LINDA'S ROYAL OF ACTIVE ACRES.
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T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
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Fancy Dairy Cattle: 200 to 500 cows and heifers on hand at all times.
Horses: 50 to 100 high class mated teams, singles, seconds and saddle horses
E. L. FOOTE & SON, INC.
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Close and Fresh Cows: Every animal personally selected to build customers' good will. No cash needed. No sales on Sunday.
State Dairy Cattle Co., Inc.
B. N. Millard, Pres., Ithaca, N. Y. R.D. 5, Phone 2015

HEREFORDS

Registered Herefords: 5 real good polled bulls and one horned bull all carrying a lot of Domino blood. They range from 8 months to 18 months old. These bulls are nicely marked and in good shape. Will sell reasonable.
ALEX. DEBRUCQUE & SON, CANASTOTA, N. Y.

POLLED HEREFORD BULLS
HORNLESS HEREFORD BULLS OF SERVICE AGE. SHIP ANY STATE. ALSO A FEW HEIFERS
GAGE STOCK FARMS
DELANSON, NEW YORK

Registered Herefords FOR SALE
YEARLING BULLS READY FOR SERVICE.
YEARLING AND TWO YEAR OLD HEIFERS.
BOCALDO'S WOODFORD
RICHARD TONE
BEAU SENSATION 60th
EUGENE P. FORRESTEL
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ABERDEEN-ANGUS

ABERDEEN-ANGUS
SIX COWS AND HEIFERS, THREE YOUNG BULLS.
All closely related to the last N. Y. State Fair Grand Champion Bull.
C. C. TAYLOR, LAWTONS, N. Y.

For Sale: 3 Aberdeen-Angus Bulls.
Also some yearling heifers sired by General 54th of Longax. Registered, Blood Tested, T.B. Tested.
BROADVIEW STOCK FARM
W. R. VAN SICKLE, CAYUGA, N. Y.

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PIGS AND SHOATS
Mostly P. China and Berkshire crosses. Also a few Red, White and Belted pigs. Prices now 6 to 8 week size $10.00 each. Shoats 30 to 50 lbs. $12.50 to $15.50 each. Breeders $1.00 each extra. Castrated and serum vaccinated. Crated for express F.O.B. here. Truck delivery arranged on large lots. Send check, M. O. or postal notes. Owners report 9 out of 10 live and grow. Raise your pork. Live off the farm. Write
C. STANLEY SHORT
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DAILEY STOCK FARM, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1085
CHOICE YOUNG PIGS ALL READY FOR THE FEED TROUGH:
6- 7 weeks old, $11.50 each.
8 weeks old, $12.00 each.
9-10 weeks, extras, $12.50 each.
Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and O.I.C. Crossed.
Shipped C.O.D. on approval. Carefully crated and a nice selection of pigs made for you.

PIGS — WELL BRED STOCK.
CHESTERS, CHESTER-YORKSHIRE AND CHESTER-POLAND CHINA CROSS.
6 WEEKS, $12.50 — 8 WEEKS, $15.00.
Inoculation 75c extra. Will ship C.O.D.
HENRY M. ANDERSON
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WALTER LUX, WOBURN, MASS.
CHESTER WHITE or YORKSHIRE and CHESTER CROSS or BERKSHIRE and CHESTER CROSS — all large healthy pigs. All weaned and eating. Will ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order. If you want pigs vaccinated that will be 75c extra.
6-7 WEEKS OLD $11.00 EACH
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REGISTERED YORKSHIRES
GILTS BRED TO FARROW IN JULY. OPEN GILTS AND WEANLING PIGS IN LATE JUNE.
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ALSO PIGS AND OPEN GILTS.
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DORSET RAMS AND RAM LAMBS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. MAKE YOUR SELECTION AT THE FARM AND SEE THE FLOCK.
BROAD ACRES, Springfield Center, N. Y.

Registered Dorset Ewes & Rams.
Send for photographs and prices.
JAMES S. MORSE
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PUPPIES — 6 LITTERS OF ENGLISH SHEPHERD AND COLLIE PUPS. ALL COLORS.
6 weeks to five months. Price $10.00 up. Some are guaranteed heelers. Ship A.R. Express. Wormed.
Mrs. Edna Gladstone, Andes, N. Y.
Tel. 36.

COLLIE-SHEPHERD
CATTLE DOGS AND PUPS WITH HERDING INSTINCT.
20 YEARS RAISING CATTLE DOGS.
WILMOT, East Thetford, Vermont

Shepherds, Collies, Chows, others.
GOATS, ALL AGES.
Largest shippers in Northern New York.
Check our ad in all leading farm papers.
Blue Ribbon Kennels, Madrid, N. Y.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS — BEAUTIFUL.
Intelligent. Farm raised, milk fed. Ship everywhere. Championship bloodlines. Not the cheapest but the best. Males $25.00, $35.00; Females $20.00, $25.00. "When you buy a Coolspring Collie you get a good one by golly." COOLSPRING KENNELS, Plummer McCullough, Owner, MERCER, PA.

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HYBRID SEED CORN —
Cornell 29-3, 34-53 and 35-5 Certified Hybrid Seed Corn; Vicland Oats, Whipple's Yellow Sweet Corn. Write us for additional information.
Jerry A. Smith & Sons, Ludlowville, N. Y.

SEED POTATOES: Certified Irish Cobbler, A's and B's, Warba, Chippewa, A's and B's (pickouts), Sebago, Katahdin, Sequoia, Russett Rural.
Also Selected Irish Cobbler, A's and B's.
PORTER & BONNEY, ELBA, NEW YORK Phone Elba 4521

PURE STRAIN Seed Potatoes
TRUCKLOADS OR BUSHELS. BEST VARIETIES.
Free Price List.
ALDRIDGE SONS,
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Established 1889.

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Get WORLD CHAMPION LAYERS on YOUR FARM
For the past 3 years in Official Laying Tests Mosher Leghorns have led all others for Average Egg Production and Livability. Have set All Time World Records for long Lifetime production. Your Free copy of the new folder "How to Boost Profits" is ready. Just send a post card to —
MOSHER PEDIGREED LEGHORN FARM,
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PULLORUM CONTROLDED. NO REACTORS. LARGE TYPE LEGHORNS THAT PRODUCE 95% LARGE EGGS. WRITE FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.
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RHODE ISLAND REDS
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500 BIRDS TRAPPED. YEAR AROUND.
Circular on request.
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ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING BREEDING FARMS IN THE NORTHEAST.
QUICK GROWING—QUICK FEATHERING.
Noted for Exceptional Livability and Egg Production. Highest Egg Weight of ALL Breeds, 1945 Farmingdale Contest.
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LARGE BIRDS — LARGE EGGS
LARGE PROFITS
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ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM
N.Y.-U.S. APPROVED WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS. They Live—They Lay—They Pay. Pullorum Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Details on request.
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WHITE LEGHORNS FROM
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will live and lay plenty of large white eggs.
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OUR 35th YEAR. 12000 BIRDS.
One of New York State's Oldest and Largest Breeding Farms. Write for Catalogue.
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LEGHORNS — NEW HAMPSHIRES
N.Y.-U.S. Pullorum Clean. Write for folder.
E. R. STONE & SON
Box A, CLYDE, N. Y.

WHEN YOU THINK OF LEGHORNS
*** BODINE ***
IS A NAME TO CONSIDER.
24 Years Breeding Leghorns.
All breeders officially state blood tested.
ELI H. BODINE & SON
CHEMUNG, Box 20, NEW YORK

CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS
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Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular available.
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THE McGREGOR FARMS
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN PROFIT-PRODUCING BIRDS.
WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER.
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Pedigreed White Leghorn Cockerels
FROM OUR FINEST MATINGS. HALF AND FULL GROWN. WE ARE RAISING 500 TO SELL BETWEEN NOW AND DECEMBER 1st.
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HICKORY GROVE FARMS
PARMENTER REDS — DRYDEN ROCKS — CROSSES
Our 30th year.
Write for circular and price list.
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FARMS FOR SALE

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE
On Beautiful Seneca Lake at Caywood, New York, consisting of 48 acres of Grapes, 8 acres of Peaches, 53 acres of Alfalfa, Wheat, Red Clover in addition to waste land. 3 Barns, 2 houses. All for $13,500.
ALSO, DAIRY FARM OF 150 ACRES.
Good farm buildings, cow stables with new milk house. On improved road ½ mi. south of the village of Ovid. $12,000.
If interested write for further particulars to
E. G. PORTER, CAYWOOD, N. Y.

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For Sale: Baled Hay and Straw.
All grades. Will deliver by truck or ship by rail. Satisfaction guaranteed.
J. W. CHRISTMAN
R.D. 4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Telephone 47-282

GOSS — CANASTOTA CO,
HAY SHIPPERS.
CANASTOTA, NEW YORK

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FOR SALE: One-man power CHAIN SAWS.
Carlton Loomis, Bainbridge, N. Y.

WANTED: New or Used Pick-Up Baler.
STATE CONDITION AND PRICE.
GERALD F. LEAHY
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WANTED: FARM IN NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA OR MARYLAND. Suitable few chickens, cow. Running stream or bordering; some woods. House with electricity, telephone or available. On highway or near. Please give particulars in first letter.
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YOUNG MEN WANTED
for interesting outdoor work. Opportunity to learn tree surgery and landscaping. Ability to climb essential. Steady work. Good wages. Call or write
Campbell Tree Service, Johnstown, N. Y. Tel. 1903-R.

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FOR SALE: GRAIN ELEVATOR, COAL ELEVATOR, GENERAL STORE, 6,000 Gallon Gas Tank with Pumps, 25 ton enclosed Truck Scale, with or without further storage buildings. Main line Lehigh Valley R. R.
Address E. G. PORTER, CAYWOOD, N. Y., for further descriptive information and price.

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Good Quality Vegetable Plants
GROWN FROM SEEDS OF KNOWN ORIGIN.
California Wonder SWEET PEPPER PLANTS ready June 10th, 300, $1.75; 500, $2.75; 1,000, $5.50.
Early Jersey, Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Ballhead, Golden Acre and Copenhagen Market CABBAGE PLANTS, 300, $1.00; 500, $1.75; 1,000, $3.00.
Marglobe, Greater Baltimore, Rutger, Matchless, John Baer TOMATO PLANTS, 300, $1.25; 500, $2.00; 1,000, $3.50.
Porto Rico POTATO PLANTS from certified seed, 300, $1.75; 500, $2.50; 1000, $4.75. Prizetaker ONION PLANTS, 300, $1.50; 500, $2.25; 1000, $4.50. Ready now.
Busy Bee Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

VEGETABLE PLANTS
Mature an early crop, set our hardened outdoor grown plants. Cabbage, Onion and Cauliflower plants now ready. Tomato, Sweetpotato, Pepper and Eggplants ready in May and June. Write or Wire for price list. We are oldest and largest growers in Virginia. Our 35 years experience is at your service. Car lots and truck loads our specialty.
J. P. COUNCILL COMPANY. FRANKLIN, VA.

— VEGETABLE PLANTS —
CABBAGE: Chas. Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Goldenacre, Marion Market (yellows resistant) 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50 delivered prepaid. $2.00 thousand; 10,000. $15.00 expressed collect. Bermuda Onion plants same price. Early Snowball Cauliflower 500, $4.00 mailed prepaid. $5.00 thousand; 10,000, $45.00 Express collect. All outdoor grown hardy plants. Prompt shipments, full count, 100% live delivery guaranteed.
OLD DOMINION PLANT CO., FRANKLIN, VA.

CULTIVATED BLUEBERRY PLANTS
Gross $1,000 an acre. Small lot for home garden. Have thousands of Blueberry Plants. Plant all summer. One yr., $3.50 doz.; $20.00-100. Two yrs., $5.50 doz.; $40.00-100. Seven yrs., $3.00 each.
WARREN SHINN, WOODBURY, NEW JERSEY.
ALL OTHER BERRY PLANTS.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Certified, fresh dug, prompt shipment, Premier, Catskill, Senator, Dorsett-Pathfinder-Aberdeen: 50, $1.80; 100, $3.; 300, $8.; 500, $10.; Postage Paid. 1000, $16., f.o.b. Everbearing Gem-Mastadon: 25, $1.50; 50, $2.75; 100, $5.; 300, $12.50, Postage Paid. EUREKA PLANT FARM, Mapleview 3, N.Y.

For Sale: Early and Late Cabbage,
TOMATO, CELERY, BROCCOLI. BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CAULIFLOWER PLANTS AT THE FARM.
Eugene Doty & Son, Wolcott, N.Y.

Cabbage, Tomato, Potato, Pepper, Onion.
It you are in need of spring grown vegetable plants, packed in Moss; fresh and live; ready for shipment now, write, wire or phone
MRS. SAMUEL BRADSHAW, FRANKLIN, VA..
FOR PRICES AND VARIETIES.

HERBS Large two yrs. Tarragon, Sage, Mints, Twickle Purple Lavender, 50c each. $5.50-doz. One yr. Common Lavender, Mints, Thyme Lemon Balm, $16.00-100, $2.50 doz. Chives $7.00-100., $1.25 dozen.
Warren Shinn, Woodbury, N. J.



By J. F. "DOC" ROBERTS

OUR PASTURES are late and our hay fields have just begun to grow. We hope that if this means less tonnage, it will also mean better quality and greater feeding results. This is probable. A good many are going to cut earlier this year than ever before, with the idea of getting a greater tonnage of second cutting hays. They feel, and rightly so, that protein supplements will be short again next winter and that earlier cuts and second cuttings will make less necessary high protein feeds for milk cows or any other livestock.

With this idea in mind, I am also hearing a good deal about soy beans. What a wonderful crop for the Northeast they would be if we had better than a one-to-five chance of getting them harvested in the late fall. I do not believe we have a better chance than that, but on rich land they can be planted in the corn rows and then cut with the silo corn, or they can be drilled in a rich, fenced corn field about five days after the field corn has been planted; then in the fall, after the field corn picker has been through, turn dairy cows or any other livestock in and you really have some late good feed that is cheap. This also appeals to farmers who are short of help or who just don't like to cultivate corn.

I believe we are going to grow more and more of our grains and also learn a great deal more about combinations of grain for native pasture and hay supplements.

I think I have seen more land plowed this spring in New York State than ever before. Oats are looking good, and wheat looks fine. While most of the corn fields are ready to plant, very little corn has yet been planted. All in all, it has been a wonderful spring to get work done.

Livestock for meat should be kept on the farm to get every bit of fat and food it will produce, in spite of the government planners who seem to think they can market their meat and have it too. This sounds the same as it did in 1943 when every livestock farmer knew they were running us head-on into a shortage. Now, instead of a temporary shortage, they are going right on with the same old foolish tactics and heading us toward a two or three year shortage. What folly—and so unnecessary; or is it possible that it is deliberate in order to throw us into continued government control and ownership?

There is only one answer. Farmers themselves, in fact all producers, must be guided by their own experienced judgment in producing, marketing and distributing food and other products in such a way (mostly just the reverse of government advice) that our people and the people of the world will continue to have something to eat and to wear not only now but next month, next year, and the years after that.

—A. A.—

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' SALE AVERAGES $554

On May 18 the Northeastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders had their 10th annual sale at Ithaca, selling 65 head at an average of $554. Fred Reuter, East Aurora, N. Y., paid $1500 for the grand champion bull consigned by Ess Kay Farm of East Aurora. Thomas Scoon of Geneva, N. Y., bought the reserve champion consigned by Rally Farms of Millbrook, N. Y., for $1100.

The grand champion female was consigned by the Dee-L-Vee Farm, Eden, N. Y., and was purchased by Fair Promise Farm of the State of Maryland for $2700. The reserve champion female was also purchased by Mr. Reuter of East Aurora for $1150.

A heifer sold by the Northeastern Association for the benefit of the Carl E. Ladd Memorial Scholarship Fund, "Wayside Miss Burgess 45," brought $2,000. She was purchased jointly by Senator Frederic H. Bontecou of Millbrook and Mr. Seymour H. Knox of East Aurora, who later presented her to Cornell University for its herd.

—A. A.—

NATIONAL 4-H SHEEP SHEARING CONTEST

The Committee on National 4-H Contests and Awards has just announced the establishment of a National 4-H Club Sheep Shearing Contest to help promote better shearing methods nationally. The contest will be held in connection with the 1946 International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, which will be resumed again this year after a war interim. The contest is sponsored by the Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, also donor of prizes which include college scholarships and cash awards.

The contest is limited to two 4-H Club members per state who were 14 and not over 21 years of age on January 1, 1946, and who have won the distinction of representing their state by winning a state, district, or county shearing contest approved by the State 4-H Club Leader, or in any other manner prescribed by the State Leader.

Entries must be verified by the county agent and submitted by the State 4-H Club Leader to the management of the International Livestock Exposition not later than November 1, 1946.

"BUY NEW ENGLAND BEEF"
THIRD ANNUAL
NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND
Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Sale
SATURDAY JUNE 8 ROCHESTER NEW HAMPSHIRE
43 HEAD
40 HEIFERS, OPEN AND BRED
3 HERD BULL PROSPECTS
All cattle T.B. and blood tested within 30 days of the sale.
CONSIGNORS: Mary L. Beckwith, Manchester, Vt.; Blackbriar Farm, Dover Plains, N. Y.; Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y.; Farcham Farms, Hartland, Vt.; J. C. Ferguson, Greene, R. I.; Flying Cloud Farms, Alstead Center, N. H.; Fuerst Stock Farm, Pine Plains, N. Y.; Foster H. Gray, Dover-Foxcroft, Maine; Hampden County Training School, Feeding Hills, Mass.; Laurel Hill Farm, Blandford, Mass.; Rally Farms, Millbrook, N. Y.; Silver Hill Farms, Monson, Mass., and Eastbrook, Me.
SHOW AT 10 A. M.--SALE AT 1 P. M.
Auctioneer: HAMILTON JAMES Newton, Illinois.
Judge: FORD DAUGHERTY, Connecticut State College.
A chance for New England Breeders of beef cattle to buy foundation stock of championship-breed blood-lines and good quality at reasonable prices.
For sale catalogs, write LOWELL E. WALTERS, Secretary, Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass.

ANNUAL EARLVILLE, N.Y.
SUPER-DUPER SALE
70 Registered HOLSTEINS
TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1946 at 11 A.M. (D.S.T.)
T.B. Accredited, negative to blood test, many Bang's Vaccinated, many eligible to go into any State.
A STRICTLY HAND-PICKED OFFERING
by the well-known judge, FRED M. NICHOLS, from leading herds of several states and Canada.
Sale featured by first calf heifers, bred for early fall, along with fresh and close cows with large production records.
10 heifers from 6 months to 12 months by nationally-known sires, selected for type.
50 BREEDERS CONSIGN THEIR BEST.
8 Ready-for-service bulls — all by famous sires from high record dams.
THE 194th EARLVILLE SALE
YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO BUY THE BREED'S VERY BEST.
Earlville is easy to reach, 50 miles north of Binghamton, N. Y., and 30 miles southeast of Syracuse.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS
Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

HARDER SILOS "50 YEARS OF QUALITY"
A Few Still Available For 1946

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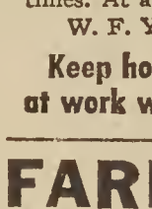
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COCCIDIOSIS and Other Poultry Topics

By L. E. Weaver

AFTER YEARS of telling discouraged poultry owners that there was no known treatment for coccidiosis, it is a real pleasure to be able to say that that is no longer true. In fact, two effective treatments are now in use. One is based on sulfur, the other on sulfaguanidine. I have written a number of times about the sulfur treatment, so will not discuss it here. Also, because it originated several years before the sulfaguanidine treatment, it should be well known.

Before going into the newer treatment I think it will be helpful to review other important facts about coccidiosis and its control:

(1) Of the eight varieties of coccidia (minute single-celled animal organisms that produce coccidiosis) the cecal or bloody type is chiefly responsible for losses in flocks of growing chicks.

(2) The best permanent protection against this type is for chicks to acquire immunity to it. Chicks acquire immunity by actually having a mild case of the disease. A severe case will probably kill the chick.

(3) In spite of the best of management and care to keep the litter dry and the range uncontaminated with coccidia, chicks brooded on the floor are almost certain to pick up sufficient numbers to give them a mild case and thus establish their immunity.

Wet Weather Causes Trouble

Any conditions that favor an accumulation of large numbers of coccidia may bring on an outbreak of acute cases and will result in heavy losses. Such conditions are:

(a) Damp litter.

(b) Wet and muddy yards.

(c) Too many chicks habitually in the same spot, such as shady places beneath clumps of bushes or the shade cast by the brooder house.

It can be said, therefore, that to keep the surroundings dry and sanitary and the chicks well distributed and uncrowded should allow the chicks to acquire immunity to coccidiosis without any need of additional treatment. Actually, that is just what must happen on hundreds of farms. Their owners will tell you, truthfully, that they haven't seen coccidiosis in their chick flocks in years.

Immunity is Permanent

Coccidiosis does break out, however, in many flocks often in spite of the most diligent efforts to prevent it. One can not do much about long-continued spells of rainy weather. Possibly there may be local unfavorable conditions. At least we often hear of places on which outbreaks occur so regularly each season that the owner can predict almost to a day when the trouble will begin. For all such flock owners I am beginning to think that sulfaguanidine is a life-saver, indeed, better even than sulfur.

It was pointed out by Dr. P. P. Levine at the Cornell Veterinary College that sulfur at a few cents a pound can check an outbreak as readily as can sulfaguanidine which costs about $8.00 a pound. Dr. Levine is the man who discovered that sulfaguanidine is effective against all varieties of coccidia. Why then did I say above that sulfaguanidine is better? The answer is that there is now available additional information that changes the picture quite a bit. A part of the new information was supplied by Dr. Levine. It appears that none of the miracle-working sulfa drugs actually destroy the invading organisms. What the drug (sulfaguanidine in the case of coccidiosis) does is to slow down the activity of the coccidia and keep them from increasing in numbers, and in this way the body is given a chance to overcome the invaders by its natural methods. Thus the recovered chick will have acquired permanent immunity and will be safe against future attacks.

Treated Chicks Gain Faster

The important point here is that in order to become immunized against coccidiosis, a chick must actually have the disease before sulfaguanidine is administered. When it is fed merely as a preventive, no chance is given the chicks to acquire immunity. This fact was demonstrated in a Delaware experiment where chicks were deliberately infected with coccidiosis and then given sulfaguanidine 48 hours later. Only about 3% of these chicks were lost, but in another pen where no sulfaguanidine was given the loss was 80%. Two weeks later all the chicks were immune when tested by another dose of infection.

In these tests one pound of sulfaguanidine to 100 pounds of mash was fed. Smaller dosages have sometimes been recommended, but further tests at the Delaware station and others have shown that less than 1% is not advisable.

Another money-making fact that these tests revealed is that the treated chicks gained weight faster and on less feed than untreated chicks of the same age. That is one reason why I think the use of sulfaguanidine may not be so costly as its price might seem to indicate.

Two Treatments

Dr. B. A. Bottorff, an authority on poultry diseases, suggests two methods of using sulfaguanidine for chicks — the "intermittent" and the "continuous". The intermittent treatment consists of 3 feedings of a 1% mash spaced 4 days apart. No other feed is given. The first feeding is given when bloody droppings are first observed, or the first chick dies from coccidiosis. Feed the sulfaguanidine mash the rest of that day and all of the next day. Give regular feed four days, then give the medicated mash again for one full day. After another four days period on regular feed, the final one-day feeding of medicated mash is given.

This treatment should allow all susceptible chicks to become infected, yet have the disease checked before losses occur, thus rendering the flock immune. One way to anticipate an outbreak, according to Dr. Bottorff, is to watch daily feed consumption. A marked drop in the amount of feed eaten occurs about 24 hours before the first symptoms appear.

The continuous treatment is used when the outbreak has progressed to where practically all the chicks are infected. Remove all other feed, and give the sulfaguanidine mash (1%) for three or four days.

* * *

STARTED CHICKS

In a chat with Editor Ed the other day I discovered that he purchased some started pullet chicks last year and has been so pleased with their performance as laying pullets that he plans a repeat purchase this year. He went on to say that it seems to him that this is an excellent way for many

(Continued on opposite page)

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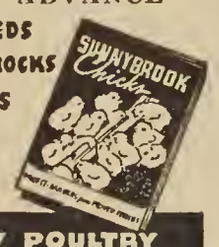
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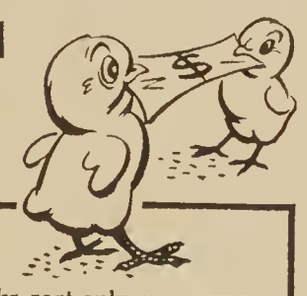


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suburbanites, and others who keep a small flock of layers, to renew their flocks.

I agree with Editor Ed that it is an excellent method — provided one very important condition has been met in the starting of the chicks. They must have been brooded far enough away from laying hens that exposure to the Avian Leukosis Complex has been very light or completely minus. The fact that Editor Ed's pullets did not die off with fowl paralysis, big livers, or from going blind is pretty good evidence that they were not exposed during the brooding period. Had they been exposed, he would not now be so enthusiastic about started pullets.

You don't have to own a brooder when you buy chicks that are 8 weeks old or older. You don't have to buy coal, kerosene or electric current. You don't have to take the loss of chicks that look good at the start, but never learn to eat, or that perish when something goes wrong with the heat. Counting such losses, most people will find started pullets less costly than to brood and rear them to the same stage from chicks — always provided that their environment has been safe, and their care and feed sufficient.

* * *

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Yes, I mean real eggs—the kind hens lay. For at least two purposes, extreme freshness is a disadvantage. For all that, however, we will continue to prefer eggs of double A quality. They are the only ones that have that "moreish" flavor which makes eggs the great breakfast favorite.

A suburban poultryman, who sells his surplus eggs to his fellow-employees in town, writes that one of them complains that when he hard-boils the eggs the shell won't peel off as it should. It sticks to the white and wastes it, besides leaving a rough egg that doesn't look nice when sliced for a salad. The poultryman wants to know if the feed is wrong or if long-continued heavy laying has reduced his hens to laying eggs with whites of lower quality.

No, Mr. Jones, your eggs are all right and so are your hens. The trouble is that your customer boils the eggs too soon after he gets them. Any egg must be a little on the stale side before the shell will peel off smoothly. That is *one* of the disadvantages of *very* fresh eggs.

The other disadvantage of very fresh eggs is that the whites won't whip up so quickly or so smoothly as the whites of stale eggs. Probably all housewives have learned that fact by experience.

As for the food value of fresh and stale eggs, there is no difference. Nothing is lost but flavor when an egg goes stale. But flavor is mighty important in table eggs, and that is why the producer must strive always to deliver only *fresh* eggs. —*L. E. Weaver.*

Walko TABLETS

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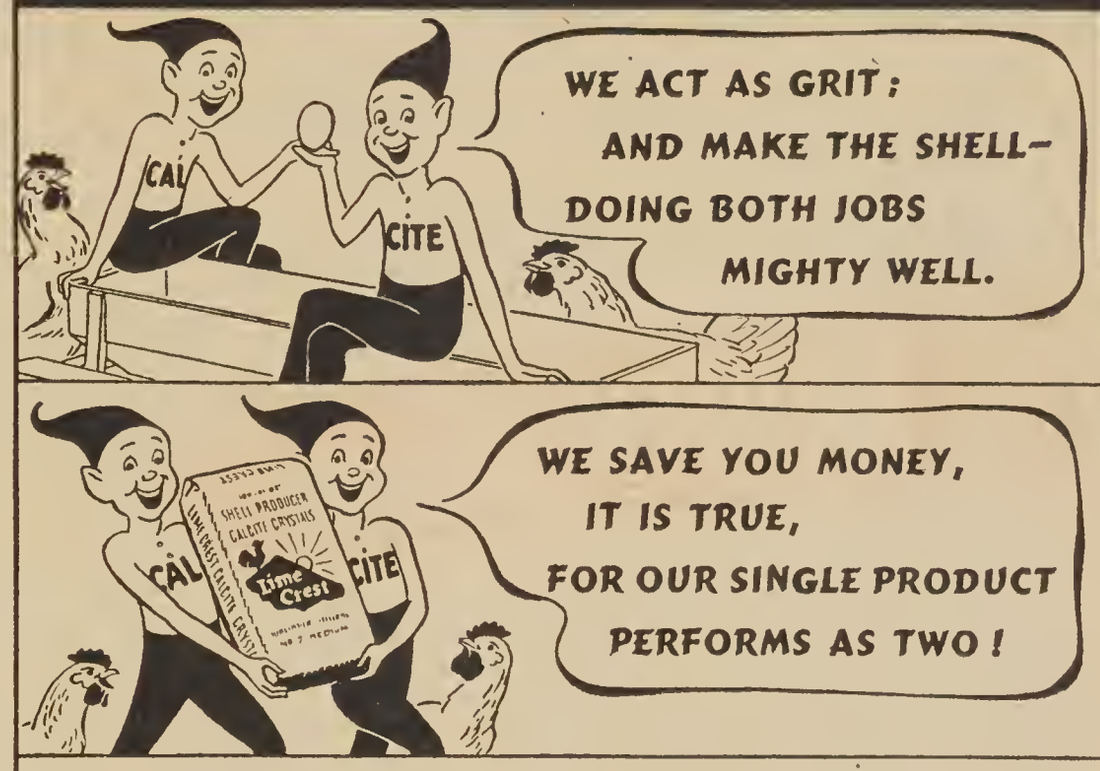
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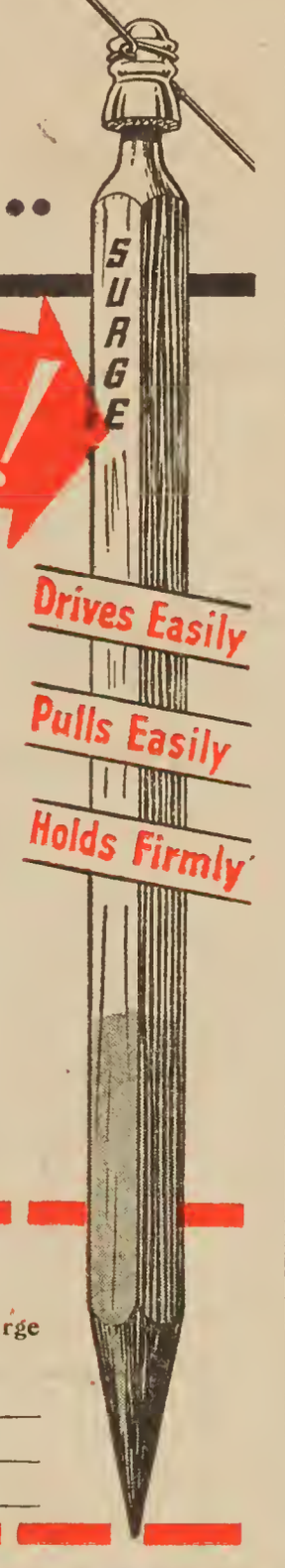
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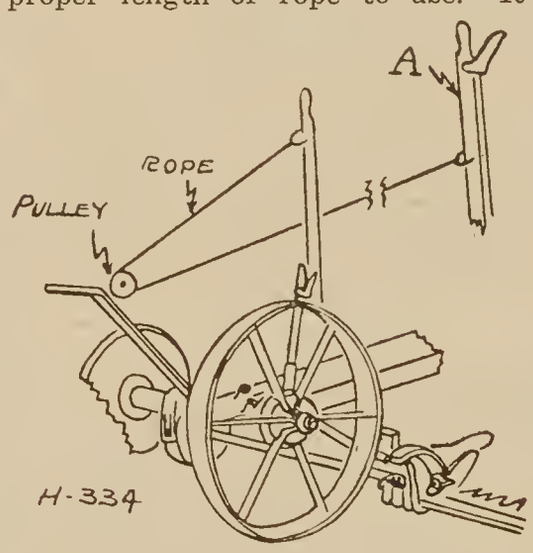
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*City*_____ *State*_____

A Tractor Mower Control

Last summer I cut all our hay alone with the outfit shown in the diagram (H-334) to control the mower from the tractor seat. "A" is a lever and quadrant from an old plow or other machine, with the quadrant bolted to the front end of the mower pole or tongue or to a short 4 by 4 bolted to the tractor drawbar. The rope from lever A runs back to a small pulley fastened to the mower seat post and thence forward to the mower lever to lift the cutter bar. Then by pulling forward on lever A on the tractor, the mower lever is pulled back to lift the cutter bar for turning or backing.

A few trials will show how high to fasten the rope on lever A and the proper length of rope to use. It is



wise to wire the mower seat post and pulley down to the frame or to put a clamp on the seat post at the bottom to prevent the casting from breaking.

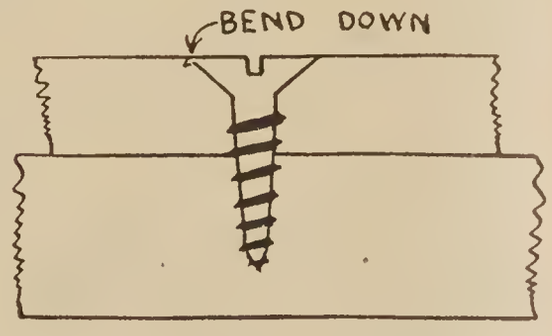
I used the same general method when raking with a dump rake. Here I ran a rope directly to the rake trip so that a pull on the rope would trip it to dump, tied the hand hold on the rake lever so it would not latch, and fastened a strong screen door spring to the lever to pull it back after dumping. This let the rake teeth work freely up and down. To hold the teeth down so they would rake close to the ground, I fastened a chain from lever A to the rake hold down pedal, so that pushing forward on lever A would make the teeth rake as hard as desired. I cut and raked 50 loads by this arrangement and found it worked very well indeed.—*D. F., I. W. D.*

—A. A.—

HOW TO KEEP A WOOD SCREW FROM COMING OUT

It is not uncommon for screws in wood to gradually work loose and come out, particularly if the joined pieces of wood are subject to constant strain and vibration.

There are a number of remedies or preventives, but the best one in the experience of this writer is to take a cold chisel and bend down an edge of



the head as indicated in the accompanying rough sketch. The bent down portion will then serve as a brake and lock on the screw, making it difficult to remove it even with a screw driver. It can be removed only by breaking some of the retarding wood fibers.

Obviously, there is a point for making the bend at which the resistance to turning of the screw is greatest—where the bent portion must move "against" the grain of the wood and not "with" the grain. Give the matter a little serious thought and you will quickly comprehend the importance of this additional little point.—*W. F. Schaphorst.*

—A. A.—

KEEPS FILES CLEAN

An old brass suede brush makes a good cleaner for fine-toothed files or wood rasps when the filings are not too badly imbedded. Keeping them clean with this will often save a more laborious job. Steel brushes are often too coarse for many files.—*I. W. D.*

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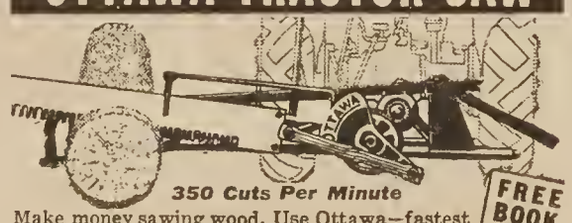
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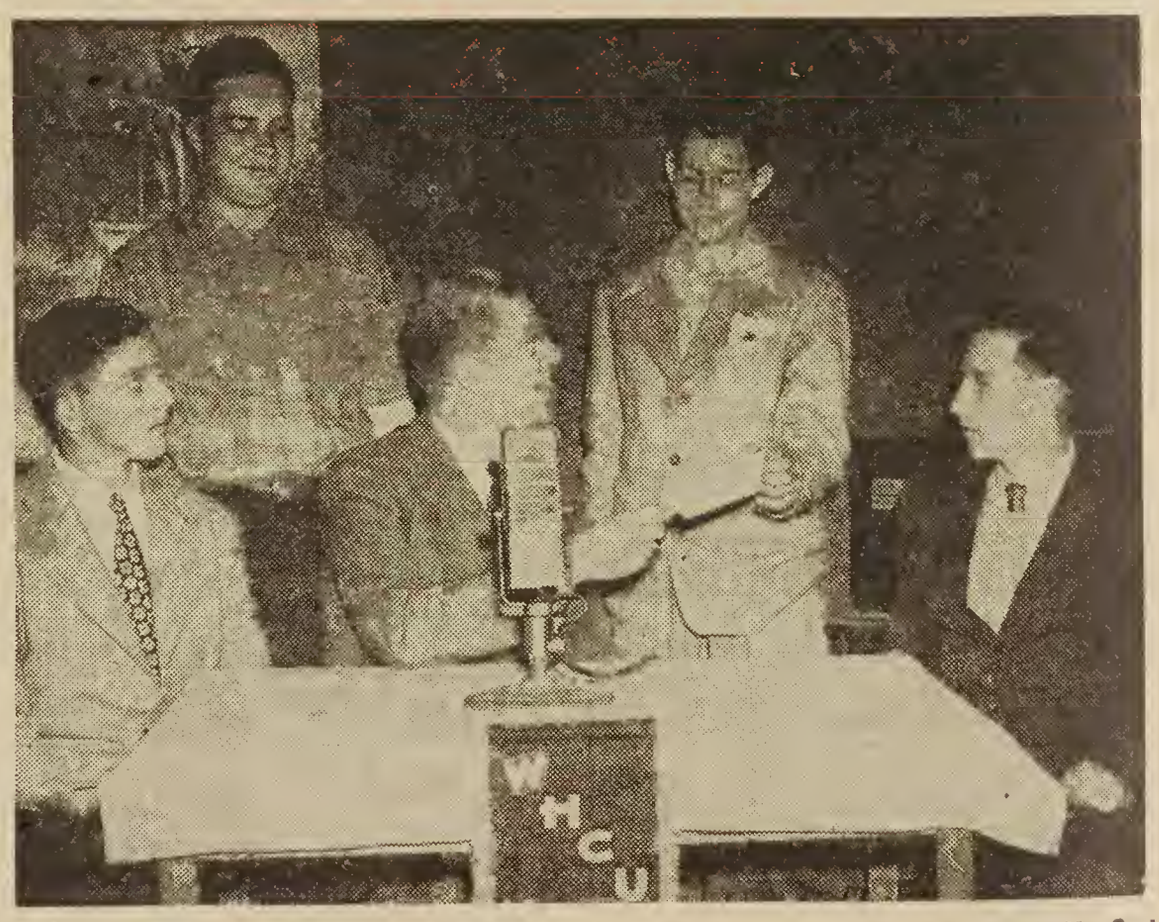
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In the May 4 issue we published a picture of Gordon Smith of Melrose, N. Y., first prize winner of the Fox Trapping Contest conducted by the Wild Life Control Unit at Cornell in cooperation with the 4-H Clubs, the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, and *American Agriculturist*. The picture of the boys and Commissioner Duryea shown above was taken at the broadcast of the presentation of the medals on May 4. Seated, left to right: Floyd Merrifield, Jr., Hudson, N. Y., second prize winner; Commissioner Duryea; and George Roberts, Holland Patent, N. Y., third prize winner. Standing in the rear at the left is Karl Helm of Nineveh, N. Y., who won a prize for the best prepared pelt, and at the right is Gordon Smith.

The boys spent the entire day in Ithaca. In the morning they toured the Cornell campus and visited many other points of interest, also making a trip to "Sunnygables", the farm of H. E. Babcock. In the afternoon they saw one game of a scheduled double header between Cornell and Columbia. The second game was cancelled due to a mixture of rain and hail.

The Question Box

I understand that where dent corn can be grown, it usually yields higher than flint corn. Can you tell me about how much higher?

Some tests made in New Hampshire indicate that the average yield of early maturing dent or dent-flint hybrids averages about 10 bushels an acre more than flint varieties.

* * *

When should Sudan grass be planted for August pasture, and how many acres will I need for a herd of 20 cows? What is the correct seeding rate?

It usually takes about six weeks from date of sowing to get good pasture from Sudan grass. Therefore, if the Sudan is put in about June 1, you should have pasture about the middle of July.

An acre of Sudan will be enough for two or three cows, so you will need seven to ten acres for your herd. When sown with a grain drill, use 20 to 30 lbs. of seed per acre.

* * *

How serious is it if I buy some alfalfa seed that has some sweet clover in it?

It is not serious at all if you are going to feed the hay. Sweet clover is a biennial and lasts only two years, but it does "show up" in a field of hay. Also if the seed contains some "hard seeds" some may continue to germinate for years. The biggest disadvantage is that hay buyers discriminate against hay that contains sweet clover.

* * *

I put some nitrogen fertilizer on my pasture after it started this spring. It seemed to do a lot of damage and I have wondered what caused it.

Probably you put this fertilizer on when the grass was wet. There usually is little or no damage if it is applied when the foliage is dry.

* * *

What is the difference in the terms "profit" and "labor income" on farms? We find both of them mentioned in farm papers.

In the first place, the word "profit" is frequently used without definition, and different people do not always mean the same thing. Strictly speaking, profit is what is left after all costs (including depreciation and interest on investment) are paid. However, it is loosely used at different times to indicate return over feed cost, in the case of animals, or to indicate return over cash costs without thought of interest or depreciation.

"Labor income" is a term that was devised for better comparison of the returns of different farms. It refers to the amount of money left to the owner or renter of a farm after all cash costs are paid, interest on investment and depreciation have been deducted, and an allowance made for work done by the family. It is the amount of money that a farmer has left at the end of the year to pay for the time he has put in on the farm.

* * *

Where dust is applied to fruit trees, how much of it sticks to the leaves after a good rain?

If the dust is fine, as most good dust is, a good deal of it will stick through rain. It has been shown that fairly frequent dusting will protect leaves and fruit through a rainy season.

Perhaps you can understand why this is if you look at a dusty automobile after it has been rained on. No matter how much rain hits it, you will find that it is still covered with a fine film of dust.

* * *

Is it a good idea to put manure or commercial fertilizer around newly set fruit trees?

It is not a good idea to mix manure or fertilizer with the soil when you plant the trees, and the use of commercial fertilizer is usually not recommended until at least the second year. It is a good idea to put on strawy manure or a straw mulch on top of the ground around the tree, but it should not come in contact with the bark.

* * *

Will DDT control the oriental fruit moth on peaches?

There is some evidence that DDT will kill the oriental fruit moth, but it will also kill a number of parasites which have been introduced in an attempt to control the oriental fruit moth. The chances are, therefore, that in the long run DDT to control this pest will do more harm than good.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD BUTTER

By MARGARET E. ROE

THE FIRST step in making butter is to pasteurize the cream. If you have only a small amount, this can be done once a day if the cream is kept in a cool place while waiting.

To pasteurize, put the cream in cans and set the cans in a kettle of hot water. A double boiler may be used also. I use large tin cans in which fruit juice came. Each can holds a quart easily, and we have a large kettle in which I can set three of them.

Use a dairy thermometer, and bring the cream temperature to 165° and hold it there for 20 minutes. It is almost impossible to hold the temperature exactly at 165°, but the cream is not spoiled if there is a little variation. Try to keep it between 160° and 170°, and as near 165° as you can.

Don't hold cream too long before churning. If it is in a cool place, it can be kept four days, but it shouldn't be kept longer than that. The best churning temperature is 60°. Below that is too cold and takes longer to churn. Above 60° results in too soft butter.

It is unusual to have any trouble in getting butter to come from pasteurized cream. If any difficulty is experienced, add a teaspoon of salt and check the temperature. The cream may be too cold.

When the butter comes, remove to a butter bowl and wash the butter several times with cold water. Work the butter each time in the water so that all the buttermilk will be removed. Be sure that all the water is worked out and drained off after the last washing.

Salt the butter to taste. The general rule is one level tablespoon salt to each pound of butter, but some people like more and some like less. Work the salt in well. If you prefer what is known as "sweet butter", just omit the salt and you have it.

Pack and store the butter in a cool place. If you use earthen jars for storing it, be sure the jars are all right. Old jars can get rancid and spoil butter in a hurry.

Since following these rules, we have stopped worrying about getting sour cream to churn. We find that if we pasteurize the cream every day, keep it cool, and don't hold it over four days, we always have sweet cream to churn.



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Milk = Drink It ! Eat It ! Cook With It !



—Photos, National Dairy Council.

No matter what season of the year, there is always some fresh, frozen, canned or dried fruit that may be served topped with ice cream.

Milk and plenty of it for all the family is part of the American way of life. Ask any returned soldier!

★ ★ ★

BECAUSE of the big dividends it pays in health and vigor, milk has been called a gilt edge investment. In fact, its contributions to your family's health sound like gifts from a fairy godmother:

Helps to make children grow rapidly.

Helps to build strong flesh for children and to keep the flesh of adults strong and firm.

Helps to make strong bones and teeth for children and adults.

Provides vitamins which promote growth, increase vigor and resistance to disease.

Carries vigor on into old age, and extends life.

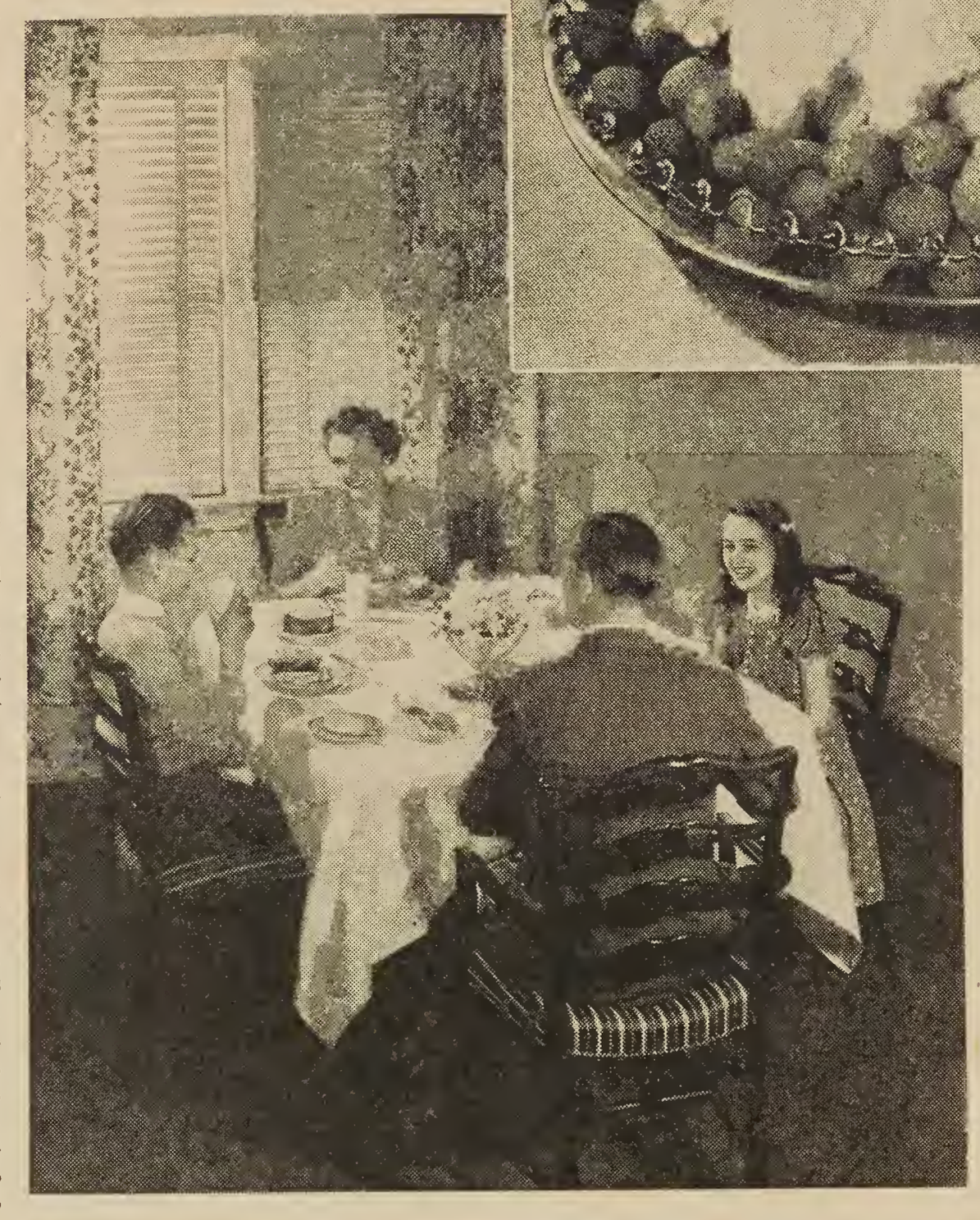
As if all this were not enough, nature has made milk a food which can be used in countless ways. Check over the following to see if you are taking advantage of all of them:

DRINK MILK:
Eggnogs, cocoa, milk shakes, plain milk.

EAT MILK:
Bread and milk, crackers and milk, cereal and milk, cheese, ice cream.

COOK WITH MILK:
Cream soups: such as potato, onion, tomato, spinach. Chowders: such as corn, fish, vegetable. Creamed dishes: creamed potatoes, carrots, eggs, etc. Escalloped dishes: Eggs, macaroni, vegetables. Sauces: White sauce, cheese sauce, milk gravy. Pies: Chocolate, cream, custard, pumpkin. Puddings: Cream tapioca, junket, blanc mange, custard. Breads, cakes, cookies. Sour Milk or Buttermilk: Cakes, brown bread, gingerbread, biscuits, puddings.

by
MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



CHEESE PATTIES

3 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon chopped green pepper
1 tablespoon chopped onion
3 cups cooked rice
1½ cups grated American cheese
1 tablespoon chopped pimiento
1 egg, beaten
¾ teaspoon salt
Dash black pepper
Fine dry breadcrumbs
3 cups cooked peas or celery

Melt butter in top part of double boiler; add green pepper and onion and simmer over direct heat for 5 minutes. Blend in rice, add cheese and pimiento, and heat over hot water until cheese is melted, stirring occasionally. Fold in beaten egg, salt and pepper, and cool. Shape into 12 patties of uniform size, and dip in breadcrumbs. Pan-fry patties until golden brown. Serve with creamed vegetable.

CHEESE SOUFFLE

1½ cups milk
1 teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons cornmeal
2 cups (½ pound) grated cheese
3 egg yolks, well beaten
3 egg whites, stiffly beaten

Scald milk in top of double boiler, add salt and cornmeal, stirring until mixture is smooth and thick. Remove from heat, add cheese, and stir until well blended. Add slowly to well-beaten egg yolks. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in greased 2-quart casserole in moderately hot oven (375° F.) until firm. Serve at once. Makes six servings.

MIXED VEGETABLE SOUP

4 tablespoons butter
⅓ cup carrot (diced)
⅓ cup turnip (diced)
½ cup celery (cut fine)
1 small onion (sliced)
1 cup water
1½ cups potato (diced)
½ teaspoon salt
1 quart milk

Melt butter in saucepan, add vegetables (except potatoes) and cook gently five minutes, stirring constantly. Add water, potatoes and salt; cook slowly until tender. Add one-half cup more water if necessary. To the cooking vegetables add one quart milk, bring to the boiling point and serve hot. Makes six servings.

MOLDED POTATO SALAD

1 cup thick sour cream
1 tablespoon vinegar
1 teaspoon sugar
¾ teaspoon salt
Few grains pepper
4 cups diced cooked potatoes
⅓ cup sliced stuffed olives
1 cup cooked peas
3 hard cooked eggs
Lettuce

Mix the sour cream, vinegar, sugar, salt and pepper and add potatoes, olives, peas and chopped eggs. Add additional seasonings if desired; press into bowl or other mold and chill thoroughly. Unmold on lettuce and garnish with wedges of tomato.

COTTAGE CHEESE FRUIT SALAD

2 teaspoons gelatin
3 tablespoons canned pineapple juice
2½ cups cottage cheese
Lettuce or other greens
Sliced pineapple
Strawberries

Sprinkle the gelatin over pineapple juice and dissolve over hot water. Add to the cottage cheese and mix well. Add a few grains of salt if desired. Pour into a mold which has been rinsed with cold water and chill. When firm unmold on lettuce or other greens and garnish with sliced pineapple and, if desired, quartered or halved strawberries. Serve with French or salad dressing. Makes six to eight servings.

A quick and easy salad is a lettuce leaf, a slice of canned cranberry sauce topped with a heaping tablespoon of cottage cheese; serve with or without salad dressing.

COTTAGE CHEESE JELLY WHIP

2 tablespoons sugar
3 egg whites
Few grains salt
½ cup currant or other jelly
1 cup cottage cheese

Combine egg whites, sugar, salt and jelly and beat with a rotary egg beater until mixture will stand in peaks. Fold in the cottage cheese. This may be served with a custard sauce and garnished with a spoonful of jelly. Makes 6 servings.

CUSTARD SAUCE

3 tablespoons sugar
3 egg yolks
Few grains salt
1 cup milk
½ teaspoon vanilla

Beat egg yolks slightly. Add sugar, salt and milk and cook over hot water, stirring constantly until mixture coats the spoon. Add the vanilla and chill. Serves six.

SOUR CREAM SALAD DRESSING

2 eggs
1 cup sour cream
¼ cup vinegar
¼ teaspoon mustard
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon paprika
½ tablespoon sugar

Beat eggs until very light; add other ingredients and cook in top of double boiler, stirring constantly until thickened. Remove from fire and beat well. If the dressing separates, as it may do if overcooked, strain before cooling. This salad dressing is good with shredded cabbage and carrots.

Sour cream whipped and pepped up with grated horse radish and seasoned with salt and sugar makes a delicious dressing to serve with meat or fish.

FRUIT MILK SHAKE

2¼ cups of grape or berry juice OR 3 cups of juice from stewed prunes — 3 cups of cold milk

Have all the ingredients cold; mix or shake together the juice and milk and serve it. Three-fourths of a teaspoon of lemon juice may be added to the drink if more tartness is desired. If sour grape juice is used a little sugar may be added. One-half cup of prune pulp, sweetened apricot pulp, apple sauce, or jelly may be used in place of part of the fruit juice, if desired. Makes six servings.

HONEY CUSTARD

2 eggs
¼ cup honey
nutmeg
¼ teaspoon salt
2 cups scalded milk

Beat eggs slightly. Add honey, salt and scalded milk. Blend well. Pour into four custard cups, sprinkle nutmeg on top. Set cups in pan of hot water and bake in slow oven (325° F.) until tip of silver knife inserted comes out clean—45 to 60 minutes. Makes four servings.

QUICK ICE CREAM

3 egg whites
½ cup corn syrup (light or dark)
4 tablespoons sugar
¼ cup milk
3 egg yolks, beaten
1 teaspoon vanilla
¾ cup heavy cream

Beat egg whites until stiff. Add corn syrup gradually, beating constantly, until a stiff meringue is formed. Combine sugar, milk and beaten egg yolks. Add vanilla. Beat cream until almost stiff. Combine meringue, whipped cream and egg yolk mixture. To freeze, set control of refrigerator at coldest point. Pour ice cream into tray and stir one-half hour after placing in refrigerator. Stir only this one time. Freeze until firm. Makes 1½ quarts.

TROUT FISHING

By Edith Shaw Butler

In pursuit of the wary speckled trout
We followed the little brook in and out
Of its many winding, crooked turns,
Through shadowed places and waist-high ferns.

Beneath an arching summer sky
We dangled the bait to tempt his eye.
A sudden swift dart, a tug at the line,
But he was gone, leaving no sign
Of his being there a second before;
And then it was time to turn home once more.

Yet these we shall have for many a day:
The scent of crushed mint leaves and the way
The tiny blue forget-me-nots look
Clustered along a pasture brook.

Prizes Announced for New York Grange Molasses Cookie Contest

MOLASSES cookies are a frequent and popular feature of refreshments served at New York State Subordinate Grange meetings these days. Since the cookie contest was announced in March, hundreds of Grangers have entered the competition, and before it ends next December it is expected that at least 3,000 will take part in the contest, the eleventh to be sponsored jointly by the New York State Grange and *American Agriculturist.*

The contest is divided into three parts, local, county, and state, with all winners of Subordinate Grange contests competing with each other in the Pomona contests, and Pomona winners matching cookies in the final state contest in December.

State and Pomona Prizes

Prizes for the Subordinate Grange contests are provided by the Granges and local merchants. In addition to these and to Pomona prizes arranged for by chairmen of Pomona Grange service and hospitality committees, the following cash and merchandise prizes will be awarded to Pomona and State contest winners by the New York State Grange, *American Agriculturist,* and *American Agriculturist* advertisers:

NEW YORK STATE GRANGE

$3.00 to each contestant who enters STATE contest in December. This will make a total purse of $159.00 if all counties are represented in the state contest.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

$100.00 in cash prizes to STATE contest winners, as follows:

First prize	$25.00
Second	20.00
Third	15.00
Fourth	10.00
Fifth	5.00
Sixth	3.00
Seventh	2.00
8th to 27th, $1 each	20.00

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., Ithaca, N. Y.

To each of 10 highest STATE winners: 1 case (24 cans) G.L.F. Pork and Beans; 5 lbs. Patrons' Pancake Mix; 12 assorted cans G.L.F. Vegetables.

To POMONA winners: 55 5-lb. Patrons' Pancake Mix; 55 2-lb. pkgs. Whole Wheat Shreds; 110 cans assorted vegetables; 55 No. 2½ cans Cooking Molasses; 165 cans G.L.F. Pork and Beans.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO., Scranton, Penna.

To each of 10 highest STATE winners: 7½ lb. can of Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt; 10 oz. can of Sterling Seasoning.

To POMONA winners: 110 packages of Sterling Salt; 55 3-oz. packages of Sterling Seasoning.

A. E. MACADAM & CO., INC. 95 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

To POMONA winners: 55 4-oz. jars of Freezaid.

PENICK & FORD, LTD., INC. 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

To POMONA winners: 55 16-oz. bottles of Brer Rabbit Molasses.

Dates for Pomona Contests

The following counties have already scheduled their Pomona Molasses Cookie Contests, and the date for the contest: Tompkins, June 1; Suffolk and Nassau, June 2; Albany, June 5; Broome, June 8; Schenectady, July 12; Essex, Sept. 3; Dutchess, Sept. 4; St. Lawrence, Sept. 4; Lewis, Sept. 5; Genesee, Sept. 5; Seneca, Sept. 5; Schoharie, Sept. 6; Putnam-Westchester, Sept. 12; Cayuga, Sept. 14; Monroe, Sept. 14; Rensselaer, Sept. 18; Sullivan, Sept. 21.

All chairmen of Subordinate and Pomona Grange service and hospitality committees are cooperating in running the contest under the direction of the State Grange service and hospitality committee, whose members are Mrs. Kenneth Augur, of Milford, N. Y., chairman; Mrs. Edna Black of Forestville, N. Y., and Mrs. Claude Palen, of Hurley, N. Y.



GET SET FOR SUMMER!

No. 2647. Cookie-scallops trim the round neckline, tiny cap sleeves and the roomy patch pockets of a pretty frock for the 'tween-aged youngster. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, 2¼ yards 35-inch.

No. 2668 is a very smart, attractive dress with choice of keyhole neckline and balloon sleeves, or cape sleeves and sweetheart neckline. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 36, balloon sleeves, 3¾ yards 39-inch.

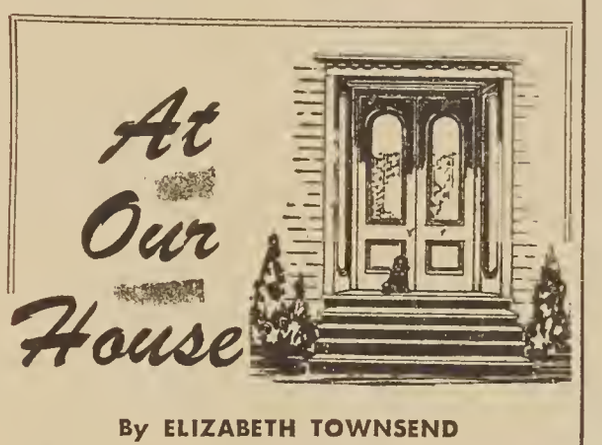
No. 3022. For around the house or for outings this cool summer frock can be made with sun-back or plain. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, V-back, 3½ yards 35-inch; plain, 3¾ yards 35-inch.

No. 2641. That graceful long-torso look and simple figure-flattering lines distinguish this lovely warm-weather dress with brief cap sleeves. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 2¾ yards 39-inch; ½ yard trim.

No. 2653 makes up into a fashion-wise frock enhanced by "old-fashioned" scallops which add a charming flavor to the soft, becoming lines. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, 3⅜ yards 35-inch; or 2⅞ yards 39-inch.

No. 2652. This new version of the favorite pinafore with its gaily ruffled shoulders and a fitted midriff effect gives a trim look to your waistline. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, 4 yards 35-inch.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins for each pattern wanted. Add 15 cents for our New Summer Fashion Book. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



By ELIZABETH TOWNSEND

HERE in upstate New York, spring is our most beautiful season, the period of the year when we are especially thankful to be alive, yet invariably we farm women spend the "time of the singing of birds" inside four walls cleaning house.

For 35 years I have tried to plan my house-cleaning so that I could fully enjoy the apple blossoms and the migrating warblers, but for most of these years I have caught only a glimpse of our Gravenstein apple tree in bloom while I was vigorously cleaning upstairs bedrooms. By the time I had reached the parlor and living-room, the old orchard would be turning pink in the distance, and long before the kitchen and wood house were done it would be a drift of white. Now in the latter part of May, the house is cleaned but, alas, the apple blossoms and the warblers are gone.

Of course, housecleaning is always interesting, and there is a virtuous feeling in having the whole house in order at one time. Also, it is good to see crisp white curtains at shining windows and smell the good odor of clean paint and floors, but that is as nothing when compared to the magic and fragrance of spring out-of-doors.

May the young women who with their husbands are establishing their first new farm homes, be more efficient than I. May they have clean homes and also leisure to walk in the orchards, go to the woods and teach their children the joy of country living.

Even our little black Cocker, Gayheart, loves the springtime. Now that her wiggling puppies are sold and gone, she is free to investigate all her old haunts, the brooks, the orchard and the garden.

Spring comes and goes, but it does not always follow the same pattern. 103 years ago my husband's grandfather wrote in his diary, "Townsendville, Seneca County, New York, June 1, 1843. Snowed all day today."



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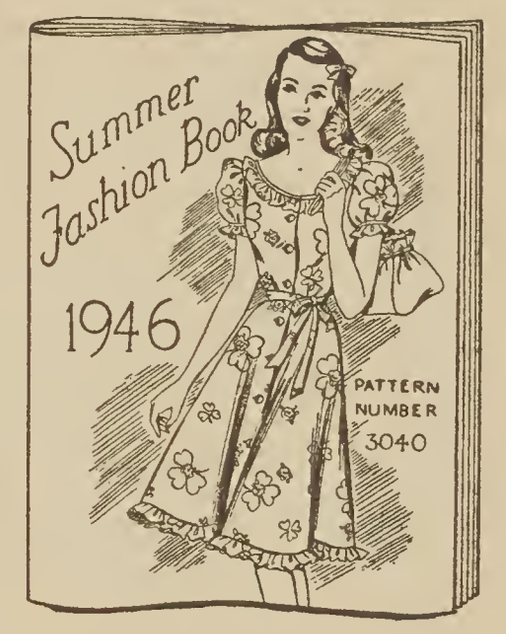
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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

FOR NEARLY two years we have been thinking about flue-drying hay. Last summer we leased a neighbor's barn which was equipped for flue-drying and got a little experience.

Our main interest, however, in connection with flue-drying then was to see if a long hay blower had been built which we could use to spread high-moisture long hay over flues. *From the very beginning we have been completely unenthusiastic about the idea of handling high moisture hay by hand.*

We weren't very fair to flue-drying last summer. We dried Ladino clover which had a lot of big weeds in it and which was put in with a high moisture content of around 50 per cent. We also ran into a spell of very muggy weather when we were running the fan.

The hay we dried this way came out pretty well. It had good color. The cows liked it, but we could not see that they milked especially well on it. The bill we got for the electricity used was a real sock in the teeth, considering the inconsequential amount of hay we dried.

Installation Planned

Despite the inconclusive results from last summer's experience, we read about flue-drying all winter, consulted with experts, and John went to several farms where flue-drying was practiced. He has reported on some of his observations here.

As we came toward spring, we completed our preparations for installing flues in a hay loft 100 x 34, ordered fans, motors, etc., and on Monday, May 20, were prepared to go ahead.

On the Saturday night previous, however, when cleaning up my accumulated second class mail I ran across a bulletin dated May '46 and put out by the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. *When I finished reading this bulletin, I decided not to install a flue-drying system.*

An Important Bulletin

The title of the bulletin which caused this decision is COMPARATIVE VALUE OF WILTED ALFALFA SILAGE AND ALFALFA HAY FOR MILK PRODUCTION*. Its authors are three scientists in the Division of Nutrition and Physiology in the Bureau. The bulletin is mimeographed and covers six pages. It reports the results of four comparative feeding tests, with dairy cows, of wilted alfalfa silage and the same quality alfalfa dried as hay.

The content of this bulletin so fully confirms our own observations at Sunnygables in regard to grass silage that I cannot refrain from quoting portions of it below. I do this well aware of the fact that most of our eastern land grant college people have maintained that wilted grass silage was beyond the ability of the ordinary farmer to put up. In fact, their position in this matter reminds me of the same position they took for so many years with reference to calfhood vaccination for the control of Bangs.

I quote from the bulletin: "Believing that good silage could be made, even from pure legume crops such as alfalfa, by proper control of the moisture content of the crop when ensiled and by proper ensiling, workers in the Bureau of Dairy Industry have developed a method of making what is known as wilted grass or legume silage. The principles involved are: (1) Wilting the crop in the field a few hours after it is cut until the moisture content of the forage averages from 62 to 68 per cent; (2) chopping it fine as it is put into the silo (cutter set at ¼-inch cut); (3) ensiling it in a silo with tight, smooth side walls; (4) packing it thoroughly to exclude the air; (5) filling the top 4 to 6 feet with heavy green freshly cut forage and packing it thoroughly after filling is completed; and (6) keeping the top thoroughly compacted and packed against the wall by tramping as long as the silage is settling. Silage produced in this way is of excellent quality, the losses are small, and the silage is palatable and readily eaten by milk cows and young stock."

Tested Procedure

The above is an exact description of the way we have been putting up grass silage at Sunnygables for several years now. The only point not covered is how to judge the moisture content of the silage. We do this simply by squeezing a handful of it after it is chopped. If it is soggy and juice runs out, the moisture content is too high. If it just packs tightly, it is about right. It is our experience that when grass is cut with a windrower attached to the mower, it will stay in the windrow at about the right moisture content for several hours. Of course the weather has to be taken into consideration and allowances made for it. If the grass gets too dry, however, it can always be made into hay.

The Results

Now concerning the comparative results of feeding wilted alfalfa silage and the same alfalfa dried into good hay, I again quote from the bulletin: "It is apparent that the wilted alfalfa silage was at least as palatable as the best quality hay used, because the cows ate as much (or more) alfalfa dry matter in the form of silage as in the form of hay. It was observed that somewhat less trouble was experienced with cows going off feed when they were on the silage ration; particularly was this true in the 3rd experiment when the hay was poorest in quality.

"The cows maintained their live weight better on silage, consistently gaining more weight, and in the 3rd and 4th experiments the milk production was 7.2 per cent and 3.1 per cent higher, respectively, when the cows received the wilted alfalfa silage.

"It was observed in each of the four experiments that the decline in average production per cow was less rapid when the cows were getting wilted alfalfa silage than when they were getting the alfalfa hay ration. Therefore, the longer they were fed wilted silage, the greater the difference in production in favor of the silage. The average decline in production of 4-percent fat-corrected milk for the cows fed the wilted alfalfa silage and the alfalfa hay ration was, respectively, as follows: Experiment 1, 9.4 and 10.6 per cent (50-day period); experiment 2, 16.1 and 20.7 per cent (50-day period); experiment 3, 6.7 and 20.9 per cent (50-day period); and experiment 4, 4.3 and 5.9 per cent (30-day period).

"Other cows have been maintained at Beltsville on wilted alfalfa silage, corn silage, and concentrate throughout an entire winter feeding period of 170 days. They have eaten large amounts of silage without going off feed or showing any adverse effects, and they have made satisfactory weight gains and produced liberally.

"It seems apparent therefore that, wherever or whenever good haying weather does not exist, farmers can harvest their hay crops as wilted silage and produce a feed of high-protein content and one that is palatable and that will produce a higher sustained milk production when fed to cows than similar forage made into field-cured hay that will grade no better than U. S. No. 2."

SELF-UNLOADING TRUCKS

In preparation for using the field chopper we have ordered, we have completed the construction of two self-unloading truck bodies.

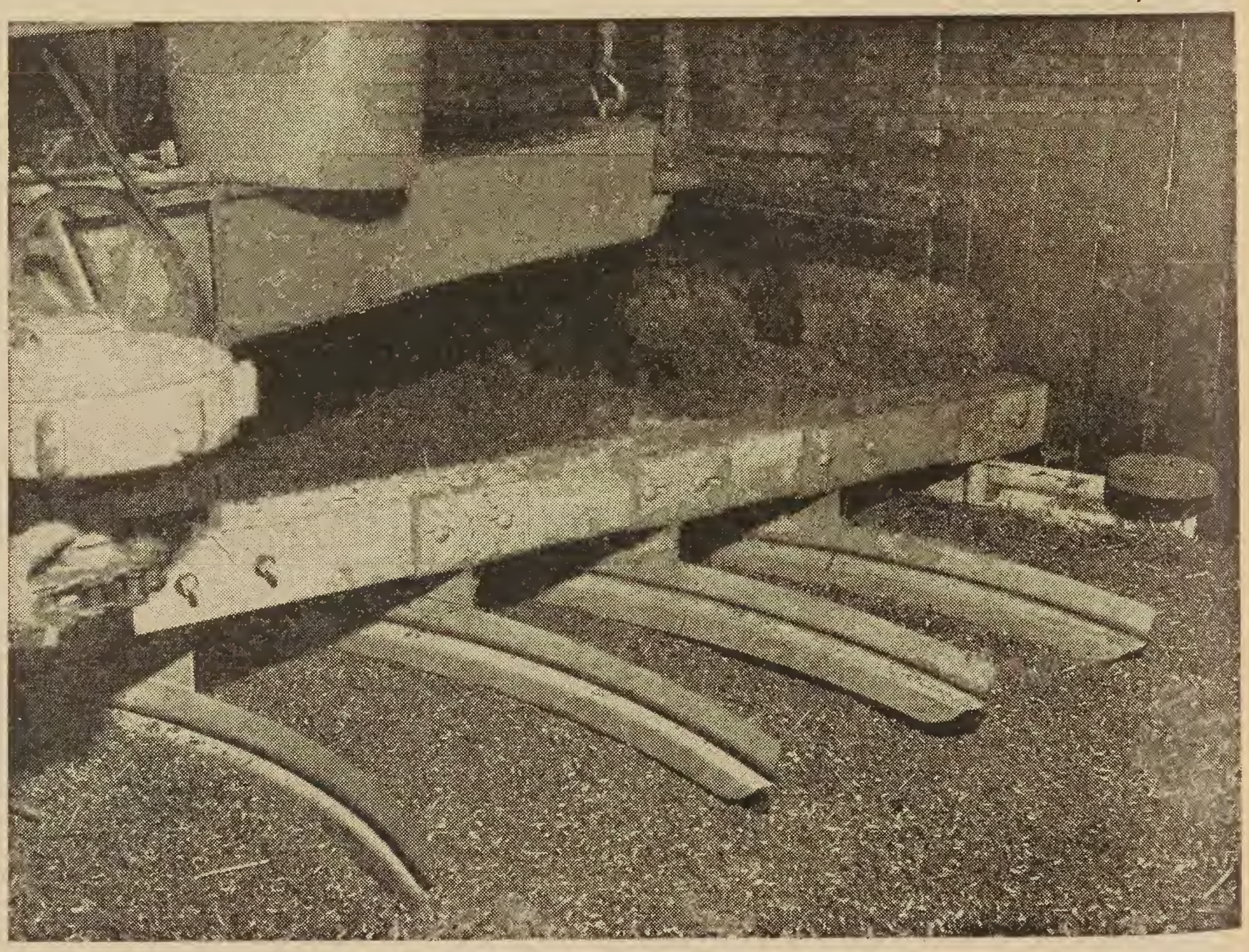
After carefully studying the use of trailers for hauling chopped forage from the chopper to our silos, we passed them up in favor of cheap trucks.

We reasoned as follows: Some power unit had to be used to haul the trailers from the field to the silo and back. It would take time to unhitch the trailers and exchange the power units. If we made the trailers self-unloading, they would be quite expensive. If we used 4-wheel trailers, they would be hard to maneuver. If we used 2-wheel trailers, they would be difficult to hitch and unhitch unless supplied with tricky and perhaps expensive hoists.

Result is we have two trucks with high sides and false dashboards. These dashboards are hauled back by a cable wound around a shaft which is turned by a small motor. The motor stays at the silo and is simply hung on the side of the truck while it is being unloaded.

Of course we would like three trucks, but we're willing to go through the summer with two and we shall be very pleased indeed if the self-unloading arrangement works. We know the trucks will, and that they can be driven by persons who are not rugged enough to do much else, which is another factor in favor of using trucks for hauling the chopped forage instead of tractor-hauled trailers.

So much interest has developed in the silage unloader that I am running another picture of it. This one shows in detail the mechanism by which the silage is evenly scraped from the outside to the center of the silo where it is picked up and blown out of the nearest door. I understand that even when the silage is frozen, the scrapers on the rotating arm will handle it satisfactorily.



* EDITOR'S NOTE: This bulletin may be secured free on request from the Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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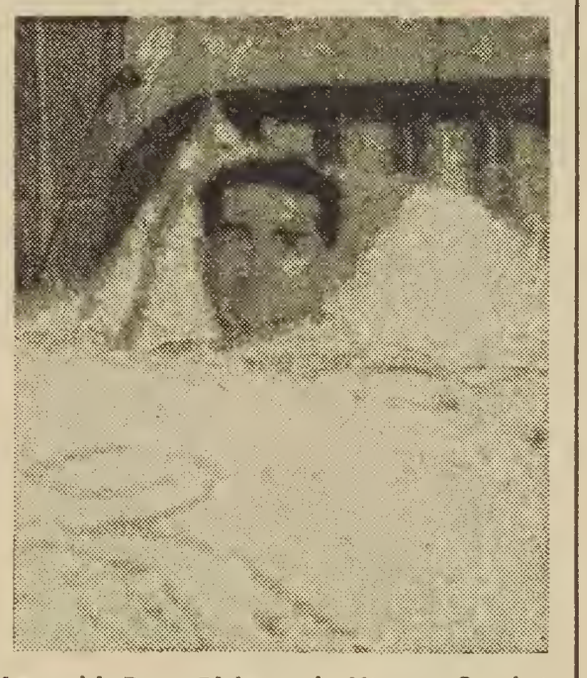
By H. L. COSLINE.

CRIPPLED BUT SELF SUPPORTING

IF YOU ARE inclined to bemoan your bad luck and feel a bit blue at times, consider the case of Leopold Roy of Richmond, Vt.

For the past 15 years Mr. Roy has been confined to his bed continuously with chronic arthritis. Fortunately, he can still write and, having a strong desire to be self-supporting, he has organized a magazine subscription agency and is authorized to take both new subscriptions and renewals for any magazine published. He has also built up a business in the sale of greeting cards. He is anxious to increase his two businesses, and would be glad to hear from any readers who would care to write him.

We first became acquainted with



Leopold Roy, Richmond, Vt., confined to his bed by arthritis for the past 15 years, is doing his best to be self-supporting.

Leopold Roy when he wrote to the Service Bureau, asking for suggestions on ways of increasing his business. Believing that a man who is doing his best to earn a living in spite of such a handicap as he has deserves encouragement, we are calling his work to your attention. The Rev. Patrick J. Sweeney, of Richmond, Mr. Roy's pastor, vouches for his character and his business reliability, and has written us as follows:

"I have known Leopold Roy for the past thirteen years, and he is now a member of my parish. As to his character, I am happy to state that it is excellent. Leopold possesses the Christian virtues of honesty and truthfulness. To the best of my knowledge, he is a man of all good habits.

"Being a character of worth, he is determined to do whatever he can toward earning his own living. This takes the form of selling greeting cards and subscriptions to magazines, etc. Leopold certainly merits every encouragement in his desire to support himself." — (Signed) *Rev. Patrick J. Sweeney.*

—A. A.—

NO LEGACY

"I had a letter recently from a company saying that it appeared that I was heir to a sum of money left by a distant relative."

In many cases, letters of this type are sent out by concerns who are trying to trace missing debtors. In other words, some one claims that you owe them money. If you answer the letter about the supposed inheritance, you give evidence that you are alive and also that the concern has your correct address.

In other cases, some crooks adopt this inheritance scheme with the intention of getting money from the victims on the plea that money is needed in order to close an estate.



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Approximately 25% of the total U.S. farm income is derived from milk and dairy meat. In the New York milkshed dairy income is about half of total farm income. Dairying is the largest and most profitable branch of agriculture.

The dairy cow is the most efficient converter of grass, hay and other roughage, which is abundant in the northeast, into the best, most complete and economical food for human use.

Yet today there are over a million fewer dairy cows in the U.S.A. than a year ago. In New York, for instance, there are 7% fewer yearling heifers, which are essential for maintaining herds, than a year ago. Many farms have gone out of production and there are 12% fewer dairymen than in 1940.

Milk production in the New York milkshed was 11.7% less in April 1946 than in April 1945.

This decline in milk production is due to rising costs, against a fixed price ceiling, shortage of labor, feed and equipment.

The only thing which will correct this situation is fair and adequate prices.

Members of the Dairymen's League through their representatives and in cooperation with other farm organizations have been calling these facts, in every possible way, to the attention of key government authorities who are in position to do something about prices.

Dairying is the cornerstone of northeast agriculture. Here in the New York milkshed we have the cows, the grass and the hay, the equipment and "know-how" for producing quality milk . . . and the world's largest market to use it.

And in the Dairymen's League dairy farmers have an organization that is constantly looking after their interests from the time milk leaves the member's farm until it reaches the consumer. If you are not now a League member you are invited to join and share in the many advantages which membership brings.

Here's how every dairyman can help:

1 Raise more dairy heifers to help check the decline in dairy cow numbers.

2 Encourage young people to take over the operation of those farms whose owners wish to retire . . . thus checking the decline in the number of active dairy farms.

3 Do everything possible to supplement our dwindling feed supply by producing more home-grown feeds.



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

JUNE 15, 1946



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Extra Help for HAYING



WHEN MY POP took on Edward Churn to supplement his own two brats as a haying crew, part of the contract was to cure Edward of lying. Edward's aged uncle had an idea Pop would "fix the boy, or kill him trying."

As the "sweat-and-hustle" cure got under way, we all began to learn. It was just a question of who was learning most from whom. Ma began to fret about Edward's "city bad talk" and the apt nicknames that even the Plymouth Rock rooster acquired. Pop grinned and allowed that he never saw the colt yet that didn't steady down all right if you gave him work enough, long enough, when it was hot enough.

Not that my Pop went in for torture; it wasn't that. He was a hustler and a leader. What I mean is this: if you were raking scatterings with a loafer-rake after a man who could pitch on like Pop did, you just would not find time for sideshows.

By EDWIN D. MERRY

Just after the Fourth of July that year Pop got out his "horse clippers." One guy turned the crank while the other lost his hair down to one thirty-second of an inch of his scalp. Edward was present that Sunday morning and he stood around the barn floor and wise-cracked while he watched my brother and me get scalped.

"Nothing like it for haying weather," Pop said, and it wasn't long before you could tell that our long-shanked wit from the city was internally wracked about whether to sit on the box or not to sit on the box.

The power of suggestion finally worked! Eventually Edward sat, and Ike and I, wanting one more at large like ourselves, spun the clippers into a super-whine.

Pop cut just one two-inch swatch from center forehead to neck collar, before Edward leapt away. No amount of talk could get him back under the clippers.

That hair cut sobered him more than the work had heretofore, and he settled down to the heavy work of the summer, his head looking not unlike a hilltop where space has been cleared in timber for a power line to go through.

Now that I have had time (twenty-odd years) to appraise the doings of that four-farm-cutting summer, I am quite certain that Edward Churn should be charged with malicious plotting against our Pop — indirectly against Ike and me.

It so happened that our countryside was plagued by a hen thief. Edward Churn contributed to the talk and listened respectfully to Pop's threats of what he'd do to the blankety-blank thief if he caught him sneaking biddies out of our henhouse.

In particular, I remember one morning with the dew still on and Pop "clipping out" the orchard — burdocks, rhubarb, and charlock. Charlie Birch, a neighbor, had driven up behind his blue-ribbon "colt". He had a broken mowing machine cutter bar which he wanted Pop to re-finger. He just sat there with the colt yanking at his arms for a long spell before he said, "Hank Toothacher got cleaned out last night."

Somehow that little scene had a powerful effect on me. The way Pop let his scythe swing to a dead stop as his jaw fell open with, "No!" The way the crushed burdocks tingled my nostrils, and the way Ike and Edward Churn dragged their rakes as they edged over toward the wagon. Here and there a worm hung by a silken thread from the old Peawalkie trees.

We talked of nothing else that morning. I think it was about noon, after the hay cocks had been opened, that we three boys went up into the shed-chamber and Edward got his eye on Joe Paine's old Civil War gun. All at once his line of chatter stopped and he motioned Ike and me to silence. He just sat with his long legs dangling through the stair hole. He was focusing on the old Manassas musket.

"Ha," he said, "a-ho!"

He got up and grabbed the thing and aimed it at Ike who was half way up the stairs, whereupon about a pint of rusty water cascaded from the long barrel and down onto my brother's tow head. Ike got mad.

"Just the thing," Edward Churn chirruped.

"What do you mean?" I wanted to know.

"Freed the slaves," said Edward, "now we'll let her guard the harem."

That didn't make sense and I told him so.

"Got any powder?"

"Sure," Ike said, "after Joe Paine got drowned, his old lady gave Pop six green cans full of powder, and some shot. I'll get you some if you'll guarantee to shoot her off." He winked at me. "I'd like to see that."

"Oh, no," said Edward Churn. "No horsin' around! Will you kids promise not to spill my idea?"

We promised and Edward divulged his scheme to plant the old musket over the henhouse door, loaded and set to explode when some prowler started pushing the door in. He concluded, "You tie the pulley before you go to bed and untie it when you get up."

Even Ike, wringing the rain water out of his rust-stained shirt, fell in behind this brainstorm; you could tell by the way he asked, "Won't the old gun have to be fixed up?"

Edward said, "Don't (*Turn to Page* 9)

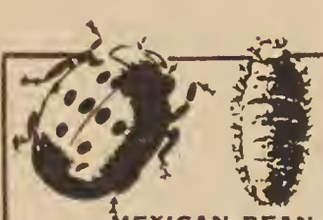


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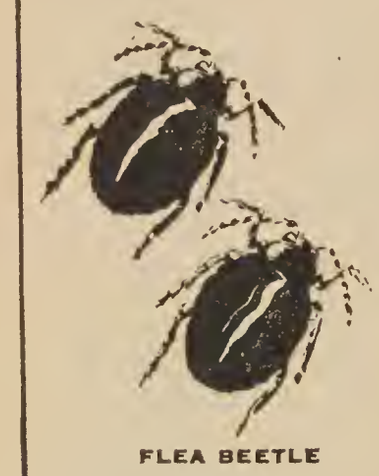
SPRAY—BEANS—4 lbs 4% Cube Powder plus 4 ozs., B-1956 per 100 gallons water . . or . . Organocide Spray—2 qts per 100 gallons water



LEAF HOPPER

DUST—POTATOES—*G.L.F. Dust No. 17 . or . to prevent late blight at same time *G.L.F. Dust No. 19 . . or . No. 18, G.L.F. Dust No. 38.

SPRAY—POTATOES—*Unico 50% DDT Wettable Powder 2 lbs. per 100 gallons . or . . *G.L.F. 25% DDT Potato Spray 1 quart per 100 gallons. Either may be used with Bordeaux mixture or fixed copper fungicides Bordeaux mixture (8-12-100) may be used as a repellent



FLEA BEETLE

DUST—POTATOES—*G.L.F. Dust No. 17 . . or . . to prevent late blight at same time *G.L.F. Dust No. 19 . . or . . No. 18. G.L.F. Dust No. 5 . . or . . to prevent late blight at same time G.L.F. Dust No. 14.

TOMATOES—G.L.F. Dust No. 5 . . or . . to prevent leaf disease at same time G.L.F. Dust No. 3, G.L.F. Dust No. 76 or No. 77.

CABBAGE—*G.L.F. Dust No. 39.

SPRAY—POTATOES—*Unico 50% DDT Wettable Powder 2 lbs. per 100 gallons . . or . . *G.L.F. 25% DDT, Potato Spray 1 qt. per 100 gallons. Either may be used with Bordeaux mixture or fixed copper fungicides: Calcium Arsenate, 4 lbs., Hydrated Spray Lime, 8 lbs., Water to make 100 gals. or add 4 lbs. Calcium Arsenate to 8-12-100 Bordeaux mixture.

TOMATOES—Calcium Arsenate, 4 lbs., Hydrated Spray Lime, 8 lbs., Water to make 100 gals. NOTE: 6 lbs. of Copper A Compound may be included to prevent leaf diseases.

CABBAGE—*Unico 50% DDT Wettable Powder 2 lbs. per 100 gallons water . . or . *G.L.F. 25% DDT Potato Spray 1 qt. per 100 gallons water



COLORADO POTATO BEETLE

DUST—POTATOES—*G.L.F. Dust No. 17 . . or . . to prevent blight at same time *G.L.F. Dust No. 19 or No. 18, G.L.F. Dust No. 5 . . or . to prevent late blight at same time G.L.F. Dust No. 14.

TOMATOES—G.L.F. Dust No. 5 . . or . to prevent leaf diseases at same time G.L.F. Dust No. 3.

SPRAY—POTATOES—*Unico 50% DDT Wettable Powder 2 lbs. per 100 gallons . . or . *G.L.F. 25% DDT Potato Spray at per 100 gallons. Either may be used with Bordeaux mixture or fixed copper fungicide: Calcium Arsenate, 4 lbs., Hydrated Spray Lime, 8 lbs., Water to make 100 gals. or add 4 lbs. Calcium Arsenate to 8-12-100 Bordeaux mixture.

TOMATOES—Calcium Arsenate, 4 lbs., Hydrated Spray Lime, 8 lbs., Water to make 100 gals. NOTE: 6 lbs. of Copper A Compound may be included to prevent leaf diseases.



LATE BLIGHT

DUST—POTATOES—G.L.F. Dust No. 15 or No. 16 or No. 9. To control insects at same time see under Flea Beetle, Potato Beetle, Leaf Hopper.

SPRAY—POTATOES—Bordeaux mixture·

Copper Sulphate	Spray Lime	Water
10 lbs	5 lbs.	100 gals.
8 lbs.	4 lbs.	100 gals.
8 lbs	4 lbs.	100 gals.
8 lbs.	12 lbs	100 gals.

To control insects at same time see under Flea Beetle, Potato Beetle, Leaf Hopper



APHID

DUST—POTATOES AND TOMATOES—G.L.F. Dust No. 47.

NOTE. On patatoes ar tomatoes — weekly applications of DDT dust such as G.L.F Dust No. 17 or No. 19 may prevent serious build-up of aphid population.

SPRAY—POTATOES AND TOMATOES—Black Leaf 40 1 qt . Potash Fish Oil Soap, 6-8 lbs., Water to make 100 gals.

POTATOES (only)—*G.L.F. 25% DDT Potato Spray 1 qt. per 100 gallons . . or . . *Unico 50% DDT Wettable Powder 2 lbs. per 100 gallons. NOTE. Either DDT or Black Leaf 40 may be used with Bordeaux mixture or fixed copper fungicides.



EARLY BLIGHT

DUST—TOMATOES—G.L.F. Dust No. 1.

SPRAY—TOMATOES—Copper A Compound, 6 lbs , Water to make 100 gals Apply four sprays at 10-day intervals — 300 gallons per acre Make first application as vines are about to fall over in the field If anthracnose has been a problem, a program of alternate sprays of Copper A Compound as above and Fermate 2 lbs per 100 gallons is suggested.



TOMATO HORN WORM

DUST—TOMATOES—G.L.F. Dust No. 6 or No. 26.

SPRAY—TOMATOES—Calcium Arsenate, 4 lbs. Hydrated Spray Lime, 8 lbs., Water to make 100 gals.



IMPORTED CABBAGE WORM

DUST—CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, AND RELATED CROPS—G.L.F. Dust No. 26 . or . *G.L.F. Dust No. 39.

"KRAUT" CABBAGE—*G.L.F. Dust No. 39 and No 36.

SPRAY—CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, AND RELATED CROPS—Cube powder (5% Ratenone), 3 lbs., B-1956, 6-8 ozs., Water to make 100 gals. . . or . . *Unico 50% DDT Wettable Powder, 2 lbs , B-1956, 5-6 ozs., Water to make 100 gals.

"KRAUT" CABBAGE—Lead Arsenate, 10 lbs., B-1956, 6-8 ozs. or Grasselli Spreader-Sticker, 5 ozs., Water to make 100 gals



CABBAGE LOOPER

DUST—CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, AND RELATED CROPS—G.L.F. Dust No. 38 or *G.L.F. Dust No. 39

"KRAUT" CABBAGE—G.L.F. Dust No. 36.

SPRAY—CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, AND RELATED CROPS—*Unico 50% DDT Wettable Powder, 2 lbs B-1956, 5-6 ozs., Water to make 100 gals.

"KRAUT" CABBAGE—Lead Arsenate, 10 lbs., B-1956, 6-8 ozs. or Grasselli Spreader-Sticker, 5 ozs , Water to make 100 gals



CABBAGE APHID

DUST—CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, AND RELATED CROPS—G.L.F. Dust No. 47. Apply when temperature is at least 75°F A light canvas apron extending at least 25 feet behind the duster is essential for good control. Use 50 lbs. of dust per acre

SPRAY—CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, AND RELATED CROPS—One qt. of Black Leaf 40 and five lbs. of G.L.F. Soap Flakes (not SudSoap) per 100 gallons of water will give fair control of Cabbage Aphid if three nozzles per row are used.

CABBAGE WORM, LOOPER & APHID
(See above)

DUST—"KRAUT" CABBAGE—G.L.F. Dust No. 37. Do not use on crops intended for fresh market.

SPRAY—"KRAUT" CABBAGE—One qt. of Black Leaf 40 and five lbs. of G.L.F. Soap Flakes (not SudSoap) per 100 gallons of Lead Arsenate-water mixture will give fair control of Cabbage Aphid if three nozzles per row are used.

*DDT

On the chart, DDT (indicated by *) is listed for those crops on which tests have proven it to be a more effective agent than those formerly used, and where its proper use has indicated it to be non-injurious to the crop Recommendations on this chart are necessarily general, and apply in the majority of cases. For information on the control of special insect and disease problems, consult your local agricultural authorities.

WHERE TO USE DDT

POTATOES—DDT has been used on potatoes with no apparent injury to the crop and provides efficient control for: **Potato Beetle, Aphid, Flea Beetle, Leaf Hopper, Tarnished Plant Bug.**

CABBAGE—DDT is effective on cabbage to control: **Imported Cabbage Worm, Cabbage Looper, Diamond-Back Moth, Thrips, Flea Beetle.**

Insecticides containing DDT should be discontinued on cabbage and Brussels sprouts 30 days before marketing. On broccoli and cauliflower, discontinue the use of DDT approximately 10 days before the edible portion is visible.

WHERE NOT TO USE DDT

DDT is injurious to corn, squash, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes and beans. Do not use it on these crops.

CAUTION—Since the total and accumulative effect of DDT on humans and animals is not known, do not permit it to come in contact with food and avoid breathing the dust. Do not allow DDT in oils to come in contact with the skin.

GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—*The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey and northern Pennsylvania—*

OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N.Y.

A Few Observations on Backyard Dusting

A NUMBER of readers have expressed interest in my experiments with dusting backyard fruit trees, as outlined on Page 3 of the April 20 issue. It is of course too early to do anything other than to report a few observations, but here they are for what they are worth.

The duster I bought, which operates with a crank, has an adjustment to regulate the amount of dust. After trying the duster out a short time, I opened this adjustment as wide as it would go. By selecting a time when there is no wind (usually just about sundown) I can shoot the dust to the height of a good-sized apple tree and it takes only a few turns to cover it.

If I were designing a duster, I would make one change. The one I bought was designed to dust row crops. The pipe which delivers the dust is divided into a "Y", and the ends of the two pipes were covered with little hoods to deflect the dust downward. I turned them right square around to deflect the dust up into the trees. If I were designing a duster, I would have a single pipe for fruit trees.

After one application, I decided that I would invest another dollar in goggles. My eyes were pretty smarty. It probably didn't do them any damage, but it was uncomfortable. With this type of duster, some good-sized trees and no breeze, it is pretty difficult to avoid getting dust in the eyes.

Of course I haven't the slightest idea of what control I am getting. That will come later. This isn't a fruit section, and I was delayed in getting delivery of the dust, so that I didn't get an application to protect against apple scab as early as I wished. I am hoping to get reasonable control of the codling moth and plum curculio, which have been rather bad.

If anything interesting develops during the summer, I will let you know; otherwise I will give you further observations next fall.—*H. L. Cosline.*

—A. A.—

Production of legume seeds in recent years has been disappointing, although government has paid tens of millions of dollars in subsidies to encourage it. 25 years ago an acre of good clover would yield 12 bushels of seed. Today the average is less than one bushel. One man declares that the cause is too few bees on farms. He recommends that farmers get some bees and take care of them; rent colonies of bees during the blooming season; or buy package bees from the South and release them each year, solely as pollinators.



HONORS FOR TWO — Vermont's ex-Commissioner of Agriculture E. H. Jones (right) in whose honor testimonial scholarship was set up at Vermont State School of Agriculture. Harold Fohlin, Granville, (left) winner of first year's award from scholarship. Mr. Fohlin, 44, was vice-president of graduating class and its oldest member. Award was made on basis of his success in going over from machine shop work to agriculture. Having bought a farm he decided to prepare himself more fully by taking course at V.S.A. —*H. L. Bailey.*

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. . . 215 like it give

Firestone

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Just one cubic inch of rubber isn't much, but 215 like it make a set of Firestone Ground Grips the toughest, longest lasting, best pulling tractor tires on the market.

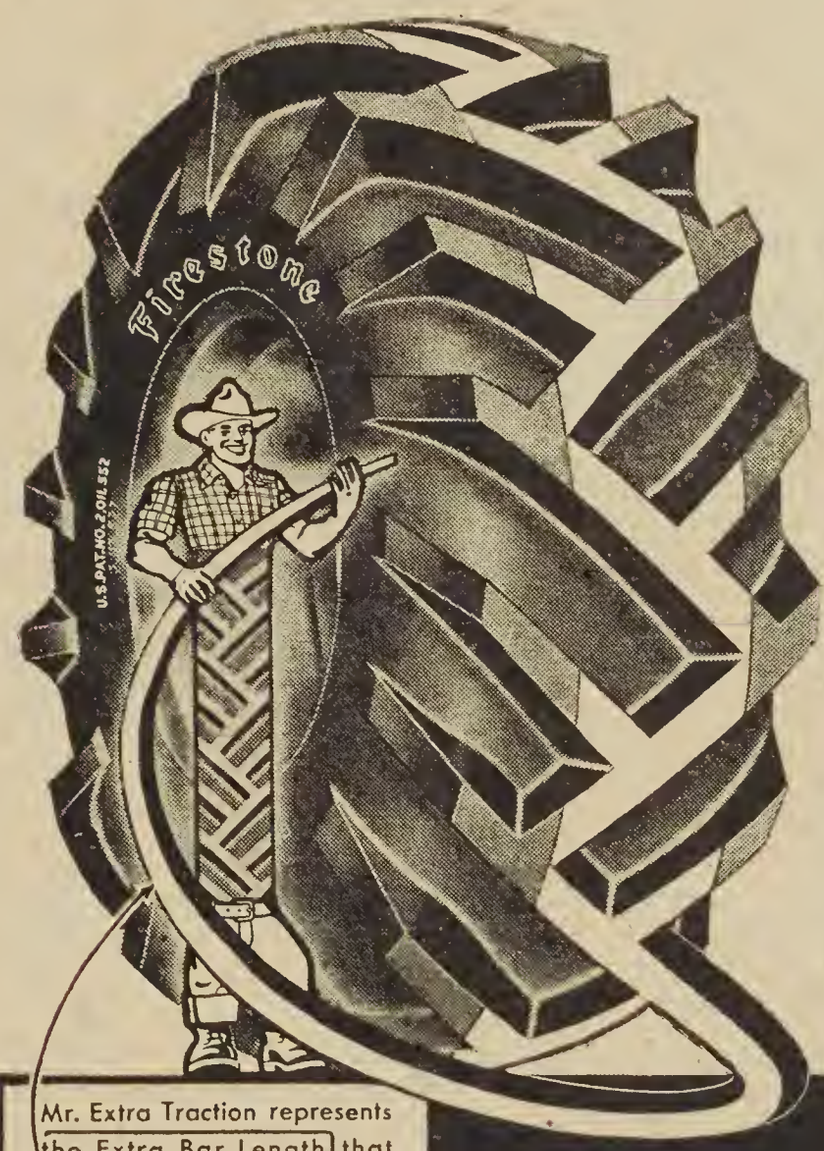
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FIRESTONE PUT THE FARM ON RUBBER

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

WHAT CONGRESS IS FOR

AROUSED after it was almost too late to save the country from disaster, President Truman finally appeared before Congress to demand both emergency and permanent legislation to control labor unions. He bitterly criticized the heads of the two railroad unions that paralyzed America with a railroad strike, and among other things asked for legislation which would enable the government to draft into the military forces, workers who strike against the United States government.

The politicians in Congress, particularly in the Senate, led by Republican Senator Taft of Ohio, immediately got busy and hamstrung some of the President's recommendations to control labor. Incidentally, the Republican politicians are just as bad as the New Dealers. Many of them are more interested in toadying to labor union leaders than they are in serving the interests of the millions of people in the United States who are not organized into the great labor monopoly.

Following President Truman's recommendations, the head of one of the railroad unions issued a statement saying that he would place all of the millions of dollars owned by the union in a great campaign fund to defeat President Truman for another term.

In the meantime, the striking railroad men won most of their demands. John Lewis, his face wreathed in smiles, claimed the greatest victory yet for his miners. As a result, the price of coal is going up, so will the cost of freight and other transportation; costs are added to everything that we buy, and in a short time the unions will strike again to cover these increasing costs. It is a vicious cycle, spiraling all the time toward the disaster of wild inflation and economic ruin.

Labor unions are all the time promising Congressmen that they will be defeated at the polls if they don't do so and so. Well, labor represents only 14 million of our population. Isn't it about time that the other 115 millions or more began to demand a little representation from cowardly politicians? Congress is supposed to represent the whole people.

NOT SOUND ARGUMENT

THE COST of living during January 1945 was 26 1/10% higher than in January 1941, but the weekly earnings of workers in industry during January 1945 were 78 3/10% higher than during January 1941. Yet one of the chief arguments of labor union leaders is that workers must have more pay in order to cover increased cost of living.

MORE COMPETITION FOR NORTHEAST FARMERS

IN FLORIDA, before the war, I was visiting with a flower grower who was shipping fresh flowers by airplane from his farm to rctailers in Connecticut. Since that time, particularly during the last year or so, there has been a tremendous speeding up in the air transportation of fruits and vegctables. For example, it is possible now to ship vine-ripened tomatoes from the Deep South into the New England markets in less than twelve hours after they are picked; tomato plants are air expressed from Georgia to New Jersey; Los Angeles spinach sold in eastern markets the next day; iceberg lettuce is shipped by air from California to Michigan; one 18,000 pound load of berries and cherries travelled by airplane from Michigan to Boston with no jolting, no refrigeration. They were sugar-ripe fruit.

With thousands of young men aviation-minded, with many factories turning out commercial airplanes, transportation of food products by air will without doubt grow fast in the matter of a few years. And this rapid transportation will increase the competition for northeast farmers for our large nearby markets.

In order to meet this competition there will be need of closer cooperation of local farmers in marketing organizations, more advertising of the good quality of our northeastern products, and a better job in improving the quality of what we grow in these northeastern states.

WHAT FARMERS THINK OF MILK INVESTIGATIONS

DURING the past week a number of hearings were held throughout New York State by a legislative committee which was created to get public reaction to the need for an investigation into the spread between the price of milk received by farmers and the price paid by consumers. They got it!

Dairymen from every cooperative in the area were on hand. They represented a splendid cross-section of the producers of the Northeast all working together. One Dutchess County producer stated the general feeling of all dairymen when he said:

"I am not particularly interestcd in any such investigation. It won't do producers or consumers a bit of good, as far as I can see. Some politician may get something out of it, such as good newspaper publicity and the like. They usually do. But the OPA and the marketing orders have prices set not only for milk but for everything that goes into the production of milk. Now I make about thirty cans a day. I can't get feed, I can't get repair parts for my machines and equipment, to say nothing of new machines. Help is impossible to get and what you do get is not reliable and they want city wages for a 40-hour week. Folks and newspapers say farmers are getting rich. Are we? When I replace my worn out equipment and get my buildings repaired and painted, I'll be back in debt again.

"And now they want another investigation! My gosh, they have been investigating this business for years, and what have we got?—Another call for more investigation! Let them get us cow feed, bale ties, binder twine, machines, or by golly, there won't be any milk! I'm getting old. I told the boys when they went to war, I'd carry on. I tried to and am trying, but I am getting sick of it. You don't hear of government investigations of other spreads. We milk producers get it every time we talk prices. And by George, if they aren't careful, they'll be dog-gone glad to pay any price to get milk, because there may not be any."

HAYING TIME IS HERE

HAYING time is here with us again and apparently there will be a good crop, especially on new seedings.

Last year, farmers complained that even good clover hay did not result in good milk production because it had grown so fast during the wet weather. Will that be true again this year?

"PROFITS" WILL DISAPPEAR

THE VALUE of farm buildings fell more than 20 per cent from 1930 to 1940, from 13 billion dollars to 10 billion dollars.

Since 1940 the paper values of these buildings have gone up, but their real worth, their real production value, has continued to fall because of the inability of farmers to get labor and supplies to make repairs or to put up new buildings. When account is taken of these depreciated farm buildings and machinery, many farmers will find that the so-called profits which city magazines accuse farmers of making will have disappeared.

THREE GOOD DOCTORS

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscribes most emphatically to the statement of the Pacific Rural Press that the best physicians are Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet, and Dr. Merryman.

On diet, H. E. Babcock, in his "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff" in this paper, is pioneering the way, with the help of the rest of us, for better food for Americans. In this crazy world few will disagree that more of us need more of Dr. Quiet. And as for Dr. Merryman, people of the whole world are starved for a chance to laugh. They even laugh at our poor, wornout old chestnuts!

ON REDUCING THE NUMBER OF COWS AND HENS

AT A MEETING which I attended recently in New York City with the farm editors and several others interested in the manufacture and distribution of food, a report was circulated to the effect that some government officials believed it necessary to reduce American livestock and poultry by 50% in order to have grain with which to feed starving Europe.

It is not the official attitude of Washington as yet to ask for a 50% reduction of livestock, but owing to the grain shortage and the demand for grain in Europe, tremendous prcssure from many sources is being constantly brought on dairymen and poultrymen to reduce their herds and flocks. At the meeting mentioned above I stated emphatically that I never would be guilty of advocating in *American Agriculturist* a heavy percentage reduction of American livestock or poultry. I asked those present: "How about our own babies here in America?"

Already there is a big shortage of milk, which will be worse still this fall. From the standpoint of our own consumers, what an utterly foolish thing it would be to reduce the supply of milk and eggs by one-half, or even by one-fifth. From the standpoint of dairymen it would, of course, be ruinous.

On the other hand, there is no fooling about the grain shortage. It is time to get rid of every hen and every head of livestock that is not a good producer.

$5 FOR HANDY DEVICES

ALMOST every farmer has worked out one or more handy devices for getting work done easier. *American Agriculturist* would like to get brief descriptions of these labor-saving gadgets in order to pass the ideas around to our big audience. Saving labor on the farm these days is fundamental.

We will pay $5 for a brief description of every handy device which we can print. The description should be accompanied if possible by a picture or sketch, with instructions how to make the device. Address *American Agriculturist,* Department HD, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

AS EVERYONE knows, Mark Twain, whose real name was Samuel L. Clemens, was one of the greatest laughmakers the world ever saw. Not only was he famous as a writer of books like *Tom Sawyer* and *Huckleberry Finn,* but as an orator or after-dinner speaker he could bring his audience from laughter to tears and back again almost at will.

Bennett Cerf, a great story teller, in his book "Try and Stop Me", calls attention to some of Twain's famous sayings. For example:

"Cauliflower is nothing but cabbage with a college education."

"If you fatten up a starving dog and make him prosperous, he will not bite you. This is the principal difference between a dog and a man!"

Acting as toastmaster at a dinner, Twain warned the speakers not to be too long winded and told a story about a preacher who, he thought, was powerful good at first:

"I decided to give him every cent I had with me," said Twain, "but he kept at it too long. Ten minutes later I decided to keep the bills and just give him my loose change. Another ten minutes and I was darned if I'd give him anything at all. Then, when he finally stopped and the plate came around, I was so exhausted that I took $2.00 out of the plate!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 143, No. 12. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. Colby Bartlett, Associate Circulation Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.: subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

A GOOD FRUIT CROP: Fruit growers are breathing easier. With the exception of **SWEET CHERRIES** and **PEARS**, it appears that the northeastern fruit crop **will be somewhere near normal.** However, it is spotty, as certain areas suffered severe frost damage. We had a long blooming season, and most areas had some good weather for pollination. Some growers have reported a better set than they expected.

The **SOUR CHERRY** crop will be much better than last year.

The New England **STRAWBERRY** crop is a little better than the past two years. The New York State crop is estimated at about 18% above last year, but 8% below the 10-year average.

APPLES vary by varieties. One report states that Baldwins failed to bloom heavily, McIntosh and Greening failed to set as heavily as the bloom indicated, while Rome and Cortland have a good set. Wet weather has made it very difficult to control scab.

GETTING FARM HELP: **Farm labor continues critically scarce.** Here are steps to take if you need workers:

1. Let everyone in the neighborhood, or even in the county, know your needs. Advertise in your local paper.

2. Consult your county Farm Bureau agent. He has charge of the farm labor program in the county, but your state Extension Service has contracted with the U. S. Employment Service to handle the actual recruiting and placing of workers.

3. Make out an application for help at the nearest U. S. Employment Service office.

The types of help available include:

1. Men from labor camps, either from Pennsylvania coal regions, southern states, or foreign workers. Fewer Jamaicans are available than last year. Some Newfoundlanders are still working, but no new ones will be recruited. No prisoners of war will be available. If there is a labor camp nearby, make your wants known. If you don't know the nearest labor camp, ask your county agent. If you and your neighbors have enough work and want a labor camp in your neighborhood, see your county agent or the nearest U. S. Employment Service office.

2. City workers. In some areas, school girls from New York City will live in camps and will work mostly at picking fruit or beans. Some boys will live on their employer's farm and work during vacation. If you want a city schoolboy, contact the U. S. Employment Service office.

If you need further information, write to the head of your state farm labor program. The names and addresses of these men are as follows:

New York—Elton Hanks, College of Agriculture, Ithaca.

New Jersey—J. C. Taylor, College of Agriculture, New Brunswick.

Pennsylvania—D. W. Atkinson, College of Agriculture, State College.

Maine—Smith McIntire, College of Agriculture, Orono.

New Hampshire—Norman Whippen, College of Agriculture, Durham.

Vermont—Charles Doane, College of Agriculture, Burlington.

Massachusetts—Roy Moser, College of Agriculture, Amherst.

Rhode Island—G. E. Bond, College of Agriculture, Kingston.

Connecticut—P. H. Putnam, College of Agriculture, Storrs.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

SOME DAY, I want to make a trip around the world by plane and ship to see the things I've read about, but always had to sort of doubt. I want to see the pyramids, I can't see how just slaves and skids could build a pile of rock that high 'way up into a desert sky. A garden hanging down a wall you'd think would never grow at all, I'd like to go to Babylon and see myself just how it's done. In India, they say, there's snakes that stand on end and do the shakes when some poor guy draped in a sheet picks up his flute and gives a tweet. I'd like to go where palm trees grow and there is never ice nor snow, where people bask upon the sand and never have to turn a hand except to clap and call for more when hula girls dance on the shore.



I want to visit Hollywood, where folks don't fuss 'bout being good, but sit around out in the sun and concentrate on having fun. What's left of Europe I must see before the time they bury me; I'd like to look at London town and see the guy that wears a crown, to gay Paree I'd like to go and learn some things that I don't know. Of course I'd visit famous things, like museums and tombs of kings. But just so I don't get too wise, I'd take time out to fraternize.



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"We use Gulf oils and greases because we know that, no matter what kind of lubrication job we've got, there is a specialized Gulf farm lubricant that will do that job better than just any grease that you happen to have around."

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Gulflex Wheel Bearing Grease
Gulflex Graphite Spring Lubricant
Red Top Axle Grease
Gulf Penetrating Oil
Gulf Electric Motor Oil

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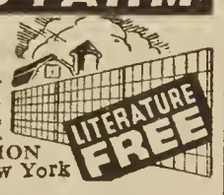


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20 Per Cent More Milk FROM HYBRID COWS

By E. R. Eastman

IF IT IS possible greatly to increase the yield of corn by the use of hybrids, why wouldn't the same plan work with dairy cattle? That is just what the scientists in the United States Department of Agriculture have been trying to find out since 1939.

In company with many of the agricultural editors of America, I journeyed from Washington to the USDA Experimental Station at Beltsville, Maryland, to study results of many different experiments, particularly the Department's cross-breeding experiment with dairy cattle.

Back in 1939, research workers at Beltsville, under the leadership of M. H. Fohrman, head of the USDA Division of Dairy Cattle Breeding, Feeding, and Management, set out to find out whether crossing dairy breeds would bring forth hybrid vigor expressed by increased yields in milk and dairy fat. Up to that time there had been some experiments in cross-breeding of cattle, but they were mostly between beef and dairy breeds.

Crosses from Four Breeds

In the experiments at Beltsville four breeds were used—Holsteins, Guernseys, Jerseys and Red Danes. All of the foundation animals, both male and female, were of known producing and transmitting ability, and it was felt that a blending of this proved stock would bring forth any hybrid vigor that might result from crossing breeds. In the experiment all the females are weighed and measurements taken periodically, and their producing ability is determined in the first lactation period under uniform environmental conditions. They are all milked three times a day for a 365-day lactation period and bred about 4½ months after calving.

I saw some of the results of this seven-year experiment and many crossbred individuals. I also saw the records of each individual. Thirty-two families of the various two-breed combinations have complete production records at Beltsville. An average of these 32 records was 12,842 lbs. of milk and 592 lbs. of butterfat. The average test was 4.64%. The average age of calving was 2 years, 2 months. Compared with their own dams, the great majority of these 32 crossbred heifers are better producers. They are all daughters of high transmitting sires and for that reason it was to be expected that they would out-produce their dams. However, the actual increase turned out to be approximately 20% more than the estimated increase, which was based on a careful analysis of the production evidence in the animals' ancestry. This 20% increase, the research workers believe, is the result of hybrid vigor.

Some Caution Needed

I am convinced that cross-breeding under right conditions will do as much in increasing production from dairy cows as it has in the cases of corn and poultry. Of course it takes a long time to get convincing results from an experiment of this kind, and further experimentation may raise problems in the cross-breeding of dairy cattle that cannot be foreseen now; but it is noteworthy that not a single crossbred individual in the lot can be classed as a poor producer. Pasture was not available, so it is possible that if the cattle had had access to good pasture the average might have been even higher.

In the experiment many kinds of cross-breeding combinations were used, as, for example, Jersey bull with a Guernsey dam, Jersey with Holstein, Holstein with Jersey, Holstein with Guernsey, Holstein with Red Dane, Red Dane with Holstein, Red Dane with Jersey, and Red Dane with Guernsey. In every case the hybrid heifers exceeded the production of their dams even after allowance was made for the superior production ability of the bull.

What About the 2nd Cross?

Now, if we grant that a cross of good individuals of two breeds may result in good producing individuals, as it has in this experiment, what will happen if the hybrids themselves are inter-mated? That question is not yet answered, but the scientists are working on it. Results from experiments so far are good.

Someone in our group asked this question: If cross-breeding of dairy cattle proves successful, what happens to our purebred breeds?

I think it was Dr. Fohrman who answered that if cross-breeding is successful, production-proved-foundation stock and production-proved sires must always be used. That would mean more emphasis than ever on good purebreds. Disappointment will always result from cross-breeding scrubs.

You may ask also whether if Holsteins and Jerseys are inter-mated, the resulting animals will produce Jersey quantity and Holstein quality of milk. This, so say USDA officials, may be true with random bred animals of these two breeds; but if good purebred proven sires and dams are used from each breed, then the offspring in a large percentage of cases will produce at an inter-breed level for both milk and percentage of butterfat.

Other Possibilities

In addition to the increased production possibilities of cross-bred dairy cows, Dr. Fohrman and his associates suggest other possibilities. For example, many commercial dairymen do not have facilities for raising replacements. They are always in the market for surplus dairy cows and heifers from the areas where conditions warrant raising extra dairy stuff.

Cross-breeding would also fit well into the artificial insemination program. Take a dairyman with good pasture and abundance of cheap homegrown roughage who has ten or twelve extra heifers to sell each year. By using artificial breeding he can use proved

(*Continued on Page* 13)



"About 3 A. M. Judson likes to stop and grab 40 winks or so!"

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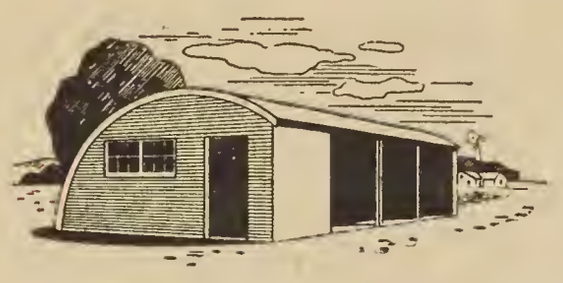
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This manure spreader is one of the oldest pieces of equipment on Cliff Snyder's farm at Pittstown, N. J., and hard to replace, so he gives it his personal attention before putting it in the 100-foot implement shed.

Big Eggs IN SEVERAL BIG BASKETS

IF THERE is such a thing as a specialized diversified farm, Clifford E. Snyder, vice-president of the New Jersey Farm Bureau, has it just south of Quakertown in Hunterdon County. He raises 65 to 70 acres of potatoes, keeps a large purebred Holstein dairy, 3,000 layers the year around, grows all of his own grain, hay and straw — and specializes in each activity. His farming "know-how" earned him a place on the New Jersey Master Farmer roll in 1928.

One of the secrets of being able to do all this is his fine spirit of cooperation. He is not only active in organized co-ops but carries the same spirit out in dealings with farm neighbors and his hired men. He has two men who devote their whole time to poultry

INTERVIEWS *by*
A. JAMES HALL

and four who work with him in other farm activities. Two have been with him more than 20 years, one for 15 years, and a younger man has never worked for anyone else.

This loyal labor, plus joint ownership with congenial neighbors of a two-row corn picker, an 8-foot combine and other large equipment, enabled him to carry on a full program during the war. He claims that farmers can operate more economically with joint ownership of big machinery by doing their harvesting together.

Half-way measures are unknown to Cliff. For instance, he "can't see any economy in an empty poultry house," so he has a pullet "rotation plan" that keeps his 500-foot long, one-story poultry house full all the time. He culled quite heavily in January and filled his pens immediately with pullets started in July. This July he'll cull about half the layers, but by then his January pullets will be ready to come off the range and get on the production line. Other pullets are coming along in range shelters and brooder houses, a few weeks apart to keep production level, and others will be ready when he sells out all the layers November 1.

They seldom buy grain on the farm. Last year he harvested about 1,800 bushels of wheat from 60 acres, 1,400 bushels of oats from 30-odd acres plus the yield from 82 acres of feed corn. He still has enough hay from last year to last his 60 head of Holsteins until next March. Straw is all run through an ensilage cutter—with all but one knife off — then blown into the mow. Surplus straw is spread on the land and plowed under to supplement mixed fertilizer in keeping the good land fertile.

I said that this Master Farmer knew no half-way measures. This is further borne out in the purchase this year of a 42-foot elevator to take husked corn to cupolas he's building a-top his two-story corn crib. Hand-loading the crib has been too slow and required too much hand labor to suit him. He's already devising other uses for the elevator, like lifting baled hay to mows.

Cliff is president of the Hunterdon County Board of Agriculture and a G.L.F. director. Since its inception in 1938, he has served as chairman of the board of farmer-owned New Jersey Cooperative Artificial Breeding Ass'n. No. 1 — the first association of its kind in America. This co-op rents its bulls, mostly from the State Experiment Station, but some from members. It employs veterinarians as inseminators.

When I was on Cliff's farm in early May, 65 acres of potatoes were in and he was about to start planting hybrid corn of several varieties. He uses a half ton of double strength fertilizer to the acre planted with the tubers and consistently has 300 bushel yields. His 48 by 80 foot potato storage house, completed three years ago, is designed to hold a 20,000 bushel crop. He was just as thorough building this warehouse as in all things, lining the cement block structure with six inches of insulation, vapor seal paper and then flexiboard.

Producing Milk for Syracuse

GARY D. MACK of Sennett, N. Y., is primarily a dairyman, but I hadn't talked to him for more than five minutes before I discovered that his first love is purebred Belgian horses. He started raising the Belgians back in 1928 but closed out his stock in 1941, just before the bottom fell out of horse prices. He lays much of the blame for the drop in interest to the closing of the State Fair at Syracuse during wartime. "Our chance to show Belgians to thousands of Fair visitors was a boon to the breed," Gary told me, adding that "they sold sometimes on their good looks alone to people who bought for a hobby!"

Gary doesn't believe the demand for purebred horses will ever be what it was eight years ago, even after the return of the Fair and other standards of normal times, because most farmers are now keeping only one team instead of three or four. He even said that many young fellows don't know how to drive and handle a team.

There always have been 35 to 40 milk cows on Sycamore Farms, which are now part of the estate of Gary's father, the late Dr. G. B. Mack. Gary has lived for 25 years on the westerly of the two adjoining farms on Highway 5, just five miles east of Auburn in Cayuga County, but is moving this spring to the east farm where he expects to increase his herd to 50.

Depending on help (he has just lost his tenant helper and is looking for another), Gary plans to raise purebred Hampshire hogs when he gets moved. He has a sow now, and Fred Robinson at nearby Throop has the necessary registered boar. He plans to market pork in Syracuse, 20 miles east.

Since he closed out the horse business, Gary has stuck to grade cows. He likes Holsteins better than Guernseys and keeps a purebred bull of that breed. His own herd replacements come from calves out of the best producing dams.

He plans to take the steel horse stalls out of the 112 by 36 foot, 10-year-old barn on the east farm to have stanchions for 50 head. It's a modern barn of the drive-through type, with



Gary D. Mack gave up trading in purebred Belgians in 1941, but still keeps a stallion and this grade Belgian mare.

a 14 by 35 foot tile silo. If the help situation is such that he can increase the herd, he will plant more silage and build another silo.

Cuts Hay Early

On the 188-acre farm he plans this year 40 to 50 acres of mixed hay, consisting of alsike, alfalfa and timothy. He says alfalfa is harder to cure and that he can make more milk out of clover hay, but finds that alfalfa adds to the mixed hay's palatability. He believes that another secret of palatability in mixed hay is in early cutting, especially as far as timothy is concerned. He likes to cut his before it gets into the first bloom.

In addition to his hay, Mack plans on 25 acres of corn for silage and husking, oats, and a small acreage of wheat. This year he is growing 20 acres of sweet corn for a canning factory.

Boys Are Interested

The Macks' two sons, Benjamin, 12, and Robert, 8, are already quite a help and seem to like farming a lot. The boys raised a Guernsey calf given to them by their grandfather and are also partners in a pony and dog. They sold the bull calf their Guernsey had, but she will freshen again this spring and Gary hopes they will want to raise the calf if it's a heifer. "If they're interested and want to get a start on a future herd of their own, I'll encourage and help them all I can," their dad told me, "but it's going to be strictly up to them." Both boys attend Weedsport Central School.

According to a State Historical sign on the Macks' front lawn, the Sycamore Farms are the site of an "Early Home built about 1796 by Daniel Sennett, Side Judge Circuit Court, in whose honor the town was named."

Jerseys and Brahmas at Pioneer Farm

E. LEE MARSH, Jr., of Old Lyme, New London County, Conn., is proud of his purebred Jersey herd sires. He is shown here (↑) with Ena Design Pioneer, a sire he purchased from the Happy Valley Farm in Georgia. Several of the 40-odd cattle in his herd were imported from the Isle of Jersey before the war.

Marsh, former Leader and now Speaker of the House in the Connecticut General Assembly, practices law in Old Lyme and Deep River but





squeezes out much time to devote to his Pioneer Farm. He also has a flock of purebred Southdown sheep and it's almost a habit with him to take first prize at Madison Square Garden Poultry Shows with his S.C. White Leghorn cocks.

Mrs. Marsh (↑) is a poultry enthusiast. The Brahma hen she's holding took third ribbon at the Garden in January. Next year she says she's going after the blue ribbon in earnest.

Extra Help for Haying

(*Continued from Page* 1)

you tell Bitey (his pet name for Pop), but when I go home tonight I'll sneak down the gulley and across the marsh. Uncle Will can fix her up like new. I'll plant her in the henhouse during noon hour tomorrow."

"Sure," said Ike, "you never have any grub left by noon anyhow."

Edward looked at me. "Can you borrow three of them pulleys from your mother's new settin' room awnings, and the rope that goes with 'em?"

I blinked, but allowed that the cause was such as to justify the risk involved.

"Good," said Edward. And he took the old gun home with him that night down through the gulley.

The long and the short of it is that I overslept on that second morning and our little plot misfired. Not the Manassas musket! Oh, no! When Pop went nosing in at five a. m. to count the poultry, the whole half pint of black powder boomed off over his head. Ma's hens had battle fatigue and laid nervous eggs for the rest of their harried days.

Ike and I were half way out to the mail box in our underwear when Pop caught up with us. (How many farm boys have danced in a barn floor to the tune of a biting buggy whip?) Later that day Edward Churn came to Pop like a man and said, "Bert, it was all my fault. I got the idea and I'm awful sorry the boys had to pay for it."

Pop just looked him in the eye, sort of pleased, I guess, to see him standing there ready for his medicine. All at once it seemed like he was looking through that hair division at the haycocks beyond the gulley. He swallowed a couple of times and said with a little croak in his voice, "Suppose you git over there and open that hay all alone this mornin'."

Then Pop turned to Ike and me and said, "It's high water. Why don't you go swimmin' — if you want to."

That was a heck of a lot for Pop to say, and we went off and swam for an hour in the inlet at The Old Log. The salt water was good for our marked legs and ankles.

Eventually that haying summer wore itself, and us, toward an end. The day came that Edward Churn also left — a completely made-over lad. Pop had miraculously fulfilled his promise to old Will Henderson, and that venerable person broadcast the merits of Pop's work-and-sweat cure to the four corners of our township. We heard that he extolled Pop as "an expert at breaking colts, four-legged or two-legged. Plum fixed that Edward so he can't even think up a lie," he told Charlie Birch.

Then came disillusionment, and I am certain that it was one of the bitterest pills Pop ever had to swallow. It came about this way:

We happened to get talking with Squint Francis up at the threshing mill in East Edgecomb. Pop and Ike and I had gone up with a couple loads of oats.

"Narrow escape that Churn kid had at your place last summer," Squint said to Pop as we backed in for our turn at the pitchoff line.

Maybe Pop had some private concern about Edward having a relapse. He sounded suspicious, I thought, when he said, "Narrow escape! What in thunder are you getting at, Squint?"

"Why, Bert, that bolt of lightnin' that plowed a furrow clean across the kid's head. Spunky kid that, to stay right there and unhitch your horses. If they'd dragged that blazin' rack into your barn, you'd have lost your whole place."

Pop sat down kind of quick like, with the fork sticking up between his legs. His face got as sallow as the oats upon which he sat.

"Yeah, that would have been one devil of a situation," he said.

Squint gave his thresher a bit more gas and yelled up again to Pop, "I hear tell, too, as how you done a lot for the kid. They tell me he used to lie somethin' awful."

The machine was making such a trundling noise that I couldn't hear Pop's comeback to that one. I've always wondered what it might have been.

—A. A.—

DAIRY MONTH COMMITTEE

In the last issue of *American Agriculturist* we announced the appointment of Roy Park of Ithaca as head of the New York June Dairy Month Committee. Mr. Park has named an 11-member state committee as follows: Joseph J. Connelly, Connelly Bros. Dairy, Schenectady; Chester Owens, Graffenburg Dairy, Utica; R. E. Minthron, Cloverdale Farms Co., Binghamton; Harvey Houck, L. G. Houck & Sons, Elmira; Curtis Brown, Netherland Dairy, Syracuse; Ames W. Bell, Blue Boy Dairy, Rochester; R. L. Squires, Massena; Clarence Brown, Hygienic Dairy, Watertown; John L. Wagner, Buffalo; Francis Elliott, president, Borden's Farm Products Co., 110 Hudson St., New York City; Frank Lepier, Waddington Milk Co., 102 W. 24th St., New York City.

—A. A.—

EASTERN PRODUCERS ANNOUNCE MANAGER

The Board of Directors of the Eastern Milk Producers' Cooperative Association has recently announced the appointment of Russell Spaulding of Chicago, Ill., as general manager of the Cooperative.

Mr. Spaulding was born on a dairy farm in Illinois. After graduating from Chicago Dairy College, he became associated with the Borden Company, later worked with the Pure Milk Association, and for the past two years has been regional director of the Dairy Division of the OPA.

—A. A.—

McMILLAN HEADS FEED COUNCIL

William D. McMillan of Ithaca, N. Y., has just been elected president of the Feed Industry Council, to succeed F. E. Boling of Chicago. The Council was formed in 1942 as a fact-finding body for the feed industry.

The Feed Industry Council includes 19 Council members from coast to coast, 12 regional chairmen, and a feed survey committee with 18 members including Profs. J C. Cunningham, L. C. Norris and K. L. Turk of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University.

Mr. McMillan is a graduate of Cornell University, was president and manager of Agricultural Advertising and Research, and has been director of research at G.L.F. since 1942.

—A. A.—

LEAGUE MEETING JUNE 20

H. E. Babcock of Ithaca, author of "Kernels, Screenings and Chaff," will be the principal speaker at the 27th annual Dairymen's League meeting at Syracuse on June 20. The meeting will be held in the Lincoln Auditorium of the Central High School.

The Home Department and Young Cooperators, youth group of the Dairymen's League, will meet on Wednesday, June 19, and a family program of entertainment will be held that evening.



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THE BIGGEST single step in controlling garden bugs came when rotenone was discovered. The reason is that it is generally effective on all kinds of insects, both those that bite and those that suck. It has another excellent characteristic: it is not poisonous to humans.

Years ago, bug control directions always started out by reminding the reader that certain insects like the Colorado potato beetle had chewing mouth parts and could not be poisoned, while others like plant lice stuck their beak into the interior of the leaf, therefore had to be killed by what is called a "contact" spray.

The time is yet to come when you can use one dust to kill every insect and control every disease, but when you get a dust containing rotenone and a fixed copper compound (which has the same effect as Bordeaux Mixture), you have the control for most important insects and diseases. If you watch for the insects and apply it promptly, rotenone will take care of such things as the Mexican bean beetle on beans, the Colorado potato beetle, and aphis on cabbage. It is not so effective on the little flea beetles that puncture cabbage and tomatoes when they are first set out and do some damage to potatoes later, but the combination of rotenone and fixed copper at least discourages them so the plants get ahead of them.

Based on experience to date, there seem to be two choices for the home gardener: (1) Have a hand duster all primed with this combination dust containing rotenone and copper and then either dust thoroughly once a week or watch carefully for signs of injury and, as soon as it is observed, rush to the rescue; or (2) make an intensive study of each particular pest to learn the specific material and method for most effective control and keep in reserve a battery of sprayers and dusters, each charged with a particular insecticide or fungicide.

For most of us, the first and simpler method is preferred, even though it may not result in 100 per cent control.—*H. L. Cosline.*

—A. A.—

EARLY GREEN ONIONS

In my experience, the easiest way to get green onions early (outside of growing winter onions, which commercial onion growers frown upon as disease carriers) is to set out very early in the spring some big wintered-over onions, grown from seed, which have started to grow. Especially nice are the mild Spanish-type onions.

The centers of these onions start to grow, often forming half a dozen green onions. You can pull them out, strip off most of the old onion, and you have green onions ready to eat! We have been enjoying them ever since the first of May. If you want to avoid setting them out in the spring, leave them in the ground all winter and you will get the same results.—*H. L. C.*

—A. A.—

TEN TON TOMATO TIPS

In the report of the New Jersey Ten-Ton Tomato Club for 1945, Professor C. H. Nissley says that of the 30 growers qualifying for the Ten-Ton Club record, the majority used a 5-10-10 fertilizer mixture on the crop. Other mixtures used by one grower each were a 3-12-6, 3-9-12, and a 4-12-8 respectively.

The method of fertilizer application varied. Thirteen growers plowed under an average of 800 to 1,500 pounds per acre. Of this, seven growers plowed under a portion of their fertilizers and side-dressed with the remainder. Six plowed under a portion of the fertilizer and used the remainder in the row before the plants were set. Seven of the growers applied a portion of their fertilizer in the row and used the remaining portion in one or two side-dressings, and two growers applied the entire amount of their fertilizer in the row sometime before setting the plant. The average yield per acre for 23 of the 30 growers to qualify was 11.40 tons per acre.

—A. A.—

TRANSPLANTING SOLUTIONS

Vegetable specialists at Rutgers University say, "Any fertilizer mixture may be used for a transplanting solution. If the all soluble 13-26-13 cannot be obtained, a 10-6-4 or 7-7-7 may be used, but instead of the regular 2 or 3 pounds to 50 gallons of water, use 4 pounds of the latter mixtures. It requires approximately 20 pounds of 10-6-4 or 7-7-7 fertilizer for a transplanting solution for an acre of tomatoes and 60 pounds for an acre of sweet potatoes. Don't use transplanting solution if you have placed dry fertilizer in the row. Transplanting solutions invariably give best results where most of the dry fertilizer has been plowed under."

—A. A.—

DEFICIENCY SYMPTOMS

The appearance of the growing crop is the best guide to the need for side-dressing applications, advises Prof. C. B. Sayre of Geneva, New York. Lack of nitrogen is generally indicated by slow growth and a uniform pale green or yellow color of the entire plant. Phosphorus deficiency is indicated by stunted growth and foliage that is darker green than normal. Lack of an adequate supply of potash is usually indicated by margins of the leaves turning brown. While phosphorus is best applied deep down in the root zone before planting, applications of nitrogen and potash should be timed for period of greatest need.

—A. A.—

LIME AND FERTILITY

About 55 years ago a series of so-called soil test plots was inaugurated at Massachusetts State College to study the effects on the soil and crops of a long-time fertilizer program. Various types of crops have been grown on these plots but the original system of fertilization has always been followed, including check plots which have been left unfertilized during the entire period. Recent results, with hay as an indicator crop, showed that the fertility level of all plots was much higher on the limed than on the unlimed portions. The unlimed portion of the check plots showed crop failure and indications of nutrient deficiencies. On the complete fertilizer plots, the limed area yielded about 200 per cent more hay than the unlimed area and about 50 per cent more hay than the no-fertilizer plots. On the unlimed area the plots receiving nitrogen, nitrogen plus phosphorus, and nitrogen plus potash showed an increase of about 350 per cent in yield of hay over the no-fertilizer plots.

—A. A.—

NEW PLOW

Pennsylvania farmers are deeply interested in a new kind of plow called by its makers "TNT". This plow was demonstrated at Willow-Brook Farm, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, last November. It was designed to meet a demand for an implement which would go deeper than the ordinary plow and still not turn up the sub-soil. "TNT" is a two-bottom plow consisting of two ordinary plows or bases, while set close behind, 2 to 4 inches below and a little to one side, are two smaller plows or bases with no mold-boards. Advantages claimed for this implement include better drainage in wet seasons and better capillary action from the sub-soil in dry seasons. The first theory was proved correct in 1945, which was a wet season, when several prominent Pennsylvania potato growers tried out the plow. They reported increased yields of 50 to 75 bushels per acre over yields in the same fields plowed with conventional plows.

Timely "HOW TO DO ITS"

We have the following reprints of helpful articles from past issues, which we will send on request:

1. **How to Make the Mower Work Better.**
2. **How to Kill Rats.**
3. **Suggestions on Controlling Mastitis.**
4. **No Pig Wants to be a Runt.**
5. **How to Make Bread.**
6. **How to do a Better Job with a Sulky Cultivator.**
7. **How to Splice a Hay Rope.**
8. **Make a Quilt.**

You can either clip this item and mark those you want, or write a letter. **Enclose 3 cents postage for each reprint. Address American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Be sure to give your name and address!**



When mowing canning factory peas or heavy hay it is often necessary to have a man follow along with a pitchfork to pull the heavy growth back from the cutter bar. A discarded farm machinery seat bolted to a 2" x 10" hardwood plank extending out from the mower nearly to the center of the cutter bar provides helper, Clarence Taylor, with a comfortable seat while harvesting peas on the farm of Donald J. Gorham, Elbridge, N. Y.—*Ralph S. Wilkes.*

Milk Prices Go Up!

Further Increase May Come July 1

OPA Administrator Bowles has given his reluctant O.K. to price increases in milk and dairy products. Effective June 1, the Class I price for New York City was raised from $3.70 to $4.10, Class II-A (fluid cream) from $2.55 to $3.00, and Class 11-B (storage cream and ice cream) from $2.43 to $2.75. In Buffalo and Rochester the Class I price was increased from $3.80 to $4.20.

These increases will result in higher retail prices. Consumers will pay 1c a quart more for milk, from 10c to 12c a pound more for butter and from 5c to 6c a pound more for cheese. It has been estimated that this should increase the prices to consumers about 47c per hundredweight.

The estimated uniform price for May is $3.32. In addition, dairymen will get a 55c or 65c subsidy, depending on the state in which they live. The subsidy was scheduled to drop 35c a hundred on May 1, but instead was dropped only 15c. This (uniform price plus subsidy) will give dairymen in New York, Pennsylvania and Vermont an estimated return of $3.87 for May, and dairymen in New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts $3.97. The June price should be close to 50c higher.

Whether or not this increase meets added costs and whether or not it changes the prevalent strike sentiment remain to be seen.

A Dark Secret

In the June 1 issue, on Page 11, we reported on the New York Milkshed Dairy Committee appointed as a result of the meeting at Syracuse on May 20. This committee met as scheduled with Administrator Blanford in New York City on Tuesday, May 28, presumably to hear what progress had been made in studying evidence on the proposed amendments to the order. However, what happened at this meeting is a dark secret, as no statement has been issued. Incidentally, when it comes to working behind closed doors and keeping information secret that dairymen have a right to know, Russia has nothing on our own government bureaucrats.

Hope is still expressed in some quarters that further increases will be announced before July 1.

The following report of a meeting of dairymen at Ithaca is fairly typical of the reactions of dairymen. Your guess is as good as ours as to how much this sentiment would have been changed had the scheduled increases been known at the time of the meeting. Anyway, here is the report:

Want 25% Increase

Terming it an action to assure an adequate supply of milk during months of short production rather than a move against milk consumers, about 200 Tompkins County dairymen at a meeting at Ithaca May 27 agreed by resolution to withhold their milk from the fluid market on July 1 unless they get 25% more income from it.

The action was taken following a discussion by three speakers of production costs versus present prices; what's being done to improve prices; and what are producers themselves doing to get adequate prices.

As outlined by Dr. L. C. Cunningham, New York State College of Agriculture extension professor of farm management and agricultural economics, the year-around production cost of a hundredweight of milk is approximately $4.35. He believes that farmers in this area should get a seasonal price pattern ranging from $3.80 in spring months to $5.00 in the fall. He says this $1.20 seasonal differential would increase the incentive to produce fall milk, adding that a program of increased production in milk or any other commodity would stop runaway inflation prices. Dr. Cunningham concluded by saying that by all laws of economics the price of milk should be based on demand as well as cost.

Should Be $1.00 Higher

Edward S. Foster, of Ithaca, secretary of the New York Conference Board of Farm Organizations, stated that the New York Milkshed Dairy Committee, organized at Syracuse May 20, had pointed out that milk should be increased at least $1 per cwt. to offer incentive for greater production. He explained that the orderly process of getting a change in the price was a slow, step-by-step procedure.

Paul Smith of Newark Valley, chairman of the Tioga County Action Committee, substantiated what Foster said. Speaking on "What are producers themselves doing to get adequate prices?" he outlined the formation of a committee in his county, representing all organizations and with only one objective—to get a higher price for milk.

"At a mass meeting six weeks ago, 600 farmers of Tioga voted unanimously to strike July 1 if they didn't get a 25% increase," he related. "We used the word 'strike' as that seems to be the only word they recognize in Washington; also because it may have a salutary effect on labor strikes.

What Producers Think

Leon C. Tyler of the Town of Danby, chairman of the meeting, invited questions and comments. It was suggested that a strike would not mean dumping or wasting the milk as the strike would not be against dealers, who are sympathetic to the farmers' needs. Smith pointed out that dealers had already offered to handle Tioga County milk for non-fluid marketing if a strike takes place and that in this way farmers would salvage two-thirds of the value of the milk and still keep it off the fluid market. (Many dairy leaders dispute this, as milk processing plants have moved out of the milkshed.)

A suggestion from the floor that all milk, fluid and otherwise, be withheld from the market to get quicker action was promptly withdrawn when it was pointed out that no farmer wanted to waste good food during this time of critical shortages. In the event of a strike, committees will be set up to take care of supplying hospitals and other places where there are critical needs.

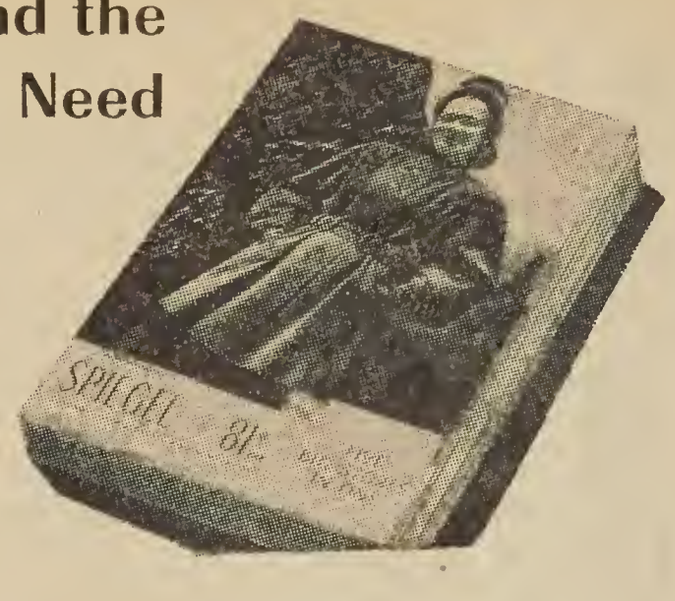
It was suggested that an increase may be granted in the way of additional subsidy which would reflect back on the farmer in the form of higher taxes. It was stated that producers don't care who pays the approximate $1.00 a hundred increase they need. (Dairymen in general do care and are opposed to subsidies.)

It was pointed out that at least part of the increase would probably be in the form of subsidy as "it is politically impossible to raise the price of milk 3c a quart at once in New York."

Resolution Passed

Following the discussion and a motion that Tompkins "go along" with the counties that had already voted to strike, Tyler appointed Albert Jebbett, Groton City; Herbert Whittaker, Caroline; Edward Marshall, Town of Ithaca; David Carey, Groton, and John Lounsbery, Brooktondale, as a committee to draft a resolution which was passed unanimously.

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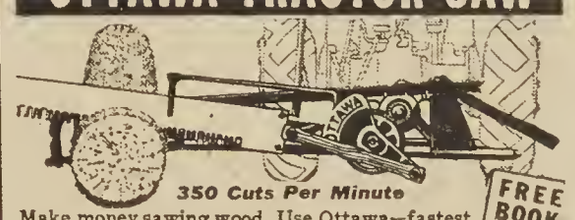
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20 Cows due in Fall.
25 Bred Heifers
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A high-bred, heavy producing Oswego Co. herd of 40 head—rich in Rag Apple breeding including yearling herd sire by Montvic Lochinvar.
60 Fresh cows, close springers, young cows and first calf heifers due in early fall.
Entire offering T. B. Accredited, blood tested, many Bang's Vaccinated. Includes a select group of young Canadian cows and first calf heifers.
This is a big sale with the assurance of plenty of bargains. Bring Your Friends. and Attend.
Sales Manager & Auctioneer
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

WESTERN NEW YORK DISPERSAL
50 Registered Holstein Cattle
TUESDAY, JUNE 18
At 12:30 P. M. (DST)
EDWARD J. STREIGEL at his farm on Route S, 3 miles East of CLARENCE and 3 miles South of AKRON, 16 miles West of BATAVIA, New York.
T. B. Accredited, nearly all Bang's Vaccinated and all blood tested.
Herd bred in Posch and Ormsby lines, younger animals by the sires in the Central Artificial Breeding Assn. 20 cows with majority recently fresh or close springers, others due in the fall.
11 2-year-olds due in early fall.
7 Open Heifers.
2 Herd Bulls.
10 Heifer calves including 7 from 6 to 9 months old.
All raised on the farm.
This is a herd well-bred, in excellent physical condition and the sale for you to attend.
EDWARD J. STREIGEL, Owner, AKRON, N. Y.
Sales Manager & Auctioneer
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.



By J. F. "DOC" ROBERTS

CITY PEOPLE are getting uneasy about their food, having to go from one butcher shop to another to get any or no meat. Bread, milk and other things are getting tighter and tighter. That uneasiness will become alarm, because for them the worst is yet to come.

Some say that this scarcity has already been planned to last through 1947 and maybe longer. Why? Because all "government planners" must have scarcities to be effective. Can you think of anyone, even a consumers' league lobbyist, having any use whatever for OPA if foods were plentiful? Doesn't that explain a great deal of what we have been going through and will continue to go through unless OPA is curtailed or thrown out?

Livestock of every class has been so depleted that meat will continue to be a novelty for a long, long time. This talk of more cattle on farms than ever before is simply pure bunk. Hog raising is a joke at present ceiling prices, especially with the recent increased grain cost. Lamb is already a delicacy and will continue so. Milk and dairy products are short and will be shorter.

Fats are scarce and will also become scarcer. Our women are asked to save waste fats, and yet in the first three months of this year 5,200,000 lbs. of lard were sent to Canada, a surplus fat producing country. Why? This was the first lard we have sent to Canada in years. Anyway, this made the fat shortage permanent.

How farmers can plan ahead and adjust their operations to meet this type of thing is a question no one can answer, but so far this spring we have gleaned some hints:

1. Our Northeast will have a bountiful hay crop of good hay. The only answer to this is livestock.

2. Oats and wheat are coming fine. We can anticipate good grain crops. This means lower feed costs and greater livestock profits.

3. The demand for milk and meat and all their by-products will continue for at least a year or two, because all the money the buying public now has cannot be taken away from it in less time than that.

4. Livestock and poultry numbers will be short of the demand.

5. Prices will be made by supply and demand with or without OPA. Black markets in everything have already proved that.

6. The decentralization of farm marketing will continue. Farmers generally have seen the advantages to themselves and their communities of home markets.

The demand for and the price of growing livestock will increase, that is, young stuff of all kinds. Mature animals are plenty high now, and I can see no chance of their getting cheaper. A good slogan for the fall of 1946 and winter of 1946-47 is: "A barn full of feed and livestock". Now is the time to accomplish just that.

—A. A.—

MASTITIS CAN BE REDUCED

ASK ANY dairyman what his worst disease problem is and the chances are that he will say "mastitis". In a recent talk about mastitis, Dr. E. V. Moore, himself a veterinarian and now assistant commissioner of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, discussed the problem at some length.

"I am convinced that mastitis is a herd problem, not an individual animal problem," said Dr. Moore. "If we continue to eliminate from our herds on a yearly basis cows with advanced mastitis and do nothing else about it, the disease will continue to exist. About as many cows continue to be rejected annually for mastitis on physical examination as were rejected 25 years ago. This is especially true in herds where control measures are not practiced. While we are eliminating advanced cases from our herds, new ones are developing which will have to be eliminated when the slightly infected animals become advanced cases.

"Predisposing" Causes

"Some investigators believe that mastitis originates in a cow infected with this disease but admit that there are predisposing causes; other investigators claim that these predisposing causes are in reality the causes of mastitis. I do not wish to take sides with either of these groups, but I do know that if the so-called predisposing causes are eliminated the percentage of infection in any herd will be greatly reduced.

"The most prevalent of these predisposing causes are: Overfeeding with a ration high in protein, with the hope of higher production; milking with mechanical milkers that are left on too long and with too high a vacuum; stabling cattle in cow beds that are too short, which allows the udder to hang over the edge of the cow bed; cow beds that are too narrow and allow mechanical injury of the teats and udders from being stepped on by the cow in the next stall; and lack of good dry bedding which would provide cushioning and prevent both bruising and chilling of the udder.

"Mastitis can be controlled if an owner eliminates the predisposing causes and has an individual examination of every cow, including a laboratory examination of the milk. Each cow must be classified as to its udder condition and the infected animals placed at the end of the milking line and milked last. The advanced cases must be eliminated, and strict sanitary precautions are essential."

More Experiments Needed

"In my opinion, the most satisfactory way to handle mastitis would be to have some state agency select typical dairy herds that have at least 10 to 25 per cent infection to use as experimental herds. These herds should be well distributed, and should be average milk-producing herds that are maintained under normal farm conditions. Too frequently, experimental work is conducted under idealistic conditions that are not practical for average dairy farmers. I should recommend that this state agency obtain the services of a few selected veterinarians who have paid their tuition in the school of experience and know how to apply scientific research in a practical way at the farm level.

"It is essential that we have accurate data on the effectiveness of treatment. Treatment with new products must be tried, with the hope that better ones than we now have will be found. It is certain that an ideal remedy for all types of cases has not yet been found.

"For several years the New York State Veterinary College has been working on a mastitis-control program in herds in various parts of the state, the majority being located around Ithaca. They have demonstrated that with a sound program of education, proper barn arrangement, and preventive measures, the incidence of mastitis can be greatly reduced."

—A. A.—

PAINLESS DEHORNING

Dr. S. J. Roberts, of the New York State Veterinary College, reminds dairymen of a new development in dehorning cattle. A local anesthetic can now be injected into the nerves around the horn and the horn can be removed with no more pain to the animal than a human experiences when a tooth is pulled.

—A. A.—

STABLE CLEANER

During the past two years, Amherst W. Davis & Son of Mt. Sinai, Long Island, N. Y., have not missed a single day in hauling out and spreading manure from their forty-cow dairy. Each load of manure has had one-half bag of superphosphate spread over it.

Some time within the next year or two, Mr. Davis plans to install an automatic barn cleaner in his dairy barn. In addition to operating a forty-cow dairy, Mr. Davis and his son, William, grow over 100 acres of table stock potatoes and about 20 acres of cauliflower. The Davis herd is usually one of the top ranking herds in the Suffolk County Dairy Herd Improvement Association.—*W. G. B.*

—A. A.—

20 PER CENT MORE MILK FROM HYBRID COWS

(*Continued from Page* 6)

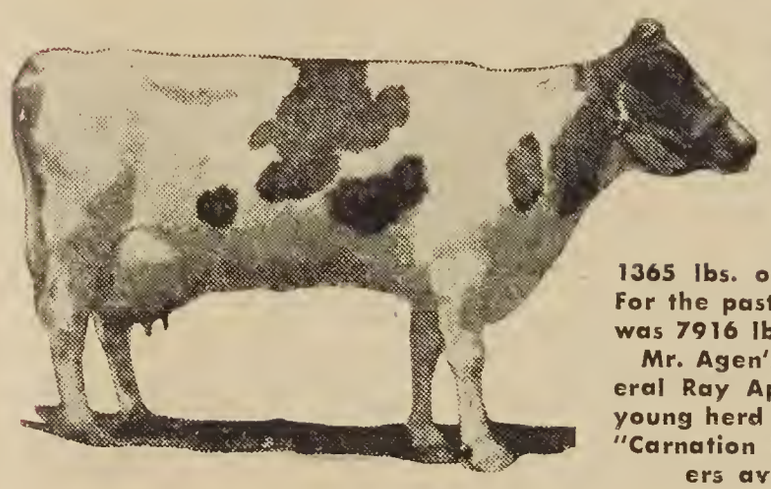
bulls of other breeds than the one he owns. The resulting cross-bred calves could be sold as surplus.

When the markets appreciate the value of well-bred hybrid heifers, they will bring a premium price and cost no more to raise than straight-bred heifers.

Hybridizing may also appeal to the man who has spent ten or fifteen years in building up a good producing grade herd only to find that he is barred by the closed herd book from ever having any of his good cows registered. To become a breeder of registered stock he would have to sacrifice his good grade cows and purchase registered females, even though his herd may have been bred entirely from registered bulls. If by cross-breeding he can raise the level of production in his grade herd, the value of his surplus cows when sold for dairy purposes should be increased correspondingly.

—A. A.—

Under calf vaccination program in New York State, 31,308 herds were controlling Bang's Disease on February 1, 1946.



This is "Cobrylea Alice," 6-year-old Holstein owned by William Agen of Arcade, N. Y. During April the DHIA record showed 95.3 lbs. of milk a day and 99.4 lbs. of butterfat for the month.

Mr. Agen has 16 Holsteins which, for April, averaged 1365 lbs. of milk and 47.4 lbs. of fat. For the past 8 months the herd average was 7916 lbs. of milk.

Mr. Agen's herd sire is a son of "General Ray Apple Posch." He also has a young herd sire whose sire was a son of "Carnation Parader," whose 20 daughters averaged 500 lbs. of fat.

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POULTRYMEN---Lookout for Newcastle Disease!

By L. E. Weaver

A FEW months ago while it was still winter, I was on a poultry farm where 4,000 laying hens had recently recovered from an outbreak of Newcastle disease. The owner told us that he had not lost any birds due to the disease, and that while he was getting 2700 eggs a day before the outbreak, he was now getting more than 3,000 a day. But in spite of the fact that the hens laid heavily after they recovered, they never made up for lost production while they were sick. It was lucky for the owner, also, that he had no chicks or growing young stock, because it is almost certain that he would have had serious losses among them.

From this one outbreak one might conclude that Newcastle disease is not very serious. But the history of other outbreaks, and of the effects of the disease in other flocks gives plenty of cause for alarm. Losses from Newcastle disease in young stock run very high, to 80% or even 100%. In laying flocks the damage is usually due chiefly to a sudden and almost complete stoppage of egg production.

How It Started

In 1927 the disease appeared in England near the town of Newcastle and thus it got its name. Prompt and radical measures were taken and the disease was completely stamped out. The same rigid program completely eradicated Newcastle disease when it broke out in Australia. In neither of these countries has the disease been found since. Many countries, including India, the Philippines, Italy and Germany, have reported outbreaks of Newcastle disease. In all of these countries, mortality has been very high. In this country the disease was first identified in California in 1942, although it probably had appeared there as early as 1935.

First official recognition of the presence of Newcastle disease in the Northeast was in March 1945, although it may be that it had been here for some time. It is not surprising that it was not detected sooner, because the affected chicks have respiratory symptoms that closely resemble those of infectious bronchitis, i. e., coughing, sneezing and rattling sounds while breathing. To date the disease in the Northeast has been definitely identified in New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Characteristics of the Disease; Control Measures

There is rarely a discharge of mucous from the nostrils. Affected birds usually appear dull, droopy and weak, with ruffled feathers. Chicks give a low, rapid, cheeping sound. Nervous symptoms most frequently illustrated are those resulting from the involvement of the brain. There is periodical shivering, twitching, convulsive seizures with the head distorted to the side or between the legs. The chicks circle or back up; sometimes the toes become curled. These signs may occur in birds that are apparently recovering. Paralysis also may occur. These symptoms mostly occur in about 5% of the young chicks.

In adult birds there is no mortality, or very little, but egg production drops sharply. Recovery may not take place for eight weeks or longer, or it may take place within four weeks. Eggs laid during an outbreak are apt to be abnormal with soft shells, bubbly albumen, and the like.

Pathologists are convinced that it is entirely possible that Newcastle disease as we have it in the Northeast could easily increase in virulence and become as disastrous as it has been in other countries. For that reason both state and national officials are seeking the best means of preventing its further spread and, if possible, of eradicating it completely. One approach is through vaccination. Experimental work in California has given some encouragement to the hope that vaccination may be effective against this disease. Rather extensive field trials of vaccination are being carried on in California, but no recommendations have yet been made.

Recently a conference of state and federal men interested in defenses against this most recent enemy of the poultry industry was called together in Washington to survey the situation, pool their experience, and attempt to develop a plan for dealing with the disease. This was a fact-finding meeting. It was decided that representatives of the poultry industry should be consulted, and therefore a second nation-wide conference is to be held soon for the drafting of a "united front" program of control.

How Drastic?

The disease is already so widespread in California and the Northeast that the drastic measures used to stamp out the disease in England and Australia would not be practical here. In those countries all infected flocks were destroyed, and rigid quarantine and control of all movements of poultry was imposed, during the eradication period. Certainly, further work on vaccination as a control should be rushed. State or federal funds should be granted to support these studies.

It is a well-known fact that traffic in live poultry is one of the chief ways by which diseases are spread. Just how far the industry is willing to go in imposing restrictions on itself in its efforts to prevent further spread of Newcastle disease is one of the hottest poultry questions at the present moment.

Proposals that have been made include restrictions on the shipment of chickens to poultry shows, laying tests, and disease laboratories; also inspection and quarantine of hatcheries suspected of being infected. Since it is almost certain that infection may be spread by crates, feed bags and the like, as well as on the clothing of people, it has been suggested that restrictions should be placed on poultry cullers, flock selectors, blood-testers and all others who go from flock to flock. Naturally all such regulations, if imposed, will cause a great deal of inconvenience and some cost. They may seem unfair, because they hamper some groups more than others. It is a time for sane and unselfish thinking by poultrymen, and it seems to me that in the final decision the principle of "the greatest good to the greatest number" should prevail.

—A. A.—

GOOD POULTRY FOUNTAINS

A reader says that he has made a fine poultry waterer out of a discarded milk can and a flat pan. He drills a half-inch hole through the center of the can cover and similar holes through the sides of the cover and can for outlet. Some cans have these holes, but if not, drill them. He uses a flat galvanized pan about 15 inches in diameter and four inches deep for the base of the fountain.

To use, set a pan on a stand about three inches high, fill milk can with water, place cover on tight, being sure the holes in the cover and can top correspond, turn it upside down in the pan, and you have a fine fountain.—*I. W. D.*



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By Inez George Gridley

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The Question Box

I have one colony of bees. They didn't make much honey last year and now they seem to be dying. I found some worms in the hive and the bees seem to be uncapping the brood cells.

From your deseription of the aetion of your eolony of bees I judge that the colony has an infestation of wax worms whieh are destroying the combs and which accounts for the bees removing brood from the colony. I believe it will be well to inspeet the eolony and put things right at the present time. Any combs which are badly damaged by wax worms should be removed and replaeed with workable eombs. It is not surprising that your colony did not yield a supply of honey during the past year, as in most sections of New Jersey the honey crop was a near failure due to the heavy rains during our clover and sumae honey flow period.—*Robert S. Filmer, New Jersey College of Agriculture.*

* * *

I am going to plant some Hybrid corn (both field corn and sweet corn) this spring. Is it true that the tassels should be cut or broken off?

You should not eut off or break off the tassels. This de-tasseling is done only by the men who produee the hybrid corn seed which you buy. Hybrid seed is the result of erossing two parent varieties. The tassels of one variety are removed so that the ears on those stalks will have to be fertilized with pollen from the other parent.

* * *

We have some asparagus in the garden which is just coming into bearing. Can you tell me why some of the asparagus is mis-shapen and crooked?

This is a result of feeding by the asparagus beetle. It is mueh less serious in the home garden than it would be if you were going to sell this asparagus. In the home garden you ean control it by cutting the asparagus very elean every few days or, if it is feasible, let chickens run in the asparagus and they will elean out the beetles. You ean eut down on the infestation of beetles later in the summer by spraying or dusting the asparagus. Rotenone is a good material to use in the home garden.

* * *

What are some of the best annual crops to grow as emergency hay crops?

There is sometimes a tendency to look for something new and unusual. Espeeially in these times, the better way is to depend on the old standbys. One of the best of these is oats. They are easy to grow, make good hay, and you can put on a seeding mixture along with them.

Crops that can be planted later (about eorn-planting time) are sudan grass, millet and soybeans. By seeding sudan grass with a grain drill at the rate of from 24 to 32 pounds to the aere, you ean use it either for emergeney hay or for emergeney summer pasture. It should not be pastured until it is at least 18 ineches high nor in the fall after a frost.

There are two kinds of millet—Japanese and German. The Japanese millet grows well on soils that are too wet for eorn or in areas that are too cool for the best growth of sudan grass. You will need about 16 pounds to the aere. German millet will do better than Japanese on dry land, but not so well on wet land.

Soybeans usually mature at a time when haying weather is not the best. They are harder to grow than most of the crops, and we would not recommend too large an area if you have never grown them before. Seed must be inoculated, weeds must be controlled, and care must be taken that any fertilizer planted does not come in direet contaet with the seed. Where drilled solid, it takes from 1½ to 2 bushels of seed to the acre.

* * *

To clean fur, moisten sawdust or cornmeal with dry eleaning fluid, work it into the fur thoroughly, then brush it out.



By ARLENE NUTTALL

Answers to Your Questions

HAVE YOU seen the latest "scoop" bulletin on freezing put out by Cornell University? It's title is FOOD FROM THE FREEZER—PRECOOKED OR PREPARED, and it's by Faith Fenton, Professor of Food and Nutrition, and June Darfler, Researeh Associate, in the School of Nutrition and the New York State College of Home Eeonomics.

This exciting new bulletin is the first in the eountry to deal with precooked frozen foods, and it was prepared with these two purposes in mind: "(1) To help you prevent failures in preparing, eooking, eooling, paekaging, freezing, and storing, and in preparing the frozen eooked or prepared foods for serving, and (2) to suggest foods that may with precautions be suceessful." Believe me, you will find answers to lots of your questions. I know I did. And someone else did all the work! Lueky us!

The first part of the bulletin gives general information on the preparation, paekaging, labeling, freezing, and storage of precooked or prepared foods, and direetions for preparing them for table use. Then comes information on specifie foods — soups, vegetables, meats and poultry, combination dishes, salads, sandwiehes, quiek breads, yeast rolls and bread, eakes, pies, eookies, and other foods. The authors give reeipes found satisfactory when the foods are to be frozen, and tell how to paekage and thaw each food.

This brief resume of the new bulletin gives but little idea of the wealth of information it eontains. You'll want to read it yourself, if you are at all interested in having in your freezing unit some foods nearly ready to serve at a moment's notiee. The bulletin is free to New York State residents, and 10 eents a eopy to residents of other states. Send your request for it to Offiee of Publieations, N. Y. State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, Roberts Hall, Ithaea, N. Y., and ask for Cornell Bulletin 692 — FOODS FROM THE FREEZER.

More Good News

Another piece of good news is that Cornell now has available a fresh supply of Nancy K. Masterman's very fine bulletin on THE HOME FREEZING OF FARM PRODUCTS, Bulletin No. 611. Mrs. Masterman has revised her bulletin and it eontains new material, ineluding the method of using ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) to prevent browning of peaches and pictures illustrating the correct way to wrap meat for freezing. A copy of the bulletin may be obtained by writing to the same address as above. It is free to New York Staters; 5 cents to residents of other states.



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The FAT of the Land

BY MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



Photos Courtesy U. S. D. A.



No generous servings of oil-rich dressings on salads now. Instead, try some of the recipes for oil-less salad dressings on this page. "French Dressing No. 2" and "Golden State Salad Dressing" are excellent for fruit salads. They don't use a drop of oil.

Why not bake or broil fish instead of frying it? This saves the cooking fat—and also your digestion! Fillets of fish, like those shown in the picture, take about 15 minutes to bake in a hot oven and are delicious to eat.

ONE OF my buxom friends remarked the other day that she was actually ashamed of being fat, now that so many people are in such dire need of food, and that she was determined to limit herself and her family on some of the rich things that they enjoy so much. Most of us share her warm-hearted determination to help out in the world food crisis and to adjust ourselves to the shortages we are faced with here at home.

The most desperate food shortage throughout the world, next to wheat and bread grains, is in what UNRRA Director LaGuardia calls "gravy", meaning all edible fats and oils, including butter, cream, lard, vegetable shortenings, and salad oils. In some countries, supplies of these just don't exist, and here in the United States, as we all know only too well, they are getting scarcer and scarcer. Worse yet, it is reported that they will continue to be very short for at least another year! Farmers who have their own butter, cream and lard are much better off than other people, but all of us are more or less hit by the complete disappearance of oils and vegetable shortenings from the grocers' shelves.

Each of us can help to conserve fats and oils for the hungry of other lands and to stretch our own scant supplies by doing the following things:

Keep Saving Fat

Keep a receptacle handy for every drip of fat not suitable for further kitchen use, and turn it in to the butcher. This salvaged fat is used industrially to make things we need and want.

Make a practice of using recipes that call for less fat—the old favorites will be all the more welcome when fat becomes abundant once more.

Cut down on oily salad dressings.

Broil instead of frying meat. Kitchen fat mixed with a dash of lemon juice could be used to flavor broiled meat.

Give the crisp browned flavor of fried food without actually using deep fat. Croquettes may be browned by baking uncovered in hot oven at 400 to 450 degrees; first they must be dipped in beaten egg, then in crumbs or crushed dry cereal in order to get a satisfactory crust. French fried potatoes may be prepared in the usual way, dried off, tossed in a little melted fat or salad oil, spread in a shallow pan and baked in a hot oven until brown and tender, about 35 to 50 minutes. Stir occasionally.

Substitute one fat for another, if necessary. In a recipe demanding a large amount of fat, ⅞ cup (one cup less 2 tablespoons) lard, oil or home rendered fats would provide the same shortening power as one cup of butter or margarine. Most vegetable shortenings sold under various brand names may be substituted, measure for measure, for butter or margarine in recipes. When using unsalted fats in place of butter or margarine in a recipe, add about ½ teaspoon salt per cup fat.

A mixture of kitchen fats, good for large cakes or cookies, may be composed of equal parts of bacon fat, suet and butter or margarine. For hot breads, biscuits, or meat pie crusts, bacon fat and drippings are satisfactory.

Now that our gardens give us the materials for green salads in abundance, the lack of salad oil is an even greater deprivation, but many good salad dressings can be made with little or no oil. Whatever you do, don't resort to mineral oil in your dressings, as it robs food of the fat-soluble vitamins. So dangerous is its use as a salad dressing considered that the sale of mineral oil salad dressings is forbidden by law in New York State.

Sour cream makes a delicious dressing for vegetable salads. Whip a cup of sour cream, add one teaspoon salt and, gradually, two to four tablespoons of mild vinegar. For variety add a tablespoon of sugar, a dash of dill, onion juice, a little pepper or a teaspoon of grated horseradish.

Here are directions for making several other good salad dressings which require little or no fat:

Fat-Saving Salad Dressings

UNCOOKED

½ cup evaporated milk
1½ tablespoons vinegar
⅛ teaspoon dry mustard
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon sugar

Blend all together with egg beater or shake briskly in tightly covered glass jar.

HORSERADISH CREAM DRESSING

½ cup whipping cream
3 tablespoons vinegar
¼ teaspoon salt
Few grains pepper
2 tablespoons grated horseradish root

Beat cream until it begins to thicken; then gradually add vinegar, beating the mixture all the time. When mixture is stiff, add the seasonings, and fold in grated horseradish. This dressing is particularly good with a vegetable gelatin salad.

COOKED

¼ tablespoon salt
1 teaspoon mustard
1½ tablespoons sugar
Few grains cayenne
1½ tablespoons flour
Yolk of 2 eggs
1½ tablespoons melted butter
¾ cup milk
¼ cup vinegar

Mix dry ingredients. Add yolks of eggs slightly beaten, butter and milk; cook until slightly thickened, add vinegar very slowly, stirring constantly. Continue cooking over boiling water until mixture thickens; strain and cool.

If the mixture shows signs of curdling, beat until smooth with rotary egg beater.

BACON DRESSING

3 strips bacon or 3 tablespoons bacon fat
3 tablespoons minced onion or 1 clove garlic
1 tablespoon sugar
⅓ cup mild vinegar
Salt to taste

Cut bacon with scissors into one-inch squares; saute until golden brown and slightly crisp. Remove bacon and lightly fry onions or garlic. Remove from fat. Add sugar, vinegar and salt and stir until well mixed. Serve at once over lettuce, young spinach, shredded cabbage, dandelions or other greens. Serve crisp bits of bacon on salad.

HONEY SALAD DRESSING

2 egg yolks
½ teaspoon salt
¼ cup honey, warmed
Juice of ½ lemon
2½ tablespoons salad oil
⅛ teaspoon paprika
½ cup cream, sweet or slightly sour

Beat egg yolks, then add the warmed honey; cook for a moment, beating continually; blend in seasonings; fold in salad oil, lemon juice and cream beaten stiff. Good on fruit or vegetable salads.

Oil-less Salad Dressings For Fruit Salads

GOLDEN STATE SALAD DRESSING

2 eggs slightly beaten
¼ cup sugar
¼ cup lemon juice
½ cup orange juice

Combine and cook in double boiler until thickened. Chill. Makes about 1 cup.

For Green Salads

"ON-THE-SPOT" DRESSING

Squeeze lemon juice on green salads, adding salt and pepper to taste.

FRENCH DRESSING No. 1

1 teaspoon plain gelatin
1 tablespoon cold water
¼ cup hot water
3 tablespoons sugar
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup fresh lemon juice
⅛ teaspoon dry mustard
½ teaspoon paprika
pepper, chopped onion, garlic, catsup, or seasonings to taste

Soften gelatin in cold water. Dis-

(*Continued on Page* 19)

FAT SHORTAGE CONTEST

$10.00 FOR BEST LETTER

Thrifty housekeepers have always sought ways of using fats and oils to the best advantage, and now that they are so scarce it presents a real challenge to the wit and resourcefulness of us all. So we want to know how YOU are meeting the fat shortage. Perhaps you have discovered special ways other than those suggested in the article on this page. You may have some especially good fat-saving recipes. If so, here is a chance to tell us about it in a letter not over 500 words in length.

For the best letter on "How I Save Fats and Oils", we will pay $10.00, with a second prize of $3.00, and $1.00 each for all letters that we can find room to print. Send your letter to Fat Contest Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., not later than July 15, 1946.



Cool Frocks for Warm Days

No. 2649 is ideal for those hot, humid days with its simple, graceful V-back and sleeveless comfort. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 3⅜ yards 35-inch.

No. 2675. This 'tween-age sun-frock can double as a jumper with blouse in cooler weather. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, for dress, 1⅝ yards 35-inch; for blouse, 1⅛ yards 35-inch.

No. 2671. Make this lovely summer frock with charming cap sleeves and wide-belted emphasis on tiny waistline. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, 2⅞ yards 39-inch; ¼ yard buckram for belt.

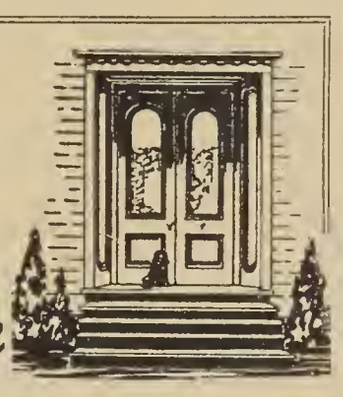
No. 3038. Your little girl would love this easily-made pretty dress with extended shoulders that form tiny scalloped sleeves. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, 1½ yards 35-inch; 2 yards trim.

No. 2689 is a delightful toddler's playsuit with demure sun-bonnet and brief bolero jacket to match. Sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4. Size 2, for playsuit and hat, 1⅜ yards 35-inch; for bolero, ⅜ yard 35-inch.

No. 3087 yields the summerfied version of the favorite shirtwaist dress with cap sleeves and well-fitting set-in belt. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 36, 3¼ yards 39-inch; and 2¼ yards ruffling.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins for each pattern wanted. Add 15 cents for our New Summer Fashion Book. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

At Our House



By ELIZABETH TOWNSEND

FOR YEARS we tried unsuccessfully to establish wild forget-me-nots on our farm, then suddenly one Spring they were with us. They like moist places best, and now the wide shallow brook in the pasture is as blue as the June sky. From my kitchen window, this little creek is like an azure scarf flung across the field.

Abby, the black Aberdeen Angus, and her two sturdy offspring add to the picture, but it is the fawn Jerseys that really harmonize with the blue to make a lovely June pastoral.

Forget-me-nots in Grandmother's master salt dishes make delightful miniature bouquets. Use them alone or with lily-of-the-valley, pansies, or Dorothy Perkins rosebuds. They last all summer and longer sprays are nice in old-fashioned mixed bouquets. I keep thinking of friends to whom I wish to give some of the plants, but do not get them taken up. It is unfortunate that our deeds do not keep pace with our good intentions.

Just over the fence from the forget-me-nots is a patch of milkweed. These are our favorite greens. They are most delicious when cooked in a little water, immediately after gathering. They should be picked soon after the rolled green shoots come through the ground. Later, gather only the tender leaves from the top of the plant. Still later, break off the old plants and a new crop of tender shoots will spring up. Serve with butter and a dash of lemon or vinegar. I have never tried freezing them, but when canned without salt they are almost as good as fresh.

It is heartening to note how groups of farm women are cooperating in saving bread and fats for the starving people of the world. A nearby Grange, which hitherto has frequently served sandwiches and cookies after meetings, is now dispensing with evening refreshments. When they do eat together, they have a supper before the meeting. This requires no extra food, for it takes the place of the meal at home.

"Rolls and a dish to pass" are regular requests for country community suppers. In order to avoid waste, the Searsburg Ladies' Aid and Home Bureau group appoint a committee to furnish all the bread, after carefully estimating the amount needed. This is to be homemade dark bread.

Also, a group of us who meet once a month at one another's houses to sew have voted to cut down our menus drastically. Instead of the hearty meal formerly served at noon, we will have a plain meal, with much less variety. for the roots to use at the beginning of growth this spring.

The spring treatment was to cultivate the soil lightly and top dress with well-rotted compost mixed with a complete fertilizer. Another light application of fertilizer after blooming will keep the plants growing, but none should be given late in the season since that would prevent ripening off properly before frost.

Finer larger specimens would result if these plants of mine were in rows in the vegetable garden which could be deeply cultivated every year. Each plant really should have a space three feet square. As it is, I have to be content with smaller blossoms, but I do have the variety which I need for landscape purposes.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden



NOW WHILE peonies are in bloom and are being exhibited at flower shows is the time to make selections for planting in the fall. Next year's bloom must be planned for now.

In my own border in a normal season I expect to find my old-fashioned "piney" (Officinalis rubra) and its companion, the pink-flowering variety, in bloom by Decoration Day and wind up the season the second or third week in June with Krinkled White, a very late white single, and some late blooming red Orientals.

To get this succession of bloom, I proceeded along certain definite lines:

1. I got only varieties which are rated nine or above by the American Peony Society. I figured that these take no more space, fertilizer or work than the poorer varieties.

2. I chose varieties according to the time of bloom—early, midseason and late.

3. I put these plants in a border which is divided into pink, white and red sections.

Peonies' rating—and not always the price—is a big help in choosing, since scarcity rather than quality often affects prices. Some of my plants were bought fifteen years ago, the others at intervals since that time. Here is a list of what I have:

Double Peonies

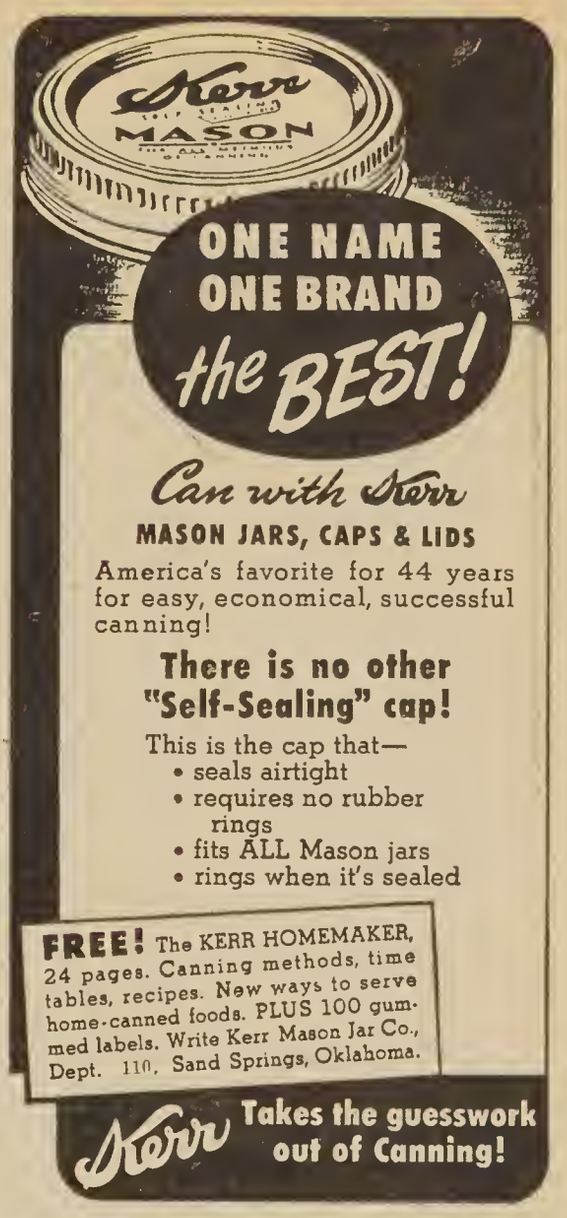
WHITE — *Early* — Le Cygne, Festiva Maxima; *Midseason* — Kelway's Glorious, Primavere (slightly coffee-colored); *Late*—Enchantresse, Mrs. A. M. Brand, Solange (coffee-colored):
PINK or ROSE — *Early* — Officinalis, Octavie de May; *Midseason* — Therese, Marie Jacquin, Auguste Dessert; *Late* —Martha Bulloch, Georgiana Shaylor, Tourangelle;
RED — *Early* — Officinalis rubra, Adolphe Rousseau, Inspecteur la Vergne; *Midseason* — Longfellow, Karl Rosenfeld; *Late*—Grover Cleveland;

Singles or Orientals

WHITE—*Early*—Le Jour; *Midseason*—Isani Gidui, Toro-no-maki; *Late* — Krinkled White;
PINK or ROSE—*Midseason*—Ama-no-sode, L'Etincelante, Tokio, Cathedral;
RED — *Early* — King of England; *Midseason*—Mikado, Fuyajo; *Late* — Instituteur Doriat.

A few of these rate less than nine, but in each case they represented a color or time of blooming which I very much needed to balance out the border. Some of them have been in the same place for ten years and the clumps are now so crowded that they will have to be divided in September.

Late last fall I scratched in a cupful of bonemeal around each plant, taking care not to get it too close to the crown. Bonemeal is made available to the plant very slowly and was there ready



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By H. E. BABCOCK

THERE ARE THREE situations which farmers face today which are bound, if they continue much longer, to affect adversely the whole economy of the United States. All three situations are interrelated. They all stem from the fact that this country has utterly failed to replace "*production for war*" with "*production for peace.*"

Farm Labor

Generally speaking, the farms of the United States are being operated today by the superhuman efforts of farm owners and farm tenants and by a dwindling corps of hired men who are working roughly twice as many hours as the average man in industry *even when he isn't on strike.*

I can't see how agriculture can go along indefinitely on a fifteen or sixteen-hour day and a seventy to eighty-hour week while white collar workers and labor in other industries work approximately half as many hours.

Farm Machinery

The second situation which is growing terribly acute is the country-wide breakdown in the production of new farm machinery and the threatened breakdown in service on repair parts.

Added to the machinery situation, and making it worse, are the shortages of such essential farm supplies as baling wire, nails and other hardware, to say nothing of the much more advertised feed shortage.

Maintenance of Plant

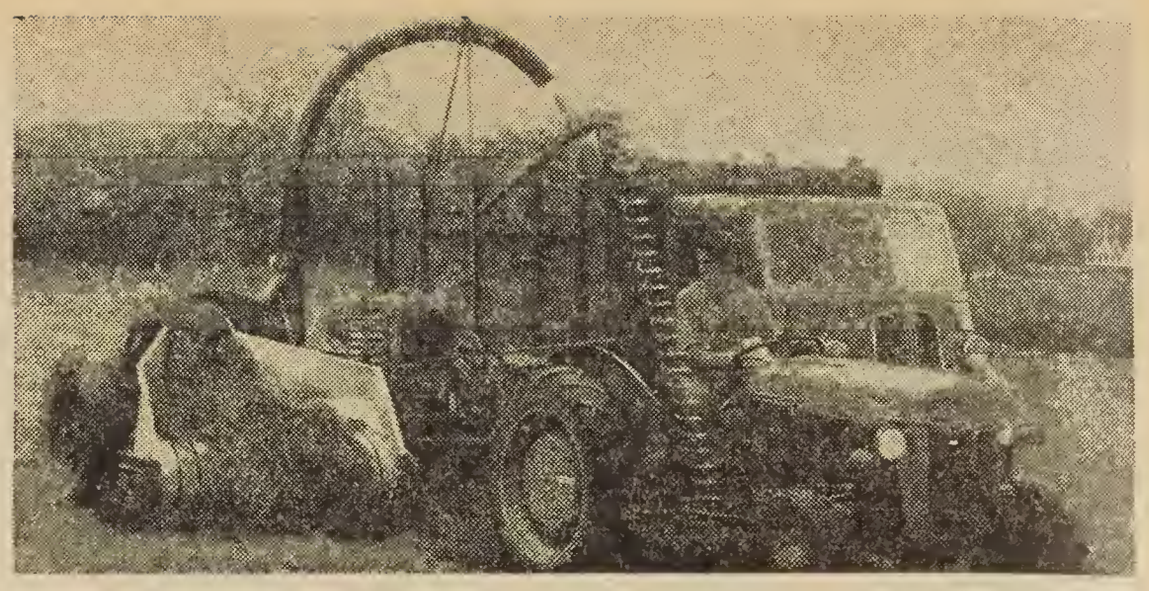
Finally, there is the problem of maintaining the farm plant. The farm price level today does not permit the hiring of skilled union labor even when such labor, as is seldom the case, is willing to go into the country to work (of course, on a "portal-to-portal" basis and with a liberal charge for mileage).

The Inevitable Result

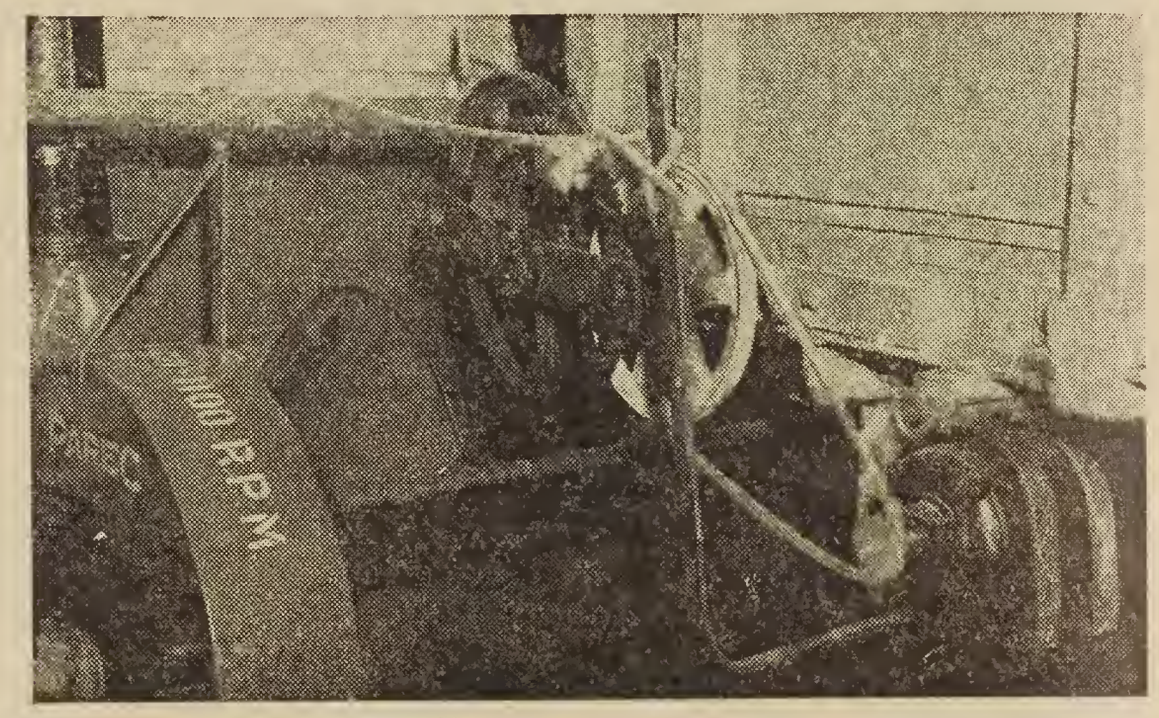
As long as the present maladjustment between agriculture and industry and labor exists, there can be only one safe course for farmers to follow. *It is to pay more and more attention to maintaining their own food supply, keeping their expenses within their income, and generally reducing their production.*

As farmers are forced into these courses of action, there can be but one inevitable result. The food supply of the American people will decline in both quantity and quality.

I sometimes wonder whether the political leaders of America and whether its industrial and labor leaders realize the chances they are taking with their own food supply as they drift along month after month without adopting a national program of "*production for peace.*"

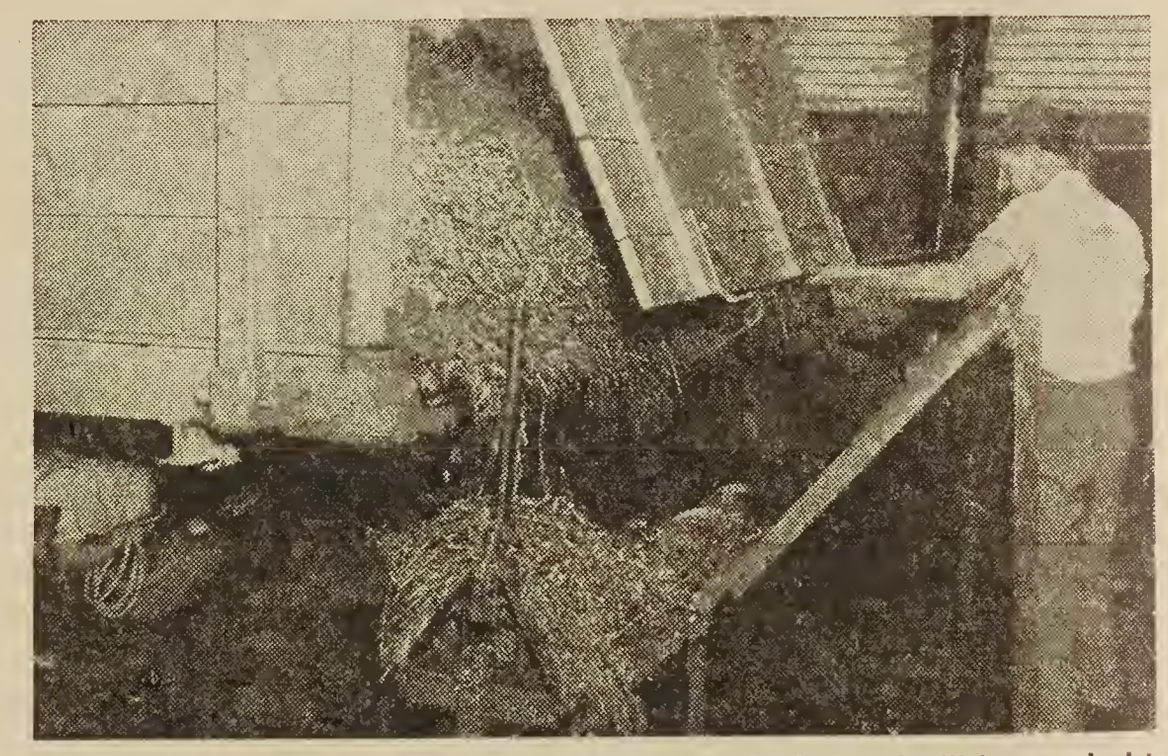


Here is our equipment for putting up grass silage. First, there is the tractor mower operated by son John. When we are mowing grass to be made into silage, we attach a windrower to the cutter bar. Back of that is the pick-up attachment and a self-powered field chopper which delivers the chopped grass into one of our self-unloading trucks. This picture and those below show better than we could tell you how we are putting up grass silage without using a rake, a loader or a pitchfork.



[↑] At the lower right is a ⅓ horsepower electric motor which is hung on the loaded truck when it is backed up to the blower. Through gears, it drives a shaft on which a cable is wound. This cable, in turn, pulls a false dashboard from the front of the truck to the rear, unloading the grass as it moves.

[↓] This man is unloading chopped hay. With his right hand he controls the clutch on the motor by tightening or loosening a piece of rope. With his left hand he partially regulates the flow of the chopped grass by manipulating the hinged end-board.



[↓] The motor which runs the unloader has been unhooked and will be attached to another truck when it pulls up with its load of chopped grass. Note, at the left above the gears, the false dashboard which the motor has pulled from the front of the truck to the rear.



FLUE-DRYING EXPERIENCE

Every little while I am a bit alarmed by the response I get to something I write on this page.

Last issue I reported that we had decided at Sunnygables not to install flue drying of hay, but to rely as we had in the past on making grass silage without preservatives out of the bulk of our first cuttings.

The letters I immediately began to get from farmers who are deciding to put up grass silage have nearly snowed me under.

On the "pro" side of flue-drying hay, I submit the following letter written by a man who has had experience with it. I myself am much impressed by the facts Mr. Reynolds reports: "Dear Sir: Last October I received a very interesting letter from you in which you asked for suggestions in regard to chopped hay drying in a flue system. Now, after feeding most of my hay, I am more enthusiastic than at first about flue-curing. The quality was fine and my cows have done well on it.

"As proof I offer my D. H. I. A. summary which covers the hay feeding season up to January 1. My herd was No. 1 in milk production—10,600 lbs.; second in fat with 370 lbs., and highest in "income over feed cost" at $261. The most interesting column showed 38 lbs. hay equivalent per 100 lbs. of milk.

"This was by far the lowest, the average being 64 lbs. Part of this may be attributed to Ladino, brome, and other improved pasture which enabled us to turn out on April 6, about three weeks ahead of average. I think the cows did not eat nearly as much of this good flue-cured hay, because of its higher feeding value. They were fed three times daily and usually at night I would go out before going to bed and give a little more to those that had cleaned their mangers, so I am sure they had all they would eat.

"I note your idea of using several sets of flues, one above the other. We blew our chopped hay on the flues and leveled it each morning. We filled rather slowly because there were only two of us and much rain interrupted the work. The air seemed to be coming up through all right, so we kept on filling until the mow was sixteen feet deep. I think we could have filled clear up to the peak of the roof and dried it as some of the piles (a day's filling) were almost to the roof and in the morning they would be cold, with no heat even on the ridges, showing that air was coming through.

"I don't know if you have ever handled any flue-cured hay or not, but I think it is much looser and does not pack like other chopped hay. Therefore the air will go through a layer of hay surprisingly deep to one accustomed to feeding hay settled by heating.

"We put our hay in a little dryer than necessary, perhaps, but it seemed to be at the best possible stage—no dust or leaf shattering, but not exceedingly heavy to handle. Our power cost was only $1 a ton. It may be that we could not have put it in as deep if the moisture content had been higher. The only dusty hay we found was in a funnel-shaped space right under the filler window which we filled in one day.

"We have two complete units of flues and during the early part of the season we put hay on them alternately which gave each filling a little longer to dry before it got covered up. One day we put in three loads of clover so green we plugged the silo filler several times. (Probably 60% moisture.) We dried it by not covering it for a week, during which time it rained every day, so we would have lost it entirely but for the dryer. This clover was our finest hay last year." — *Willard R. Reynolds, Franklinville, N. Y. May 28, '46.*

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

INFORMATION WANTED

"This is to advise you that on May 24, 1946, between the hours of 9:15 p. m. and 11:15 p. m. a pure-bred Guernsey cow was slaughtered on my place by thieves. I am writing you because of your free protective service, and anything you can do to apprehend these criminals will be appreciated." — *Joseph L. Gilbert, Woodstock, N. Y.*

As most of our readers know, *American Agriculturist* has offered a reward of $50.00 for information leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days, of anyone who steals livestock from a subscriber who has a Protective Service Bureau sign posted. The reward in this case will go to anyone who furnishes the necessary information. If more than one person furnishes important information, the award will be split between them.

SPRAY RACKET

Word has just come to us of what appears to be a tree spraying racket in western New York. According to information received from a reader, at least one man is traveling the roads charging high prices for spraying evergreens and fruit trees. So far, it sounds regular, but in one case, at least, some evergreens died after they had been sprayed, indicating that besides making an exorbitant charge the operator knows nothing about the mixing of spray materials.

Spraying trees is a complicated proposition. One not only must have the right material, but the spray has to be applied at the right time if it is to be effective. Anyway, before you engage any traveling sprayer to work on your trees, we suggest that you be sure he knows his business and also what his charges are going to be.

—A. A.—

JUST A FINE!

"I have one of your protective Service Bureau signs posted on my farm where it can be seen from the road. Around the last of April I went to town leaving my two boys, aged 16 and 17, alone with an ex-service man who was visiting us.

"When we came back we noticed a car parked near the house—not far from our portable colony chicken houses. When our boys and their friend came from the barn they saw a man run around the corner of the chicken house with something under his arm, and all of us gave chase. Two of us went toward the automobile with the idea of preventing the man from getting into the car. There were two men in the car and when they saw us they started the car and drove away.

"When the thief saw them go he started down the pasture but the four of us finally got him. We took him to Judge Bradford who fined him $25.00 plus $7.50 for the turkey he stole or a jail sentence of 32½ days. He was taken to the county jail at Elizabethtown. The next day he raised his money, paid the fine and was released. I am wondering if I am eligible for one of your rewards for catching a chicken thief."

B. W., Westport, N. Y.

Unfortunately, your case does not comply with the rules. The rules state definitely that the reward is paid when the thief actually serves a jail sentence of at least 30 days. The rules were written that way in order to encourage stiffer jail sentences. Thanks for writing us and our congratulations for catching the thief.

—A. A.—

BEE INSPECTION

Is there a New York State law that compels anyone to have his bees inspected?

Article 15 of the New York State Agriculture and Markets Law is entitled "Bee Diseases". It specifies that the Commissioner of Agriculture shall have access to all apiaries for inspection purposes. The keeping of diseased bees is prohibited, and any keeper who knows his bees are diseased is required to notify the Department of Agriculture. The law, of course, is to protect beekeepers and to prevent the spread of disease.

—A. A.—

One of our subscribers is anxious to contact Mr. G. Wallstead, formerly of Somerville, New Jersey. If any subscriber knows Mr. Wallstead's present address, it would be appreciated if you would forward the information to *American Agriculturist,* Service Bureau, Ithaca, New York.

—A. A.—

If you are a middle-aged lady and want a position with excellent wages in a good farm home, write *American Agriculturist,* Department L, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

—A. A.—

A subscriber asks for help in finding the present address of Blanche Gilleo who was adopted approximately 25 years ago by a couple somewhere in central New York. Her sister, Maude, who has not seen her since she was a baby, is very anxious to hear from her. Anyone with information will please write to Mr. F. Emans, LaGrangeville, New York.

—A. A.—

THE FAT OF THE LAND

(*Continued from Page* 16)

solve mixture in hot water, adding sugar and salt. When cooled, add lemon juice and seasonings. Shake well. Chill.

FRENCH DRESSING No. 2

½ cup lemon juice
½ cup light corn syrup
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon paprika

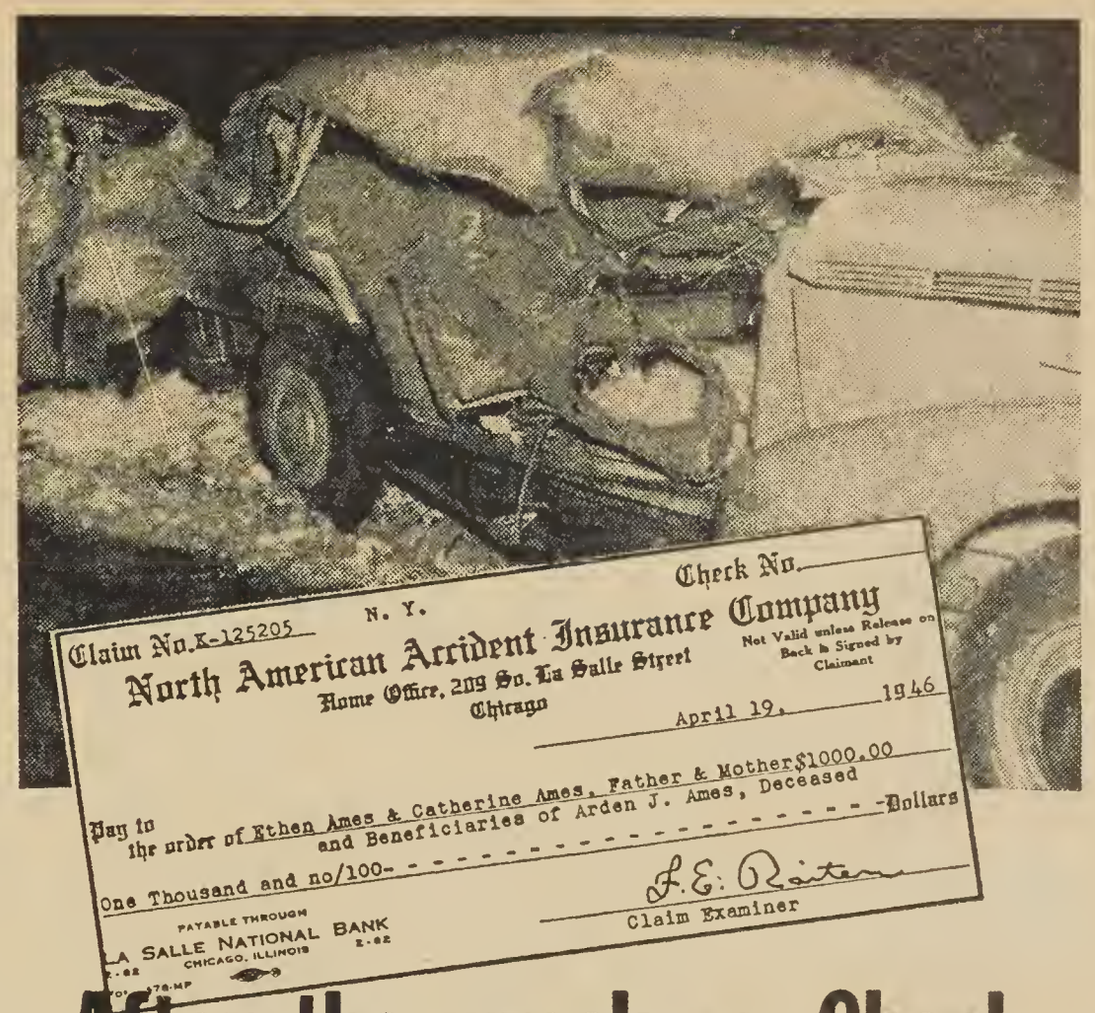
Combine ingredients and shake, adding other seasoning if desired. Excellent for fruit salads also.

TOMATO SOUP FRENCH DRESSING

1 can condensed tomato soup (10½ ounce)
6 tablespoons lemon juice
½ teaspoon salt
Clove garlic

Press cut clove of garlic into salt to flavor it. Mix salt with tomato soup. Add a sprig of fresh tarragon, if available, and any other preferred seasonings. Thin to desired consistency with lemon juice.





After the wreck—a Check from North American

ONE PERSON was killed, two injured when this sedan and a truck collided in Canton, New York. Fatally injured was Arden J. Ames of Lisbon, R.D. 3. It was reported that the car skidded on the wet concrete pavement.

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

Grace Graffam, Plaistow, N. H. — Auto accident—injured thigh and sprained neck	$ 40.00
Anna Kello, North Collins, N. Y. — Auto accident—injured knees and cuts	20.00
Anna E. Walsh, Auburn, N. Y. — Auto accident—cut and bruised chin and shoulder	31.43
Mrs. Montie Clark, Canton, N. Y. — Auto accident—strained back and neck	48.57
Lillian Witherell, Plaistow, N. H. — Struck by truck—sprained chest	40.00
Edith Dickinson, Amherst, Mass. — Auto accident—dislocated shoulder	20.00
Ralph D. Norton, Caribou, Me. — Auto accident—cut forehead	14.28
Jennie V. Wilbur, Brockton, Mass. — Auto skidded—strained back	18.57
George H. Welch, Concord, N. H. — Struck by auto—cuts and bruises	11.43
Gerald P. Crowley, Palmyra, N. Y. — Auto collision—cuts, fractured cheek bone	72.86
Ann Waddington, Hannacroix, N. Y. — Auto accident—concussion—broken nose	50.71
John P. LeClair, Westford, Vermont — Wagon accident—cut abdomen	30.00
Ann I. Healey, Chester, N. H. — Auto accident—severe injuries	65.71
Andrew Rumgay, Jr., No. Adams, Mass. — Struck by auto—broken legs	130.00
Merrill G. Henry, Tully, N. Y. — Truck accident—injured leg	60.00
Clinton Fox, Cincinnatus, N. Y. — Sled accident—bruised hip and leg	16.00
Mrs. A. Millicent Getter, Delanson, N. Y. — Auto accident—cut knee and leg	28.57
Harold Gardner, South New Berlin, N. Y. — Auto accident—injured ribs	22.86
Elsie Gardner, South New Berlin, N. Y. — Auto accident—injured knee	68.57
Freeman Davis, Avoca, N. Y. — Auto accident—2nd degree burns	38.57
Louis Golembeski, Manorville, N. Y. — Auto accident—broken collar bone	69.23
Loren Moore, Stafford, N. Y. — Auto accident—cut scalp	31.42
Robert E. Smith, Watkins Glen, N. Y. — Struck by truck—sprained ankle	37.14
Nellie M. Waddell, Delanson, N. Y. — Auto accident—injured head and knees	30.00
Nathan Hobson, Aquebogue, N. Y. — Auto accident—bruises	20.00
Lillian Smithers, Rensselaer Falls, N. Y. — Auto accident—wrenched shoulder, cuts	31.43
James L. Lenahan, Gouverneur, N. Y. — Auto accident—bruises	10.00
Frank E. Houghton, North Anson, Maine — Auto accident—cuts	14.28
Arthur J. Elwell, Castile, N. Y. — Truck accident—cut scalp	12.14
Arden Ames, deceased, Lisbon, N. Y. — Auto accident—death benefits	1000.00
John Wright, Manchester Depot, Vt. — Auto accident—cut chest	11.43
Louis Levine, East Henrietta, N. Y. — Auto accident—shock, cuts and bruises	64.28
Wellington Porter, Waterloo, N. Y. — Auto accident—injured eyes and face	46.43
Stuart A. Chertook, Pawling, N. Y. — Struck by bus—injured arm	10.00
James Emerson Clark, Potsdam, N. Y. — Auto accident—injured head, neck, arm	25.00
Miss Beulah M. Stern, Middleport, N.Y. — Auto accident—injuries	38.57
John E. Deal, Niagara Falls, N. Y. — Auto accident—injured eye	45.00
John M. Kayhart, Towaco, N. J. — Auto accident—injuries	65.00
Donald Collins, Troy, N. Y. — Auto accident—severe injuries	51.43
Joseph F. Clark, Salisbury Mills, N. Y. — Auto accident—injured legs and chest	55.71
Joseph H. Judge, Williamstown, Mass. — Struck by auto—broken pelvis and arm	130.00
Charles F. Euron, Little Falls, N. Y. — Auto accident—bruised back and face	21.43
Anthony Bol, Watervliet, N. Y. — Auto accident—brain concussion, fractured jaw	41.43
Milton Elliott, Laurel, Del. — Auto accident—lacerations	48.57
Joseph N. Revell, deceased, Lancaster, N. Y. — Struck by car—death benefits	500.00

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CHICAGO
N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT, 16 CANNON ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Unity in the Milkshed is Bringing Results

Here are some of the things that led to the recent milk price rise

FEBRUARY 19 Dairymen's League directors join with cooperative dairy leaders of the nation in Washington in warning of consumer shortages with harmful effects of peoples' health unless higher prices are granted dairymen.

FEBRUARY 27 Henry H. Rathbun, president of Dairymen's League, protests in public statement any reduction in subsidy rates in May and June because producers would "then be face to face with higher costs."

MARCH 6 Dairymen's League (through Director Seymour Rodenhurst) presents to regional OPA officials protest against present milk prices as being inadequate to meet rising production costs.

MARCH 7 President Rathbun, of Dairymen's League, petitions Secretary of Agriculture to suspend summer pricing schedules during April and May, and thereby prevent 25 cents a hundredweight drop in producer prices: also to maintain subsidy rates in May and June at April level, with increased rates beginning in July.

MARCH 18 Secretary of Agriculture announces that summer price schedules of marketing order are suspended for April.

MARCH 28 New Jersey dairy farmers hold mass meeting in Trenton, threatening to withhold milk by July 1 unless government allows prices based on cost of production plus fair profit

APRIL 8 Representatives of farmer cooperatives and general farm organizations, representing all producers in the New York milkshed, meet in Syracuse, N. Y., to consider ways and means of increasing fall and winter milk production. Group issues statement demanding "immediate and substantial" price increases to dairy farmers to prevent serious drop in output of dairy products. Dairymen's League President Rathbun is appointed chairman of 11-man committee representing the dairy groups, the State Grange, New York State Farm Bureau Federation and the G.L.F., to carry message to federal officials in Washington.

APRIL 15 Chester Bowles, Economic StabilizationDirector, announces new subsidy rates of 55 cents (N. Y., Penna., Vt.) for May and June, and 75 cents for July. Rates in 1945 were 35 and 55 cents respectively.

APRIL 17 President Rathbun wires Secretary of Agriculture that summer schedules must be suspended for May, pointing out that 25 cent cut provided by summer schedule, plus decline in rate of milk subsidy would cost New York milkshed producers nearly $2,500,000 a month in income.

APRIL 19 11-man committee, appointed on April 8, confers with Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, Under Secretary N. E. Dodd, OPA Administrator Paul Porter in Washington. Group tells government officials that government will have to accept responsibility for milk shortages, since farmers—under government pricing of milk, rising feed and labor costs—are losing incentive to produce milk.

APRIL 24 Secretary of Agriculture suspends summer schedules for May, preventing 25 cent decrease.

MAY 1 New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, meeting in Ithaca, makes plea to President Truman, official leaders of nation's agriculture and economy, for immediate action to raise dairy farmers' income in New York milkshed at least $1 a hundredweight to provide production incentive and ease growing price dissatisfaction. Appeal follows session in which Farmers' Action Committee of Tioga County informs board that 600 dairymen, in mass meeting, decided to withhold milk from market July 1, unless substantial price increase is granted. (Action committees also were formed in Broome, Tompkins, Herkimer counties, considered in Seneca, Delaware counties.)

MAY 2 Representatives of more than 40,000 dairy farmers meet in Utica, N. Y., demanding "well over $5 per hundredweight" for milk beginning July 1

MAY 14 Federal-State hearings on milk marketing order amendments open in Utica, with producers making demands for higher prices.

MAY 18 Conference Board invites representatives of dairy cooperatives and other dairymen's organizations to meet with its Executive Committee in Syracuse May 20 to discuss ways and means of getting prompt action on producer organization recommendations to increase dairy farmers' income.

MAY 20 A 14-member New York Milk Shed Dairy Committee, formed at the Conference Board-sponsored meeting in Syracuse (and under the chairmanship of Paul Smith of Newark Valley, who heads Tioga County Farmers' Action Committee), appeals to C. J. Blanford, metropolitan milk marketing administrator, for "the cooperation of the administrator in bringing about immediate action for adequate price advances under the already-set-up machinery of orderly marketing." Group also urges administration take immediate action based on evidence at Utica hearing May 14-17 "and indicate the result of this action to this committee not later than May 28."

MAY 28 Milk Shed Dairy Committee confers with Administrator Blanford in his New York City office.

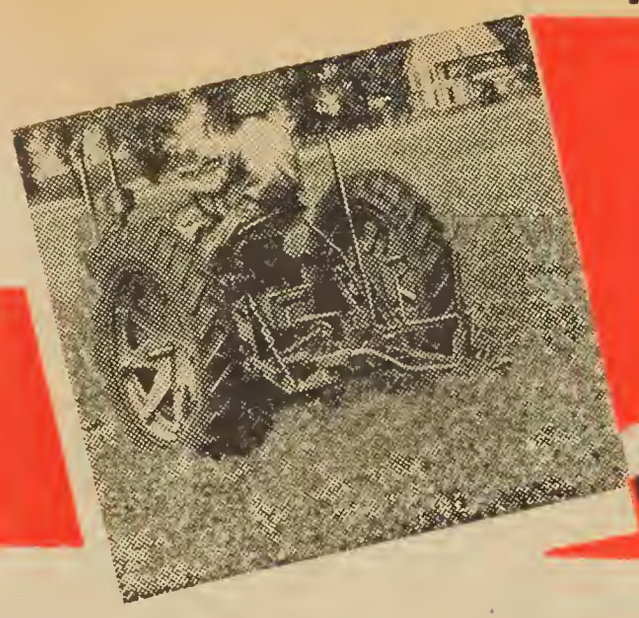
MAY 29 Economic Stabilization Director Chester Bowles announces new price ceilings on milk, butter and cheese which will give farmers a price rise of approximately 40 cents a hundredweight, bringing Class 1 fluid milk price (including 55-cent subsidy) to $4.65 for June. Bowles says that, if subsidy reductions contemplated by Congress are approved, there will be "further sharp increase in the prices of milk, butter and cheese after July 1"



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

JULY 6, 1946



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

For Outstanding Work

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST FOUNDATION HONORS HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS OF AGRICULTURE

"An all-around boy—one who not only is doing outstanding work in high school as an agricultural student and making practical application on the farm of the knowledge he has gained, but who is also doing well in other school work and activities, and has a community record of good citizenship."

THE specifications in the box above were the achievement yardstick which we suggested to high schools cooperating in the *American Agriculturist* Foundation Achievement Award project to honor outstanding farm boys in vocational agriculture courses. The winners of the award—hundreds of them both last year and this year—each received at Commencement time, or in some cases at the Father and Son Banquet, a handsome Achievement Certificate and a check for $5.00 from *American Agriculturist*.

Last year, when the award was offered for the first time to high schools, 354 of the 500 schools having agricultural courses in the Northeast took part in the project. When the award was again offered this year, the response was also excellent. Inspiring reports are still coming in from school principals and teachers of agriculture, giving details of the achievements of the winners. From these we have selected a few at random and we are printing their pictures and records here to give you an idea of the "stuff" that our farm boys are made of these days.

We only wish we had space to print the record of each and every winner. If we could, we know that you would feel, as we do, that the future of agriculture and America is safe in the hands of these capable young people. They are representative of rural youth everywhere, including especially the great membership of such splendid youth organizations as the 4-H Clubs, the Future Farmers, the Boy Scouts, the Juvenile Grangers, the Dairymen's League Young Cooperators, and others.

Through the help given them by their organizations and their teachers of agriculture, thousands of such boys and girls have grown crops and purebred cattle and accumulated substantial bank accounts. They have acquired skill in the science and practice of agriculture and, most important of all, they have gained respect for the great calling of agriculture and for the principles underlying our democratic way of life.

It was for the purpose of encouraging rural young people and honoring them for their accomplishments that *American Agriculturist* Foundation instituted this award. Entire responsibility for selecting the winner in each school rests with the principal and the teacher of agriculture. Any boy in an agricultural class in high school is eligible (*Continued on Page 21*)



—Photo by Stanley G. Chilson.

Harold W. Wheeler, Wrentham, Mass., winner at Norfolk County Agricultural School located at Walpole, Mass. Harold has just completed his sophomore year with an academic rating in the upper third of his class. His particular hobby—and a successful one—centers around preparing and exhibiting his own prize-winning Ayrshires at fall agricultural fairs.

Lewis Rashford, Jr., Clinton, N. Y., Clinton Central School winner. Lewis, who was graduated in June, operates a 200 acre Potato Spray Ring in partnership with his Dad. For details of Lewis' fine record and those of the other boys whose pictures are shown here, see article on this page.



—Photo by Wm. J. Gehring.

Newton Barker Shimp 2nd, Bridgeton, New Jersey, winner at Bridgeton High School. Like many another American farm boy, Newton is right at home with machinery. Picture shows part of the weeder which he welded on the back of a tractor. "Now," says Newton, "I can weed at the same time I cultivate. Before, we geared a horse to the weeder and had to walk over our 40 acres of potatoes."



—Photo by Vincent C. Mahoney.

Most Critical Feed Period Just Ahead

LAST JULY, where Northeastern farmers used four bags of feed, this July there will be one available. Not even the most pessimistic of us had believed that the feed shortage could and would get so severe as this.

Yesterday, the G.L.F. Exchange feed buyers in Buffalo, an office which in normal times buys possibly the greatest volume of feed of any office in the world, could not buy a single carload. Unbelievable but true—and it has been true for many days. There is no relief in sight until new crops actually start to move to market some time in late July, with many weeks necessary beyond that to get a real volume of feed rolling.

Such a limited supply, now estimated at 25%, cannot possibly be distributed among farmers evenly. Some communities will be much worse off than others. It will mean a catastrophe for many individual farmers.

Crop Prospects

The only reason for hope is that we have in sight the makings of a bumper grain crop—larger than normal acreage off to a wonderful start. This, however, will not be reflected in volume delivery of feed until October at the earliest, although we may expect a small movement of milo, new crop oats, and new crop wheat perhaps as early as August.

Government Action

Some weeks past, the government raised the ceilings on grains and proteins, which in effect raised prices. This action came too late to do any good this season. Also, in order to acquire food for Europe, the government entered the market with a 30-cent premium above ceilings on wheat and corn, and has bought practically all wheat and corn beyond what is held for livestock on farms where grown. This action has further deepened the feed shortage here in the Northeast. Uncertainty over whether price ceilings are to be continued contributes further to a freezing of grain on farms.

Terrific pressure is now being brought by people in all feed deficit areas through Congress on the Department of Agriculture for supplies. The government is getting wheat and corn it bought for famine countries as far as possible milled in this country into flour and cereals for shipment. The by-products from this milling, such as wheat feeds and gluten feeds, are being reclaimed from the mills by the government and distributed through government agencies.

A Report to G.L.F. Patrons from General Manager

J. A. McConnell

In effect this has lessened the supply of feed in the markets for G.L.F. and others but, of course, has made available small amounts for distribution through government channels. G.L.F. is encouraging its agent-buyers and store managers to demand a share of this government distribution for their particular communities.

It is reliably reported that New England Congressmen (New England is in worse shape than G.L.F. territory) have banded together to bring pressure on the Department of Agriculture to force the lion's share of feed distributed through government agencies into New England.

What to Do

Dairymen, of course, should take full advantage of pasture and hay and as much grain as they can get hold of, to keep going this summer. Under no condition should they sell good milk cows, because as far as we can see there will be large quantities of grain available for feed again next fall. The people of New York and other eastern cities are going to want dairy products in abundance and will be willing to pay well for them.

Some poultrymen have so handled their feed supplies that they can get along for 30 or 60 days, but generally this is not true. Poultrymen farming for a living and as a business should do everything possible to cut down on the current use of feed to the end that they fill their poultry houses with pullets next fall. Many poultrymen are planning to leave pullets that are ready to lay on range until they can be assured of a supply of mash, which certainly should be possible some time this fall.

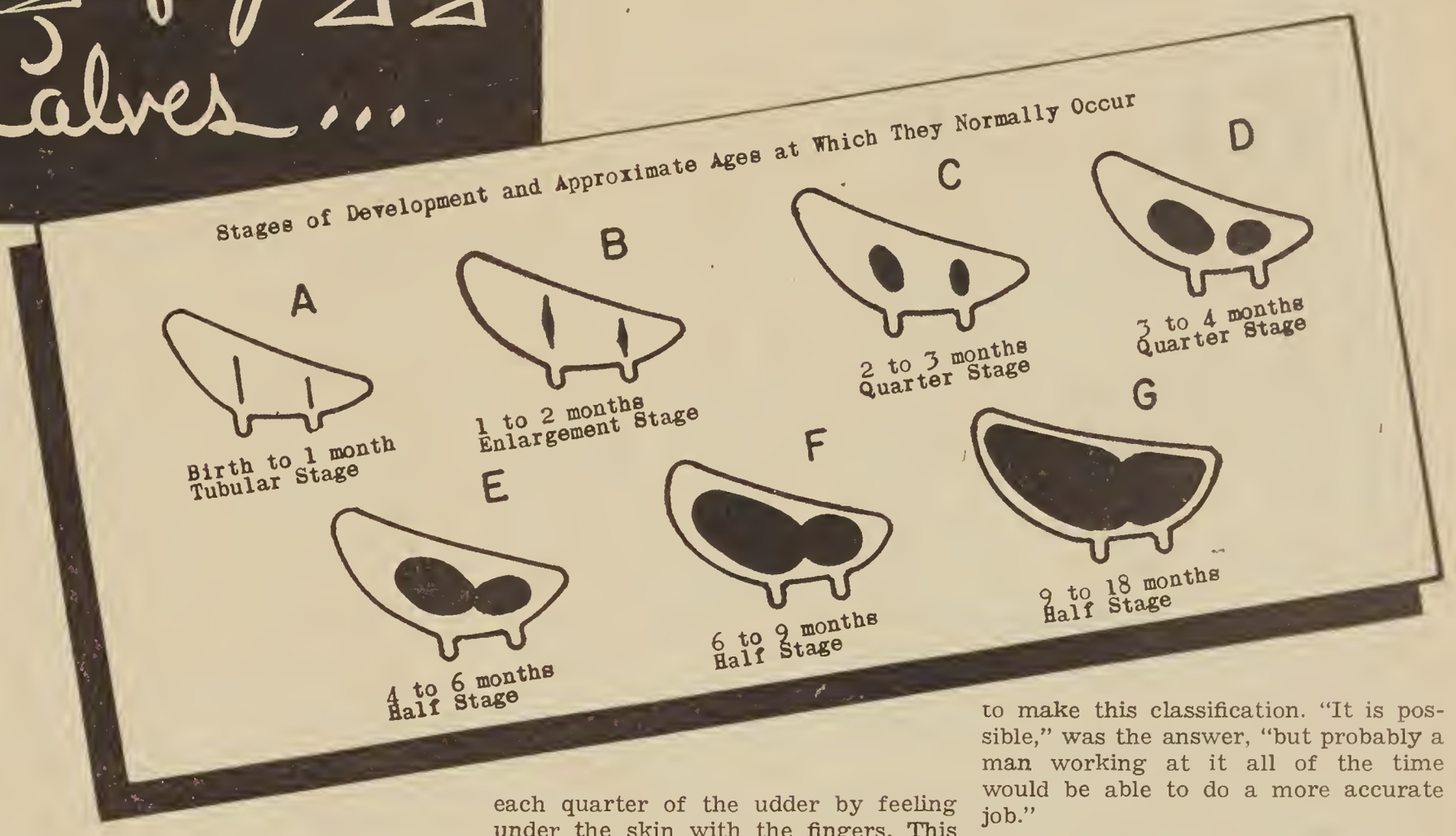
No Easy Answer

As far as G.L.F. is concerned, your cooperative will get every pound of feed it can, which looks like 25% of needs for July. It will use every means at its command to bring pressure on the government to allocate grain to this area from whatever stocks they have on hand. We know full well that this country has committed itself to ship grain abroad. We believe, however, that it is possible to borrow from accumulated government stocks to relieve the shortage, and pay back those borrowings out of new crop wheat which is now being harvested. To that end, we will bend every effort. You can help by advising your Congressman of your own feed situation.

There is no way out of this shortage for 30 to 60 days. It is here. It is real. No single person is responsible for it and no single person can relieve it. The only real answer is the harvesting of the crops now growing and then a free price to regulate their use.

A New Way of Judging Dairy Calves . . .

Read the article on this page, study this chart carefully, then feel or palpitate the udders of your calves to see if you can tell the development of their mammary glands. The chart shows normal or average development of the glands at different ages. If your calves show a better than normal development of the mammary glands, particularly at four months of age, it may indicate that they will be better than average milk producers, and vice versa.



By E. R. Eastman

WHAT would it mean to you as a dairyman if you could classify the future milk production capacity of all of your four-months old heifer calves as good, medium, or poor, so that you would not have to raise the poor ones? That's just what the USDA dairy scientists and research workers think they can do.

In company with other farm editors of America, I recently visited the Department's experiment station at Beltsville, Maryland, to see demonstrated its method of determining the future production of a cow and to hear an explanation of how it works. Now, you may think that you can tell something about future production of a heifer by the outside appearance of her udder, but as a matter of fact, a good-looking udder from the outside may not mean a good calf, because it may be simply above-average development of fatty tissue. **The scientists have discovered that it is what is on the inside that counts.**

The mammary glands of the calf start to develop soon after the calf is born and they continue to grow in definite stages as the calf gets older. The important thing is that **some calves reach a definite stage of glandular development earlier than others, and some much later.** It is this difference in development which determines the future good or poor productive capacity of the animal.

It is possible to learn what the development of the glands should be in each quarter of the udder by feeling under the skin with the fingers. This requires practice and some skill. Most of the editors tried their hands at it on the three Jersey heifers. (See picture). It is easy enough to feel the glands, but the necessary skill comes from long practice and in knowing what the development should be at the particular age of the calf.

After examining about 200 calves every month from birth to 18 months, the investigators brought their results together and established a "standard" for measuring the development at various ages. All heifer calves in the Beltsville herd are now examined and graded as "ahead", "behind", or "average" for any given age. Then when the calves eventually come into milk production, records are compared with the grades that were assigned to them as calves. About 100 cows—52 Holsteins and 45 Jerseys—which were graded as calves have now completed production records. **Calves which had advanced mammary development at four months of age have produced on the average approximately 4,000 pounds more milk a year than those with retarded mammary development.**

Evidence so far indicates that the four-months age is the best time for examining the calves and making the classification. One of the editors asked if the dairyman himself could learn to make this classification. "It is possible," was the answer, "but probably a man working at it all of the time would be able to do a more accurate job."

If this method eventually proves to be practical, it doesn't take much imagination to see what it will mean to dairymen. It costs at least $125 to raise a heifer at present prices. If all of the poor ones could be disposed of at four months of age, it would mean a total saving to dairymen of well over a half billion dollars. Besides, what a lot more satisfaction there would be in the job of dairying if one did not have to waste time on a heifer that eventually proved to be worthless from a milk production standpoint.

The investigators at Beltsville are enthusiastic, but they are careful to point out that this work of determining the future production of dairy heifers by palpitating the udder **is still in the experimental stage**. It is not yet determined whether the method will work as well on all herds as it does on the experimental herd at Beltsville, because the Beltsville cows are from high and uniform milk producers. Beltsville scientists intend now to test the method on a large number of other herds.

In the meantime, study the pictures on this page, particularly the diagram showing the normal development of the mammary glands, and then try to locate these glands in your heifers to see if you can tell if your animals have at least a normal mammary development.

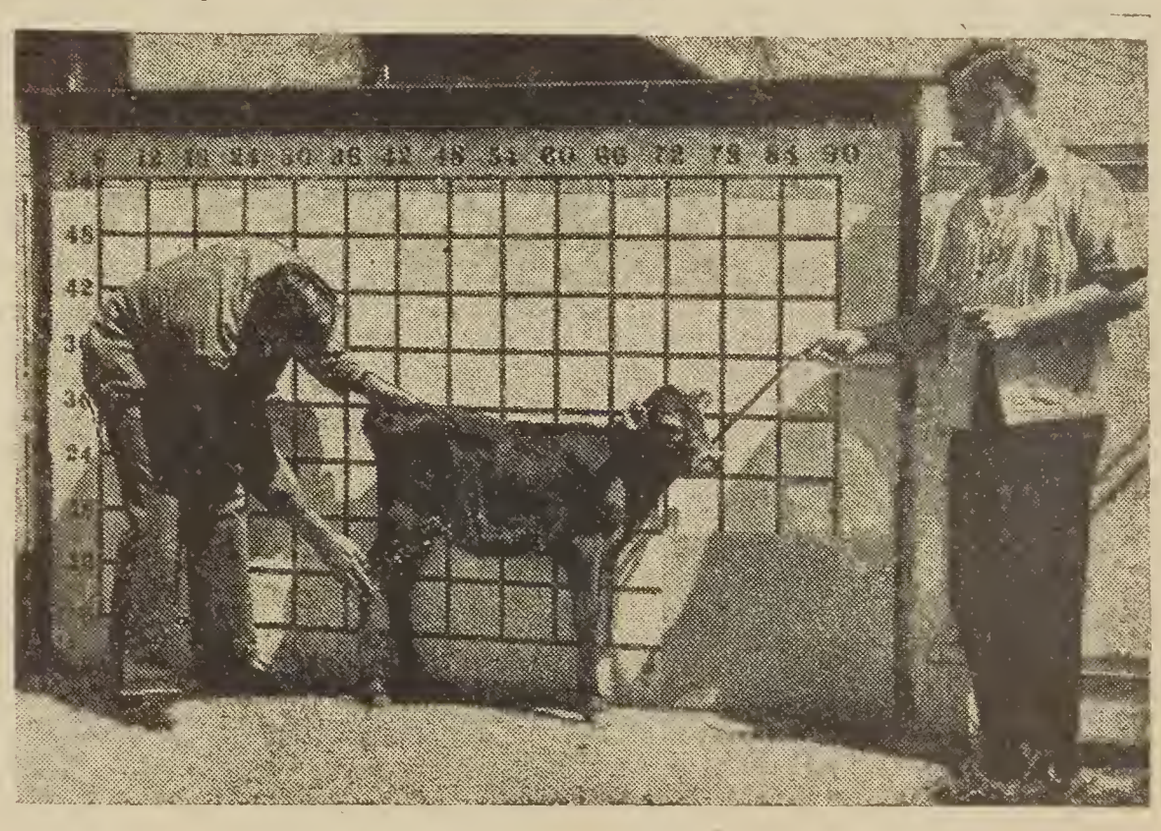


This picture shows some of the farm editors of America who went to the USDA experimental station at Beltsville to study the Department's experimental work. One of the editors, after listening to a lecture on the subject, is trying his hand at palpitating the udder of a dairy calf to determine her future milk production possibilities by her present mammary gland development. As usual in any group, the fellow trying to do the work is getting plenty of advice and kidding from the rest of us. See explanation of the new method on this page.

■ ■ ■

There are several ways of telling something about the future milk production capacity of a young calf. One way is the rapidity of growth and the general physical conformation of the animal. Every three months for the first year, the calves in the USDA experimental dairy herd at the Beltsville research station are led out to a checkerboard marked off into 6 inch squares and photographed. The measurements are rough but give a record of growth and allow comparisons in size between calves of different parents.

Another way to judge whether a calf will develop into a good cow may be the new method now being developed by USDA dairy scientists, by which a calf's future production capacity is judged by her mammary development at four months of age. See story on this page.



THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

WOULD CONTROL TRUCKING RACKET

THE HOBBS BILL, passed by Congress and now before President Truman for approval or veto, provides penalties up to 20 years imprisonment and fines up to $10,000 for interference by robbery or extortion or by threats of violence with the movement of goods in interstate commerce.

For many years both farmers and produce dealers handling vegetables and fruits in New York City, Philadelphia and other large cities have had to contend with labor union racketeers. Farmers trucking produce into these cities have often been met at the city lines and forced either to join the union or to reload their produce on to trucks driven by union men. All sorts of extortion and racketeering practices have grown up around this problem, resulting in heavy loss to farmers and higher prices to consumers.

No other person or organization would be permitted under the law to carry on such rackets, yet the labor unions have fought the passage of the Hobbs Bill, thereby demanding that Congress continue to permit unions to interfere by threats, robbery and extortion.

Most of the provisions of the Hobbs Bill were included in the Case Bill recently passed by Congress, and vetoed by President Truman. At the time of the railroad strike the President appeared before Congress, demanding drastic legislation to control evil practices of the labor unions. Instead, Congress passed the Case Bill, which was far less drastic and far more constructive than what the President had demanded. Then, completely reversing himself, apparently after union leaders had got to him, the President vetoed the Case Bill. Now it remains to be seen what he will do with the Hobbs Bill.

OPA IS TO BLAME

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES passed a drastic bill continuing the OPA but hamstringing it so that it would have little influence left. The Senate did likewise. Then a joint committee from both Houses worked out a compromise extending the OPA for one year but limiting its powers.

After our presses had started, the President vetoed the compromise bill. What Congress will do now is anyone's guess but you will probably know before you read this.

It will be too bad if OPA is not allowed to die a natural death. If it does, undoubtedly there will be some temporary rises in prices and some difficult adjustments. The longer these adjustments are delayed, however, the harder it will be to make them; and don't forget that any rise in prices will be the result of OPA mistakes in the first place, because the OPA interfered with production.

WHY THERE IS SCARCITY

A GOOD example of how government regulations in general and those of the OPA in particular have interfered with the production of food is the baling wire situation.

The OPA ceilings on hay baling wire were so low that manufacturers of baling wire could not afford to produce it without heavy loss. They were also handicapped by strikes wihch made it difficult to get steel. When the OPA finally got around to raising ceilings, it was too late to get any large supply of baling wire before the end of the haying season. The result is that there are dozens of field balers which will be of no use whatever this year. Farmers who own them and those who have come to be dependent on these balers for custom baling are just out of luck. In many cases it is too late to make other adjustments.

The net result is likely to be the loss of thousands of tons of good hay at a time when it is so necessary for the production of milk. It would seem that those who are constantly running to Washington to get government to solve their problems, including many farmers, should begin to realize that there is no man or set of men in Washington or anywhere else smart enough to manage all of the agriculture and business of America.

FEED SHORTAGE GROWS WORSE

I HAVE just returned from the monthly meeting of the Farm Credit Board at Springfield, where one of the chief topics of discussion was the poultry and dairy feed situation. The opinion of all of the directors was unanimous that the feed shortage is desperate, particularly with poultry. Both dealers and farmers are down to a day or two's supply, or none at all. Large flocks of good laying hens are being liquidated. Many pullets may have to follow.

On June 25, James A. McConnell, General Manager of the Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, wired Secretary of Agriculture Anderson:

"For every four bags of cow and chicken feed needed in the New York Milk Shed, only one bag is available. What must we do to get our share of government allotments?"

Referring to press quotations that the government is buying large quantities of rye and other grains for distribution to areas in desperate need of feed, Mr. McConnell declared that "the New York milk shed certainly qualifies."

One helpful factor in the distressing situation is that pastures are for the most part good this season, so dairymen can wiggle through in some sort of shape until fall. What the situation will be then depends upon the size of the wheat and corn crops, and on the government's policy of shipping grain over-seas at the expense of dairy and poultry farmers, and ultimately at the expense of the health and welfare of consumers of dairy and poultry products.

TEAMWORK

ONE of the best examples I have seen of the right kind of cooperation is the way the milk marketing organizations in the New York milk shed have been pulling together lately. Practically all of them, big and small, have been in frequent conference on the job of getting a better price for milk, and joint committees representing nearly all of the milk marketing cooperatives have attended milk hearings or been to Washington to present a united front on the absolute necessity for a better price for milk.

The net result of this good team work is that milk prices to producers for the remainder of the year will be better. They are not yet high enough, but much higher than they would have been if the organizations had not presented a united front.

Another example of good team work is the fact that many of the general farm organizations of the state were represented on the program as speakers at the recent annual meeting of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association. I have always maintained that no cooperative leader has any right to ask farmers to join his organization if the leader himself does not work with other organizations besides his own. No one organization can do for agriculture all that must be done. All, pulling together, can accomplish amazing results.

OUR BIGGEST BUSINESS

THE GROCERY Manufacturers of America report that a nation-wide survey shows that one out of four persons employed in the United States derives his income directly or indirectly from America's food industry. Included are those engaged in farming, food processing and manufacturing, food transportation, farm service work, wholesale and retail handling.

That fact shows how important is the whole business of food production and marketing. In pioneer days every farm was almost entirely self-sufficient. The food and the fibre were grown on the farm and manufactured in that greatest of all laboratories, the farm kitchen. How complicated the production, manufacturing and selling of food have become since those early days! How dependent every part of the food industry is on every other part!

FARM BUILDINGS ARE IRREPLACEABLE

THE OTHER day when I was away on a business trip the big chimney that runs from the cellar to the top of our house took it upon itself to burn out. There was considerable excitement, and the fire was not put out until we got some very efficient help from the Dryden Fire Department. So at present I am very conscious of the danger of farm fires. Next to death itself, they are the worst tragedy that can occur on a farm. That is particularly true now when buildings are almost irreplaceable.

This is the season when farm fires are most likely to occur. More attention to fire hazards right now may save heavy loss and great grief. One of the fire hazards is a poorly grounded lightning rod. Lightning rods prevent fires! They also cause them if they are not well grounded! If you have lightning rods, check them today while you think about it.

While you are checking, look also at all of the electric light and power connections. Short circuits cause many fires. So do dirty chimneys.

Never permit anyone to smoke in a farm building.

Watch out for piles of refuse in or around buildings and particularly for piles of greasy rags.

Too green or wet hay has burned many a building

Engine or motor exhaust pipes should be screened against sparks.

Don't start bonfires too close to buildings or on windy days.

WHERE HAVE THE WHIPPOORWILLS GONE?

"Your editorial 'Five Minutes To' in your first June edition was very appealing because of its homesick quality and also because of its clear statement of the spiritual problems confronting this country.

"I was particularly interested in your reference to the whippoorwill. This reference carried me back to my own childhood when the whippoorwills came to visit every little upstate farm. What has become of them? They no longer come to perch on the well curb to sing in the moonlight. Have we too many cats, or has the automobile driven them away? There are so few of them nowadays that unless a movement is started to preserve them, I am afraid they will become entirely extinct, like the carrier pigeon.

"My people came from Chilson, New York, in Essex County, but I was reared in Sullivan County. Nothing will arouse the memory of an early farm boyhood, a time that will never come again, like the lonely call of the whippoorwill."—*Francis Chilson, N. Y.*

WHO CAN answer Mr. Chilson's question? I can remember the lonesome call of the whippoorwill just at dusk on a southern tier New York farm when I was a boy, but apparently they are all gone from the Northeast. Why?

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A YOUNG preacher who was substituting in a strange pulpit chose for his text, "Without Money and without Price." He was very much surprised and annoyed to find that the congregation broke out into laughter every time he quoted from his text, which was frequently.

After the services the young minister asked one of the deacons why the congregation had been so discourteous. The deacon himself broke into a loud laugh, and then said:

"I'll tell you. Our minister, the one whose place you were filling, is named Price, and he absconded yesterday with a large sum of money."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 143, No. 13.SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. Colby Bartlett, Associate Circulation Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

HEADLINERS: Leading the parade of changing events vital to farmers are milk prices, which are getting better, and the feed situation, which is getting worse.

MILK: New York Milkshed Committee, appointed at Syracuse on May 20, **estimates that new amendments will bring uniform price in New York City market of $4.40 for July through September, $4.90 for October through December.** Estimate came after study of proposed amendments.

On advice that a producer referendum would delay putting amendments into effect before August 1, the Committee recommended that the referendum be omitted and that amendments be made effective July 1 by executive order. (The law says that the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine if two-thirds of the producers favor the order, but does not specify a referendum.)

On June 19, directors of the Producers' Bargaining Agency met in Syracuse and voted to accept the amendments as suggested by the Department of Agriculture and recommended putting them into operation July 1 without a referendum. **However, the directors passed unanimously a resolution protesting the price increases as inadequate, directing the executive committee to use all available means to secure higher prices through orderly procedure, and to invite all other dairy groups to join in this program.**

On June 24, at a meeting in Utica, the New York Milkshed Dairy Committee reported the progress it had made to the group which had appointed the committee. After some discussion, the program already adopted by the Bargaining Agency was approved in principle. In addition, the Committee was instructed to prepare a plan for improving returns to dairymen and submit it to a similar meeting in 30 days. It was decided also that the formation of Dairy Action Committees will be encouraged in all counties in which they have not yet been organized.

WHAT TO DO: Support your milk cooperative. The milk order has become increasingly complex. It is difficult for the man who milks cows to follow changes and their effects; that is the one big job for cooperatives to handle.

FEED: "Paralyzed" is the only way to describe the feed situation. **No dealer without a contract can buy a ton of feed except on the black market.** Many who have contracts are getting cancellations instead of feed.

From now until the middle of August, the available feed supply in the Northeast **will be about 25% of the supply in the same period last year.** Prediction has been made that 75% of the Northeast's old hens will be liquidated by the middle of August.

A bumper 1946 grain crop is indicated, **but after harvest it will take time to manufacture and transport feed and to build up inventories.** Figures indicate another short situation next spring.

WHAT TO DO: Keep cows full of good roughage when you can't get good grain. Eggs will bring a good price next fall. **Hang onto growing pullets by hook or crook.**

CROP PROSPECTS: WHEAT is expected to produce another billion bushel crop, but it still won't be enough.

CORN PROSPECTS are uncertain at this date,

TRUCK CROP TONNAGE is expected to be 12% larger than the record of 1945 and 40% above the ten-year average.

HOG PRODUCTION trend is downward. Five per cent fewer sows farrowed this spring than was indicated last fall. Intentions indicate 16% fewer sows to farrow next fall. There are 10% fewer hogs on farms than a year ago.

CHICK HATCHINGS and advance orders for chicks are falling below last year. In May, layers on farms were 2% below last year.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

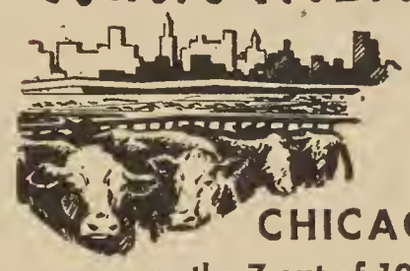
MIRANDY'S got a cousin Joe, down in New York with lots of dough, he sells some stuff that folks don't need but buy in hopes they might succeed in breaking through the upper crust, where people think that you're a bust if you can't learn to drop your "r's" and have at least a dozen cars. Now Joe has never bothered us, but I don't like the snooty cuss; it ain't because he's always bin ashamed of all his country kin, but ev'ry time I sneak away to rest upon a working day, Mirandy says that she don't know why I ain't like her cousin Joe.



It surely is a cryin' shame that many people like to blame a man who thinks the dollar sign is not the only thing that's fine. There's lots of folks without a dime who always have a durn good time just practicin' on how to live, they find it's lots of fun to give instead of grabbin' all they see and try to be society. I can't see how a lot of dough is fun when you have got to go to doctors nearly ev'ry day with frazzled nerves, and never play. I'd rather stay here on the farm where life brings health instead of harm; if work and money mean success, I'll have to be a flop, I guess.



Where MEAT meets MARKET



CHICAGO

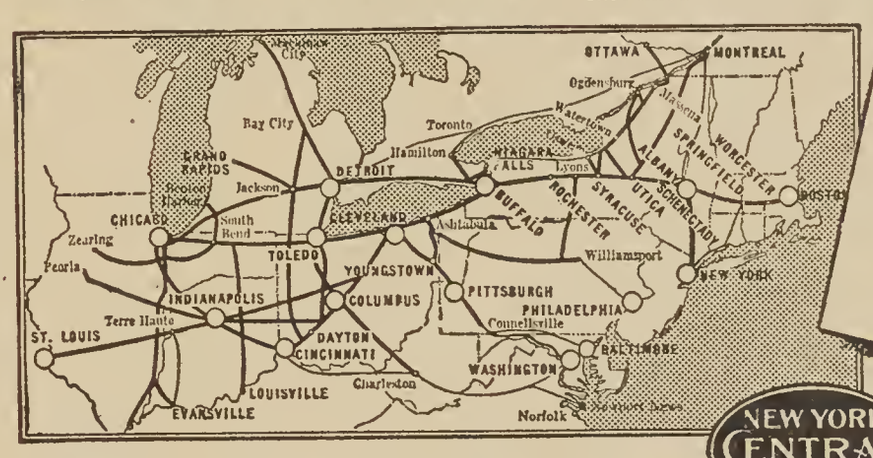
. . . among the 7 out of 10 top U. S. food markets served by New York Central.

Enough hogs, sheep, calves and beef cattle took the train to Chicago last year to fill a train some 700 miles long. Yet Chicago is only one of the great food markets located right in the rich agricultural area served by New York Central.

Seven of America's ten biggest cities are here. In fact, large cities are so plentiful that hardly a farmer need ship more than 100 miles to reach a major market. As a result *hauls are shorter . . . shipping costs are lower . . .* and *income per acre* tops the national average by 75%!

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NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM

New York Central

THE WATER LEVEL ROUTE

Looking Ahead



Dairymen everywhere want the *best value* for their money when they buy a new silo. So many have already ordered Craine Silos that there just won't be enough to go around.

We are doing our utmost to produce all we can, under additional handicaps of shortages of good materials.

Under the circumstances, we urge every dairyman who wants to make a *sound* silo investment, to get in touch with us and find out what we can do for him.

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CRAINE, INC.

716 Pine St., Norwich, N. Y.

Farm Security CRAINE better built SILOS



The three Van Wagenen men of Hillside Farm: The author, Jared, Jr., in the middle, at the left is Jared, 3rd, while Jared 4th is handling the tractor.

Putting Up Hay at Hillside Farm

By Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

A GENERATION ago there was no figure in New York State agriculture more widely known than "Herb" Cook (Herbert E. Cook of Denmark, Lewis County). He was a very extensive dairyman and cheesefactory operator, and on the side he covered the state as a speaker in the old Farmers' Institute movement, to say nothing of many outside engagements in other states and in Canada. No big dairy program in this state was considered really complete unless it carried the name of H. E. Cook. He also found time to contribute regularly to *Hoard's Dairyman* and to write his unique "Plow Handle Talks" which appeared in the *American Agriculturist.*

A little later he was lifted from these lesser jobs to become Director of the State School of Agriculture at Canton, a position that he honored for ten years. All in all, he may be called the North Country's most distinguished farmer. I can still hear his whimsical, drawling statement to the effect that in feeding a cow for milk, the very first consideration was simply all the good hay she could eat. After this you might consider the question of protein concentrates and balanced rations. After all the years, few animal nutritionists would question the soundness of the Dean's conclusion.

Haying Methods Have Changed

I think that on our farm we have within my memory, tested out about all the ways that have been suggested for handling the hay crop, with the exception of the buck-rake. We have not been able even to consider this method. Our barns are unfortunately located at one corner of the farm, making a long average haul for hay. Most of it comes down a well-traveled county road, and if we tried the rake, I fear we would be too much tangled up with the Highway Department.

Years ago we followed the orthodox procedure of curing hay in the cock or, more accurately I think, cocking up all hay before drawing in. Of course this hard way could not long survive the coming of the hay-loader. Longer ago than I can remember, we owned what passed for a "horse-fork", but this early pattern was a crude and unworkable implement and it was not until we got a "harpoon" fork about 1890 that we quit pitching off hay by hand.

More than thirty years ago, we got our first "grapple" fork—one by the way, which we still like better than some of the later models. Of course, anyone who has ever used a grapple-fork, especially in short or slippery hay, will never, never be willing to go back to the harpoon.

For a number of years we have used an electric hoist, controlled from the load, and have found it a great advantage over using a team or truck for hoisting power. We have tried out the plan of chopping and blowing hay into the mow, and while we have a large-sized chopper and a tractor listed as developing thirty horse-power on the belt, we were never able to put in hay anywhere nearly as rapidly as by unloading it into the mow with a hoist and grapple-fork. When you have a lot of dry hay, getting it under a roof with the least possible delay is the prime consideration.

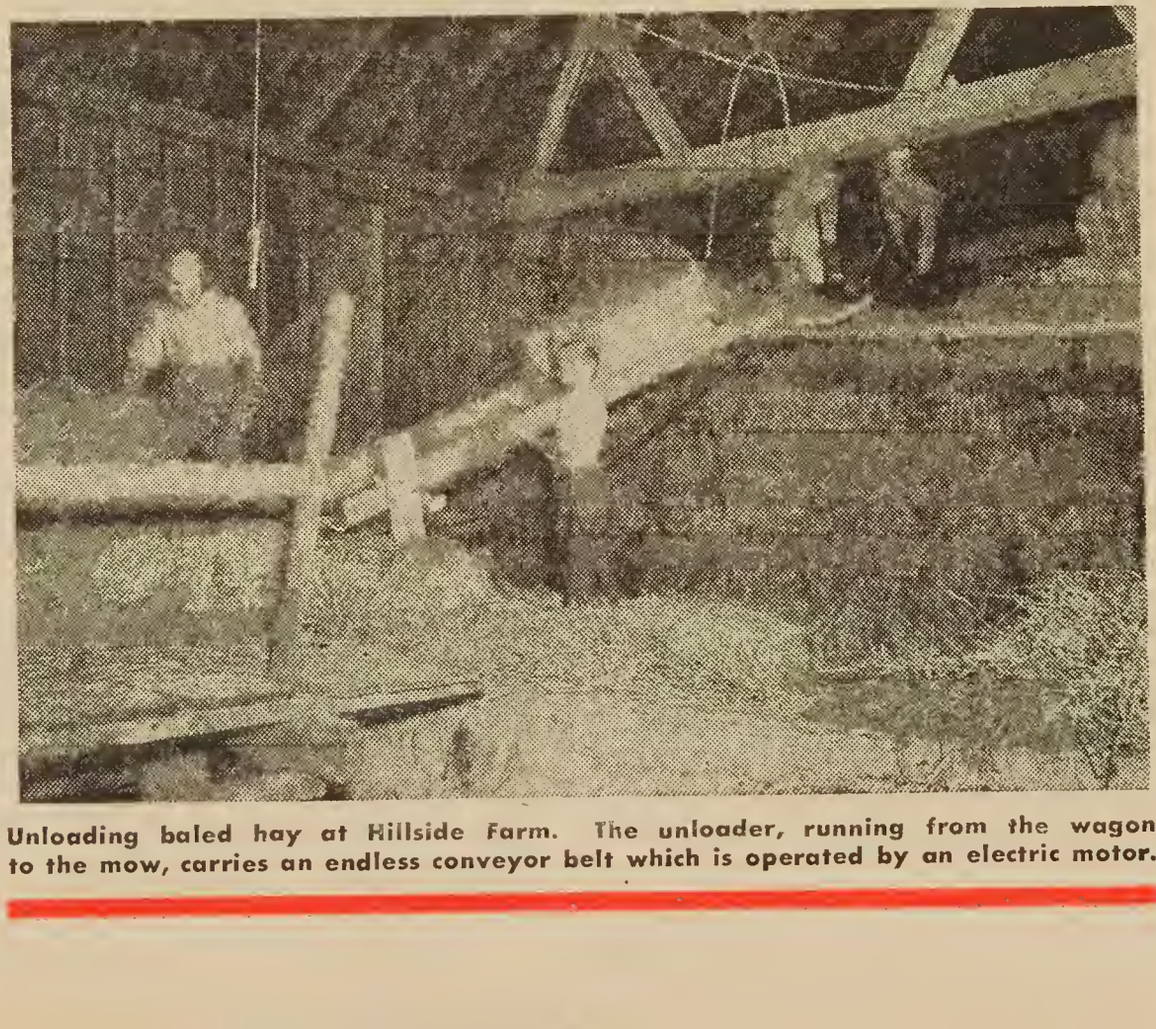
We Use a Baler

Of course, we have tried grass-silage, experimenting with both phosphoric acid and molasses. Our testimony is that cows will eat this silage and thrive on it and make milk. Our complaint is that, in our experience, grass silage is much less palatable than a good type of corn silage, and we hate to ask cows to eat something they do not really enjoy. In addition, there is the fact that we have never been able to devise any plan of getting grass from the wagon or truck to the feeding table of the cutter without a lot of blisters and sweat and back-breaking work such as this generation does not like. Things like this make the hired man look for an easier job. In a word, our estimate of grass silage is the Scotch verdict *"Not Proven."* This is not to be taken as a sweeping condemnation of the whole idea. It just fails to appeal to us and, after some years of experience, I doubt if we ever make any more.

After two years of trying out, we are fully "sold" on the pickup baler. Last season every single pound of hay and straw (perhaps 300 tons) went through this machine. The straw was picked up after the side-delivery rake rolled three of the windrows left by the combine into one big string of straw. This makes a small job of cleaning up the straw from a field of grain.

As yet we have not tried the plan of towing a trailer behind the baler and so loading the bales without ever allowing them to touch the ground. This plan sounds like absolutely the last word in labor-saving. Even so, we find that one man to load and two to pick up the bales and a boy or girl to drive the tractor can handle hay with astonishing rapidity. Our barn is the "over-shot" type, so that we drive in on the third floor about nine feet above the bottom of the mows. This allows a good many bales to be unloaded in a general downhill direction. When the mow gets level with the wagon-bed or a little higher, we slide the bales in a wooden gutter, which is much easier than carrying them or tumbling the bales over each other.

Later still, we use a sixteen foot elevator with a traveling sprocket-chain with lugs, operated by a small electric motor—the whole rig being light enough to be moved around easily. This elevator will pop the bales up eight or ten feet and it might of course be made longer, but with increased size it becomes less easily manageable. In the end, when the mow gets towards full, storing bales is just a matter of main strength and hard work, but none-the-less it is still the easiest way we have ever found to get hay into the far end of a big mow. It may well be that with the years we shall work out some further shortcut. But what a far cry it is from the days of my boyhood and our old barn, when a great deal of hay was pitched off by hand through door-holes cut in the side of the barn. I am glad I have survived to share in this new and easier age.



Unloading baled hay at Hillside Farm. The unloader, running from the wagon to the mow, carries an endless conveyor belt which is operated by an electric motor.

THE PRICE OF FREEDOM

By Orrissa M. Rines

Out on an alien island,
Bright in a brazen sun,
Flutter the flags of Freedom;
Victory is fought and won.

Though peace is again triumphant,
How long can our dead sons sleep?
Life was their price for Freedom:
Ours the watch to keep.

2,4-D For Weeds

TWO NEW developments have captured the imagination of farmers, namely, DDT for killing insects and 2,4-D for killing weeds. From time to time we have been giving our readers the latest information on DDT. Now we are giving you some facts and warnings about 2,4-D that will save you trouble and money.

This weed killer has been widely recommended for lawns and pastures. There is no question about its killing a large number of wide-leafed weeds, and no question about its doing relatively little damage to grasses, though its action is slow and it takes two or three weeks for full results. However, one point has not been emphasized, namely, that clover is a wide-leafed plant and 2,4-D will kill clover. If you don't care about clover in your lawn, by all means use 2,4-D.

Keep Your Clover

Certainly few farmers would be willing, in order to kill some weeds in their pasture, to kill all the clover also. It might be well worth while to kill a little clover in order to get rid of a few bad weed spots.

It has been suggested that 2,4-D would be excellent to use on winter wheat for the purpose of killing winter cress (yellow rocket). The idea sounds good until you remember that most wheat is also seeded to clover, and that the 2,4-D will certainly kill most of the clover. While the statement is made that 2,4-D does not harm grass, this is not strictly true when grass is newly seeded, and it is almost certain, also, that there would be some injury to the new grass seeding in wheat.

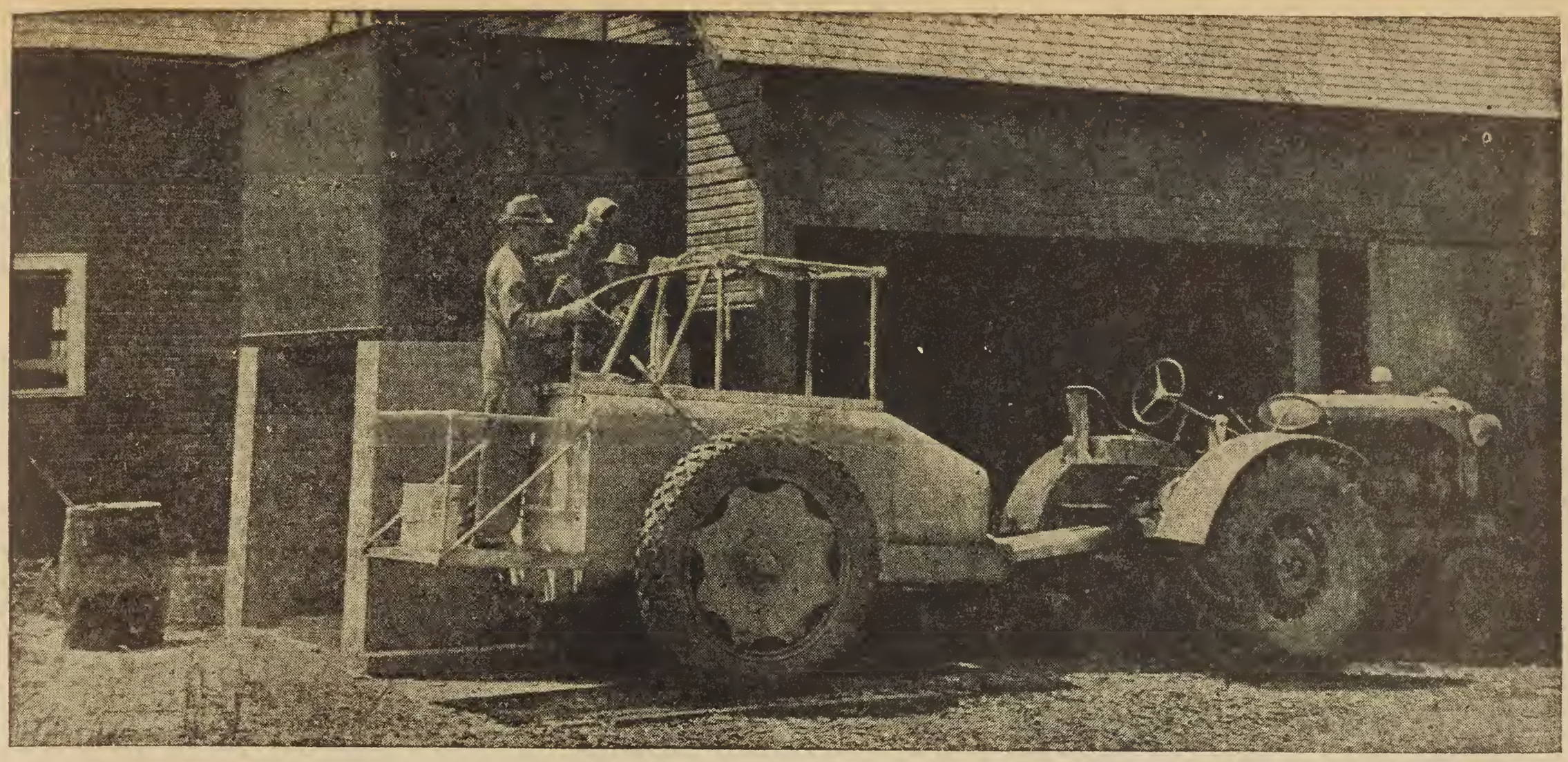
Use a Separate Sprayer

Another question on which there has been at least some disagreement is the ease of cleaning 2,4-D out of a sprayer. One recommendation, not to be trusted is to rinse the sprayer three times. Cornell Extension Bulletin 698 says: "There is at present no practical way to wash 2,4-D out of a sprayer. A special sprayer clearly labeled 2,4-D should be used for weeds only; never used inadvertently on flowers and vegetables."

A leaflet put out last summer by the U.S.D.A. Bureau of Plant Industry says: "After being used for 2,4-D weed killer, a sprayer should not be used for spraying garden crops or ornamental plants. 2,4-D cannot easily be cleaned out of a sprayer, and even a small quantity left in the machine will endanger some kinds of useful plants."

Another danger which must be considered is the possibility that the spray,

(*Continued on Page* 17)



The John Bean spray rig used at Loomis Farms...a 500-gallon tank with a high pressure pump.

A LADY AND HER LAND

Orchardist—

Dairywoman—

Farmer—



Flanked by her grandsons, "the boss" discusses orchard problems with Superintendent Hanna.



The spray schedule is adhered to religiously because inevitably it means the difference between a good ample crop and a poor one.



Tractor operation helps speed task of storing hay.

115 acres of orchard . . . 300 acres of farm . . . 285 acres of pasture and woodland—yet our story is of a *small farm*, a *lone woman* and *courage!*

A small farm, originally bought as a country home, provided Mrs. E. N. Loomis of Vergennes, Vt. with her start. Old timers laughed and gave her no more than three years!

Today, her apple trees are heavy with fruit at picking time; her dairy herd numbers seventy head top-producing Holsteins and Jerseys; hay, corn and grain are farmed and acres of woodland and pasture are checked and cared for. All this has earned Mrs. Loomis success, and admiration as the woman who defied inexperience and substituted courage, keen judgment and hard work.



This same sound judgment insists on the use of *Essolube Gear Oils, Esso Greases, Atlas Batteries* and *Atlas Tires* for the farm machines, and *Stanco Livestock Spray* for the Loomis prize herd.

Here again Esso Farm Products are a part of successful farming . . . constantly improved in the country's largest Petrolcum Laboratories to help *you!*

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Esso care saves wear

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY



Aphis, leaf roller, scab, apple maggot and codling moths are just a few of the biggest reasons for frequent spraying on New York orchards. In the picture, William Thomas, left, of North Rose, Wayne County, discusses equipment problems with one of his men while another sprays one of the younger cherry trees in the Thomas Brothers 150 acres of orchards. The cherries are sprayed about four times during the season, and the apples every ten days or two weeks.

Apples for Chicago Pies

IF YOU should buy a piece of apple pie in Chicago, the apples in it would very likely be from the Thomas Brothers 262-acre fruit farm just north of North Rose in Wayne County, N. Y.

The brothers, William and Fred, have both worked in their 150 acres of fruit since their Dad bought the place 40 years ago. They graded and packed their crop in their own packing house until two years ago, but found the Chicago pie baker a good outlet when,

INTERVIEWS *by*
A. JAMES HALL

due to lack of help, they were unable to continue packing. William says the help situation doesn't look much better for this year, so again the crop will go to make that most popular of all desserts.

I was on the Thomas farm in early June, so William couldn't be too sure of his estimate of the 1946 crop, but he thinks they'll do well to get half the average yield which he says is between 35 and 40 thousand bushels of apples from about 124 acres. He believes that frost caused much of the damage despite the fact that his farm borders on temperate Sodus Bay. He told me the condition is general in the North Rose section.

The Thomas brothers went into partnership on the farm when their Dad died in 1926 and are now assisted in the work by Fred's son, Merritt. All three are very optimistic about the fruit business. William summed it up by saying, "First a man must WANT to be a farmer. Then, if he likes fruit and is willing to work as hard as in any other agricultural line, I know he'll do well."

Fruit growers must lay their plans many years in advance because, according to William, apple trees such as MacIntosh and Greenings bring the farmer the most profit between the ages of 15 and 25 years. Spies are most profitable after they are 20 years old. The Thomas apple orchards include such varieties as Greenings, Ben Davis, Baldwin, Cortland, Spies and Kings for the late crops and MacIntosh and 20 Ounce Pippins for the early varieties.

They also have 25 acres of Montmorency sour cherries and one acre of sweet cherries. Their orchards vary in age from 8 to 80 years old, with a large part of the apple acreage about 40 years of age. Apples which they set out are bought grafted at two years old and placed 40 feet apart. Most of their cherries are 20 feet apart, but William claims they would do better in the clay-loam soil if they were at

(*Continued on Page* 16)



A pleasing sight and fine pictorial evidence of intensive type of agriculture in Massachusetts vegetable industry is this view of De Vincent Brothers' Farm in Waltham. The hot-caps cover early summer squash. Interplantings are radishes which "come and go before the squash know anything about it." The De Vincent Farm located on the old Lyman Estate includes more than 60 acres of market garden crops nearly all under irrigation.

He Lets the Water Run

FRED E. GASTLER of Durham in Middlesex County, Conn., has carried out with greater success than other poultrymen I've talked to, a couple of range ideas that may well save money for other poultrymen.

For instance, he doesn't carry any water to the 35 summer shelters and 10 brooder houses on his pullet range. Instead he pumps water to the highest point from a creek 500 feet away and 22 feet lower. From the reservoir-tank he plows a single furrow to each unit, lays ¾-inch pipe and lets gravity take water to the float-controlled fountains. He claims that the 5 or 6 thousand feet of pipe is worth all the work it takes to install it each spring. A small gasoline motor housed near the foot of the slope does the pumping.

The second innovation on the Gastler place is the successful use of electric fences to keep foxes away. A different 10 acres of the range is fenced in rotation each year and is bordered with one strand of "hot" wire a foot outside the woven wire chicken fence and 8 inches above the ground. Gastler says that when Reddy starts to dig, he sooner or later touches the charged wire and high-tails it from the area. It's a money-saving bit of wire with 8,000 pullets on the loose. According to Ray Wing, Windham County Agent, some are not successful with this fox rig because they neglect to keep the grass mowed from the low wire. The damp grass grounds the charge, leaving little to bother the fox.

Fred is the third generation of his family on the 50 acre place which was a dairy farm until 1920, when Fred decided to breed Barred Plymouth Rocks. He can now run 6,000 hens in one poultry house and has incubator capacity for 53,000, although he plans to hatch only the 35,000 capacity of one new incubator, keeping the other in reserve for an emergency.

Most of the stock is sold in Connecticut. In fact, Gastler hasn't been able to keep up with the demand in his own state recently. He believes the unusual demand has been created by pullorum getting into some other hatcheries. His stock has been pullorum-free for 18 years. Fred is a past president of the Connecticut Poultry Ass'n., and a director of the Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council.



Fred E. Gastler, Durham, Conn., points out to Dudley Burr, formerly with the Eighth Air Force, where he wants the new gasoline water pump installed on his poultry range.

His Own Hired Man

LABOR scarcity has changed the whole plan of things on the 115 acre farm of William L. Shreve at Bordentown in Burlington County, New Jersey.

When his dad died, Bill's mother wanted him to give up the farm, and he went as far as studying for a business career before he finally decided that despite the hard work he'd rather be his own boss. There probably have been times, when he couldn't get help for love or money, that he's wished for a worry-free 8-hour a day job; but now that he's switched over to almost 100% grassland farming, he's able to handle the farm with only part-time help.

He has had to make other changes in his farming program, too. For instance, he couldn't get any help harvesting loose hay, so he purchased a baler and found that men from nearby factories were willing to come and help get it in after work for $1 an hour. That seems like an impossible price to pay for farm labor, but he had to have roughage for his herd of 53 grade Guernseys.

Corn acreage was cut from 50 to 15 and grass acreage boosted to save more time, and he's glad he did this for he has found grass silage much cheaper and production just as high. He doubts that he'll ever go back to corn silage.

He used molasses for a preservative last year and found that first cutting of a mixed field of alfalfa, alsike and timothy, wilted for half a day, was better relished by the cattle than a subsequent cutting that was put in

(*Continued on Page* 21)



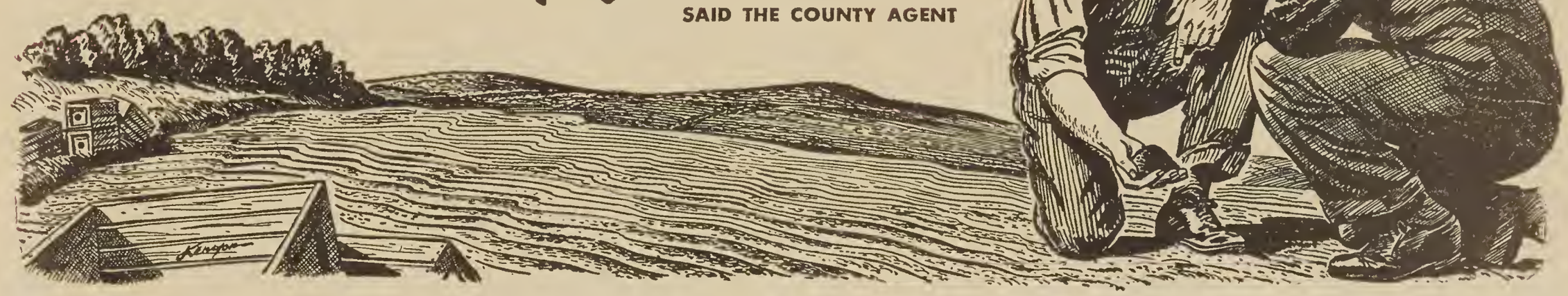
William L. Shreve, Burlington County, N. J., dairyman, prefers Wong barley to the bearded variety because the heads stand up better in heavy rains. This picture was taken in early May and demonstrates how well the New York-developed grain thrives on Jersey land.

"The soil's good but it's blowing away,"

SAID BILL HENRY

"Maybe trees will peg it down,"

SAID THE COUNTY AGENT



● When Bill Henry first started growing tomatoes on his 30-aere south field, it was as good tomato land as you'd want to see.

The light, sandy loam had lots of humus, and it warmed up early. But with a clean-row erop year after year, the soil beeame finer in texture every season and kept losing its organie matter.

About six years ago, Bill started having trouble with wind erosion. He'd transplant his seedlings, and the spring winds would pretty near blow them out of the ground. The soil drifted so that he had to set a lot of new seedlings. And those that survived were held back by wind burn and the beating they got.

That fall, after getting his poorest crop, Bill Henry talked with the County Agricultural Agent.

"For very little money," the County Agent said, "you can plant a shelter belt of black loeust trees."

He told Bill that locust seedlings cost very little and that he'd seen them give wind protection in three years.

"In the meantime," the County Agent said, "I'd advise a winter cover crop of rye and veteh. Plow it under in the spring, and it'll put back some of the humus."

Bill Henry got enough locust seedlings to go across the south and west sides of his field for less than $5. To plant them, he plowed a furrow, dropped the seedlings 3 feet apart. Then, he refilled the furrow with the plow and pressed the dirt around the roots with his feet.

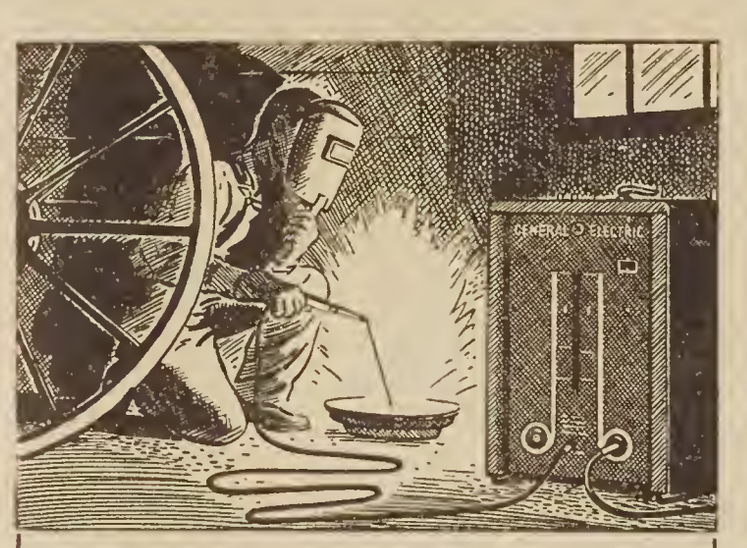
The third season after he put them in, Bill's locusts were high enough to stop his soil from drifting. Beeause his cover crops have put baek needed humus into the ground and his soil has stayed put, Bill's tomato yield has increased eaeh year. Last year he got twice as big a crop as he did six years ago.

Now, Bill's getting ready to cut every other locust and sell some fenee posts.

"That windbreak's paying you an extra dividend," the County Agent said when Bill told him about the fence posts.

"And advice from the County Agent," Bill said, "most generally pays an extra dividend to farmers."

All over the country, farmers are getting help from their County Agents that makes farming *better and easier*. Another thing that good farmers are doing to farm better and easier is to make full use of eleetrieity.



NEWLY DESIGNED G-E ARC WELDER FOR THE FARM

With a G-E arc welder, you can repair most metal parts of farm machinery, even make your own farm equipment, *right on the farm.*

If a part on a hay loader breaks, for instance, just as you're rushing to get your hay into the barn ahead of a storm, you can repair it in a few minutes with this modern welder. And you're back in the field. You won't have to waste precious time taking parts to town, waiting your turn for repairs. And you save money, too.

The new G-E arc welder is designed specially for farm use and to meet the requirements of the rural power supplier in your locality. It is easy to use. With a few hours' practice, you'll be able to handle most of your repair jobs.

This farm welder is small, compact and easy to move any place where there is adequate power connection. It comes complete, ready to use, with full accessories, including handshield, gloves, electrodes, cable, and detailed instructions. There are two sizes, 130- and 180- ampere.

Let your local General Electric dealer help you select the size best suited to your needs and advise you about adequate wiring for its use. *General Electric Company, Farm Industry Division, Schenectady 5, N. Y.*

The Modern Farm is an Electric Farm!



Electricity on the farm can make life more pleasant and work easier.

If you don't have electricity, get in touch with the electric service supplier in your area.

If you already have electricity, get your full value out of it by making it do more jobs for you.

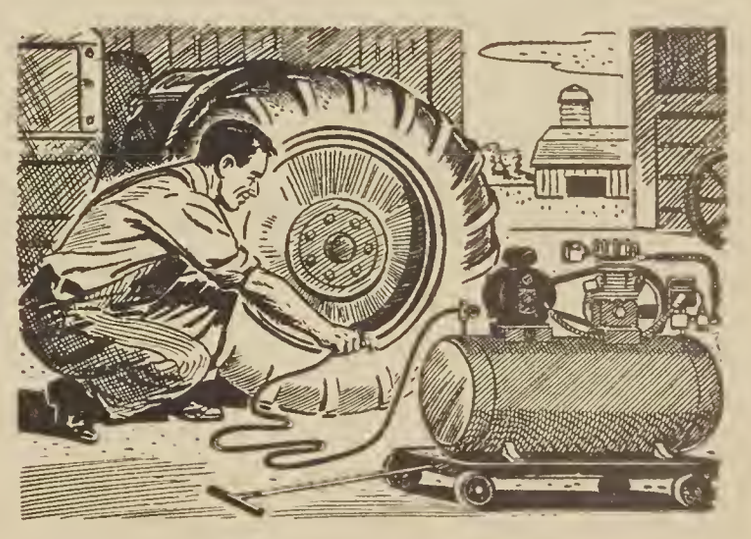
To help build up modern farms electrically continues to be the full-time job of a staff of farm specialists in the G-E Farm Industry Division.



Putting a corn crop into the crib is hardly any job at all with a portable elevator powered by an electric motor. And it costs less than a penny per 100 bushels.

One like this will do a lot of elevating for you, as it can be moved from job to job. It handles baled hay, small grain, and bagged or boxed material, as well as ear corn.

For smooth, even, long-lasting operation, specify a G-E electric motor and control when you buy an elevator. These dependable motors are always ready to go at the flick of a switch.



Compress air, automatically and inexpensively, with a small electric motor and you're all set to do a variety of jobs the easy way.

Use the compressor to inflate tires, lubricate farm equipment, spray insecticides or paint. It saves time and work, makes materials go further, do a better job.

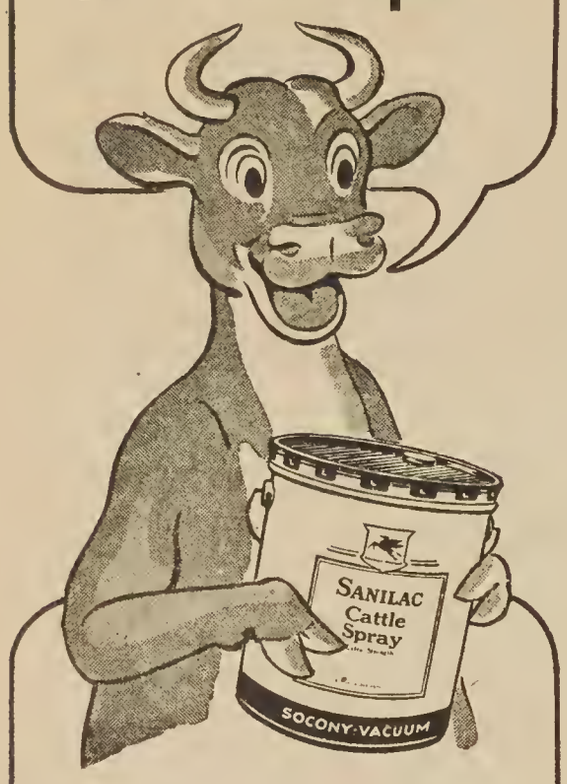
Buy a compressor driven by a G-E electric motor, with G-E control, and you can have truly automatic operation. It will start and stop, keep the pressure just right hour after hour, without attention.

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D.D.T. Concentrate

Easy to use! Just add water and follow directions on the package for the different dilutions you need. Use as a cattle spray or livestock dip to control horn flies and lice. Use as a surface spray to kill flies, mosquitoes, bedbugs, wasps, fleas, gnats, roaches, ants, ticks, lice and many other insects. Brush or spray it on for a long-lasting residual effect on barns, stables, chicken coops. As a larvacide on stagnant water 1½ gallons will protect an acre of water! Thoroughly tested by Socony-Vacuum's famous Research Laboratories.

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Sanilac 25% Liquid D.D.T. Concentrate

What the N. Y. State Legislature Did for Agriculture

By C. C. DuMond

Commissioner of Agriculture, State of New York

I AM taking this opportunity of summarizing for my friends throughout New York State just what has been accomplished this year in behalf of New York's vast agricultural enterprises, and of giving you my interpretation of the importance of the 1946 legislation as it affects our farming operations.

Available to the Legislature were the report of the Temporary Commission on Agriculture, the recommendations of the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, the reports of the Migrant Camp Committee of the New York State War Council, the Emergency Food Commission, and Governor Dewey's comprehensive agricultural message, all of which were accorded proper recognition by enactment of their important suggestions into Law.

Protecting Potato Growers

I know you must be pleased with the steps taken to control the golden nematode, which invaded one section of our Long Island potato fields. The Legislature provided $100,000 to combat this serious pest by a program of fumigation, quarantine, and taking the infested fields out of production. While this measure was being passed, another nematode, the root-rot variety, was found in seed potatoes from Canada. By diligent and thorough work our inspectors located and destroyed several lots of infested seed.

An additional $8,000 was made available for the continuing fight against the Dutch elm disease. Meanwhile, our activities aimed at destruction of the Japanese beetle and the alfalfa snout beetle and other pests and diseases go on without a break. Recognizing the potential destructiveness of these pests and taking all possible means to counteract them are important to the health and welfare of those who produce and those who consume our crops.

Poultry Diseases

The Legislature also added $7,000 to the fund for pullorum disease control in poultry, and I personally consider that great progress has been made in this work. New research work for the control of duck and turkey diseases received an appropriation of $50,000.

An appropriation of $275,000 will pay for some of the most vital agricultural work undertaken this year. Through the cooperation of Cornell University, $136,595 will be expended as follows: $30,195 to continue the highly commendable nutrition program, which proved itself under the stress of war and for which the need is still imperative; $31,800 for medical assistance and other humanitarian services to the farm and cannery workers in the large number of migrant labor camps so necessary to the harvesting and preserving of our crops; and $74,600 for the first major step to remove the scourge of mastitis from our dairy herds. I am sure you will agree with me that the campaign against mastitis deserves special comment.

Investigating Mastitis

At present mastitis is the most prevalent malady among the dairy cattle of New York State, but there is every reason to believe it can be controlled and our farmers saved losses which now run into untold thousands of dollars annually. The disease is menacing our milk supply, of which we boast with just pride. The money set aside this year will provide for laboratories in Northern and Western New York, in the Hudson Valley and on Long Island, duplicating the proven advantages of the facilities now existing only at Ithaca. Special study of the control of mastitis will be made at these laboratories both by medication and the adoption of preventive measures. Under the impetus of this forward-looking movement, I hope mastitis will go the way of bovine tuberculosis, now reduced to sixteen-hundredths of one per cent infection, and follow the downward path that brucellosis, or Bang's disease, is sliding under our new calf vaccination program. Approximately 310,000 calves have been vaccinated to date.

The remainder of the appropriation will be used for continuing the Farm Cadet Victory Corps which brings young men and young women from cities and villages to work on farms during the summer vacation; to assist in many other ways in relieving the manpower shortage faced by so many farmers; to help farmers obtain feed, machinery, and other essential supplies; and for other miscellaneous services. These added services I consider of the utmost importance, for they are acting effectively to provide help where help is needed.

More Funds for Inspection

Inspection of farm products is growing at a gratifying pace, and the Legislature saw fit to increase the fund for that purpose by $3,000. Grade and condition inspections are more and more the basis of mutual satisfaction in sales of farm produce in quantity.

Yes, the 1946 Legislature and the Governor did a remarkably good job for agriculture, and you and I are in a position to be aware of it. I am happy to say that transmitting this brief summary to you has been a pleasure.

N. Y. Tomato Growers Report Heavy Plant Loss

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

ADD TO the difficulties of trying to produce crops this year; the fact that thousands of tomato plants shipped in from southern states for cannery production proved to be an almost complete loss. Take the experience of Dwight Northrup of Hilton, Farm Bureau director and grower. He says:

"Five acres of tomato plants were a complete loss. We started to plant them immediately upon arrival, on a Saturday. Weather conditions were ideal. It was cloudy, with a little sprinkle. I don't like to work on Sunday, but we did so to finish the planting while weather conditions were so satisfactory.

"Monday every plant was down flat. The canner who supplied the plants shipped replacements from Maryland, but it is tough to lose the time and labor of planting."

Numerous other growers had similar reports. Some complained that the plants had long taproots, instead of short fibrous roots. One grower said he thought this was because plants might have been raised on irrigation. Others said they were becoming more and more skeptical about raising plants in the warmer states, yanking them up bodily, crowding them into hampers, shipping them north and expecting them to keep right on growing.

While losses of plants are large—one canner's representative estimated about 10 per cent—it is believed that most of them were replaced. Among growers who have had this experience there is definite interest in knowing more about how to avoid such losses in the future. Several of them think the answer is more locally-grown plants properly hardened-off.

* * *

Peach Men Organize

W. A. Phillips of Burt, Niagara County, continues as president of the Western New York Peach Marketing Association, with John G. Goodrich of Lockport as secretary. With the peach crop estimated about normal in size, the association has begun an intensive campaign among growers for marketing a better quality product. Last year condition of many peaches reaching market brought complaints about "worms," which some of the growers believe hurt the price of later sales.

Weather at harvest time frequently throws best laid plans into the discard, because four or five days of extremely hot weather may bring the crop on with a rush. This year the association plans to provide the trade and marketers with frequent bulletins indicating the exact condition and quantity of the crop. At an early date a meeting with the trade will be staged and plans reviewed.

* * *

Dairymen who had a lot of corn to plant had little "breathing spell" before they had to get busy cutting hay in Central and Western New York. Frequent rains over a period of several weeks started hay growing with a rush. On many fields oats look very good, while at this writing wheat is turning a golden color and heading nicely on short straw. The latter condition probably is due to the long dry spell in most sections of the state earlier in the season, when all grass and grain fields seemed to stand still for weeks.



Members af Juvenile Enterprise Grange at Oaks Carners, N. Y., plant a tree in memary af thase boys wha served in the Warld War from the little Ontaria County village. Juvenile Granges in many tawns in the Northeast are daing excellent work in praviding recreation and instructian ta farm bays and girls.

"LISTENING IN" at the League Annual Meeting

IN HIS report at the annual Dairymen's League meeting at Syracuse on June 20, President Rathbun told delegates that League sales last year were over $100,000,000, an increase of 4.5% over the previous year. In spite of a decline in membership of 125, mainly because of members going out of business, the Association received 3.4 more milk from members than it did the year previous.

Mr. Rathbun emphasized the necessity of using the cooperative strength of farmers to obtain fair prices and stated that never before have dairy organizations worked together so effectively as in recent months.

Resolutions

While Thursday was the date of the annual meeting of the League, the entire week up to that day had been taken up with League activities. For example, the Resolutions Committee started sessions Monday. Printed copies of resolutions approved by the Committee were in the hands of delegates on Thursday. Fourteen resolutions were presented, including the following:

1. Recommending strong support for the Young Cooperators.
2. Favoring the modernization of the obsolete parity formula.
3. Opposing daylight saving time.
4. Recommending a rise in farm prices to replace subsidies as soon as possible.
5. Recommending immediate disposal by Government of surplus war materials suitable for farm use.

An unique feature of the program was five-minute talks by representatives of six farm organizations from three states. The appearance of these men on the program was an interesting example of the cooperation which exists between the farm organizations of the Northeast, and was also a tribute to President Rathbun, who during the past year has spent much time in plans to improve the effectiveness of cooperation between farm organizations.

The speakers were Arthur Packard of Jericho, Vermont, President of the Vermont Farm Bureau; Frank Smith of Springfield Center, New York, President of the G.L.F. and chairman of the Conference Board of Farm Organizations; Henry Sherwood of Pine Plains, New York, Master of the New York State Grange; Herbert Voorhees of Trenton, New Jersey, President of the New Jersey State Farm Bureau; Joab Mahood, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Executive Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange; and Warren Hawley, Batavia, New York, President of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation.

Training Leaders

The principal speaker at the banquet of the Young Cooperators was E. R. Eastman, Editor of *American Agriculturist*. Editor Ed presented four challenges to the Young Cooperators:

First, he put hard work, stating there was no substitute for it, in spite of the fact that too many are looking for more and more pay for less and less hours.

Second, he put personal initiative, emphasizing the importance of doing the job ourselves instead of depending on the government.

Third, he pointed out that we should make our own security instead of looking for cure-alls and panaceas.

Fourth, he emphasized the importance of cooperation, stating that during his lifetime cooperatives, starting from nothing, had increased until we now had 12,000 farm cooperatives in the country. Even so, he said we have only scratched the surface.

Guest speakers at the Homemaking session were Dr. Hilda Ives, president of the New England Town and Country Church Committee, and Mrs. Eleanor Vaughan, United States Representative to the Women's International Congress in Paris, France.

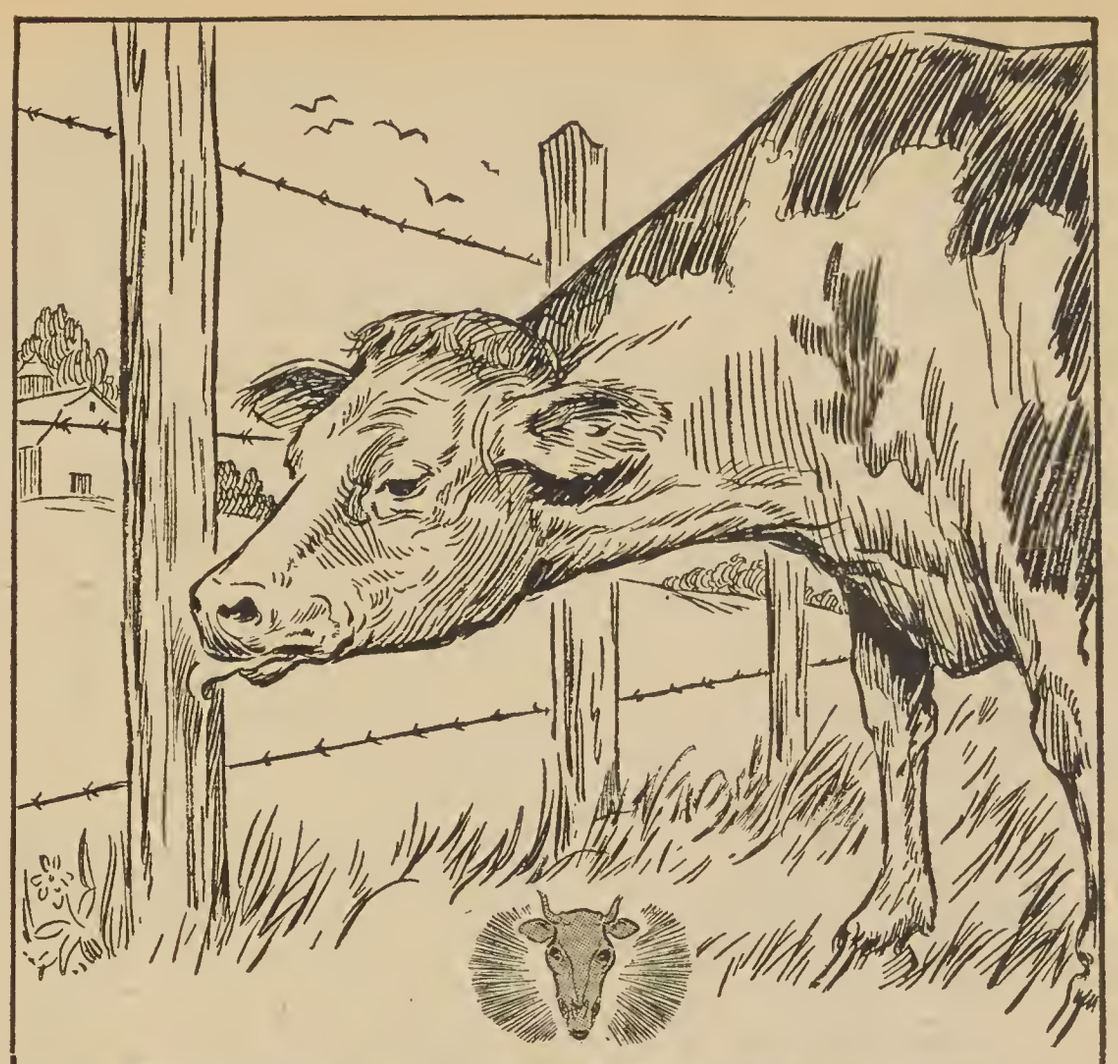
Richard Waterstram of Springville, Erie County, N. Y., won the grand award of a trip to the meeting for writing the best essay in the League's ninth annual contest for high school

(*Continued on Page* 14)



Henry Rathbun, president of the Dairymen's League, speaking to a meeting of the Resolutions Committee. Seated at the table is William Bachmann, chairman of the Committee. The Committee was in session several days before the meeting convened, and printed copies of the resolutions approved by the Committee were in the hands of all delegates. Following are the names and addresses of the members of the Committee:

William C. Bachmann, Chairman, R.F.D. 6, Carthage, N. Y.; Stanley L. Douglas, Pittstown, N. J.; John W. Ronner, Jr., Red Hook, N. Y.; Warren Cross, Essex, N. Y.; Harry L. Edsall, Pine Island, N. Y.; Jacob Feuz, R.F.D. 5, Schenectady, N Y.; Jesse Dibble, Hobart, N. Y.; Robert Halbert, Gilbert, N. Y.; Harold L. Davies, Sauquoit, N. Y.; Elwin A. Tarbell, North Bangor, N. Y.; Thomas R. Dady, Cazenovia, N. Y.; Kenneth Haws, R.F.D. 2, Hannibal, N. Y.; D. E. Anderson, R.F.D. 4, Norwich, N. Y.; Charles Downey, Dryden, N. Y.; Harold M. Lawrence, R.F.D. 2, Batavia, N. Y.; Edward C. Hellert, R.F.D. 4, Middleport, N. Y.; Frank Harvey, R.F.D. 4, Corry, Pa.; Herman Dahl, Forestville, N. Y.; A. Lewis Middaugh, R.F.D., Friendship, N. Y.; Carl B. Carpenter, Woodhull, N. Y.; Oscar Kahler, Big Flats, N. Y.; Medford L. Baker, Kingsley, Pa.; Raymond H. Leet, R.D., Starrucca, Pa.; O. L. Fish, R.F.D. 2, Wyalusing, Pa.; George Barden, Mansfield, Pa.



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MinRaltone, the multi-mineral, vitamin D enriched feed supplement, fed regularly ... the year around ... protects your stock against *Hidden Hunger* because it supplies essential mineral elements which may be lacking in their daily feed ration. Don't wait until you see the danger signals of *Hidden Hunger*. By then you may have suffered years of profit loss due to poor health and lowered production. Plan now to start a MinRaltone Feeding Program for your stock. Write for complete information.

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CANVAS COVERS— size 7½ x 9 @ $4.50. Genuine Army Duck — Waterproof—Flameproof and Mildewproof. Other sizes proportionately low priced. Write for price list on other sizes.
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Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist*.

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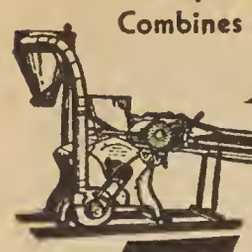
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Cools by nature's method . . . EVAPORATION! Tests prove Eagle Brand keeps water 15 to 20 degrees cooler than kegs, jugs or jars. Ask at your Hardware or Farm Store today.

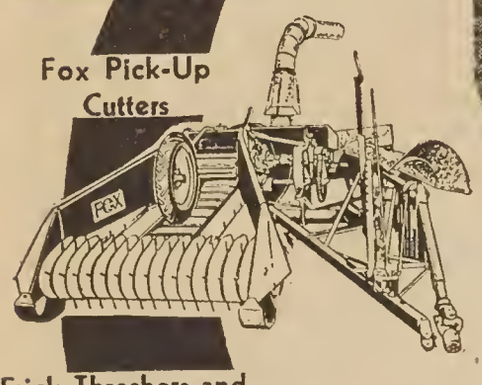
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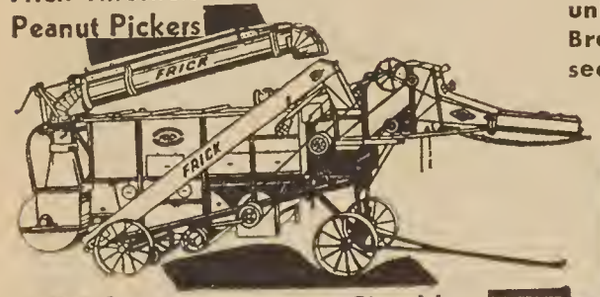


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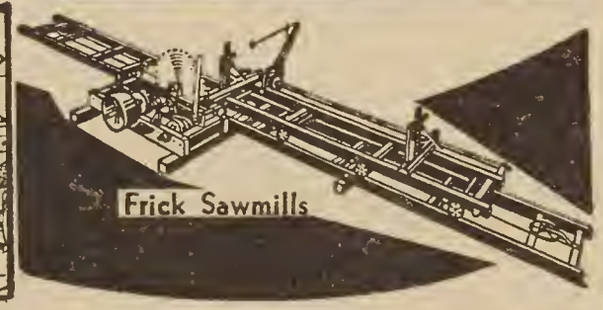
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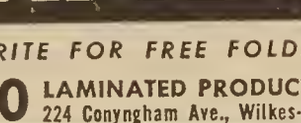




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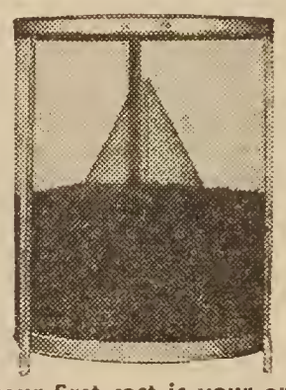
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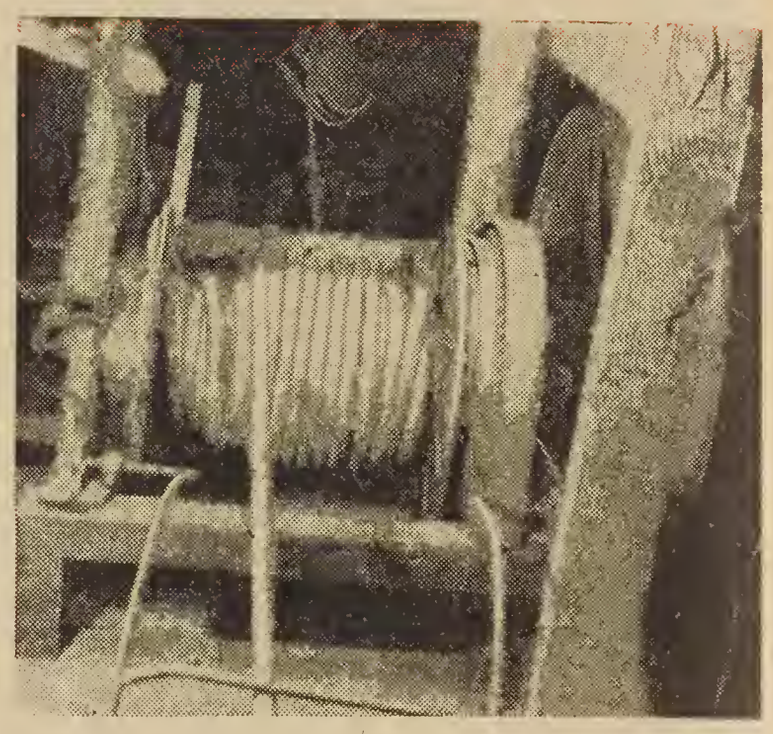
* Name on request.

An Easy Way TO MOVE HAY

By MARSHALL HAWES

WHEN informed of a philosopher's observation that "hard work is a pleasure," the rural rustic replied, "Must be farmin's got a heap of pleasure tied to it!"

Kenneth Haws of Even Green Farms, Hannibal, N. Y., is a farmer who knows that farming is hard work but gets pleasure in taking the "hard" away from the work. He demonstrated this very successfully during the past winter when it came time to bale the extra forty tons of hay that had been tucked away in under the eaves during the preceding summer.



Large drum in front holds 150 feet of one-inch rope, and a little drum to the rear 100 feet of half-inch rope. The hoist and motor are mounted on a scaffold above the drive floor where chaff and hay cannot collect. The frame work surrounding the pulley supports the rope controls; one each for the drums, and one to start and stop the motor. The rod in the foreground is an anti-back-lash device.

In the past it had required a crew of eight men to get the hay to the press and to pile the bales as they came away from the machine. Unable to find adequate labor, Mr. Haws turned his attention to the possibilities of the electric hay hoist. Using the ingenuity common to farmers, he and his hired man, Bob Kesterke, reduced men required from 8 to 5 as well as the back-breaking labor involved.

The hoist is the double drum type. It had been purchased in 1944 and was used then and during the past year for unloading hay. The large drum was used for the actual unloading, and the little drum was used to some extent to pull the car back.

The hoist is powered by a 5 H. P. electric motor, providing a combination that is capable of adequately handling half ton loads. A 3 H. P. motor was tried and found to be lacking when unusually large loads were put on it, in spite of the fact that a 5-inch pulley on the motor and a 28-inch pulley on the hoist gave a high power ratio.

The large drum was being used for pulling hay out of the mow to be used in feeding the cows, and it was not difficult to adapt the arrangement so that hay from the farthest reaches of the barn could be dropped very close to the press.

Two men then picked the hay apart and passed it on to the man feeding the press. One man, setting the fork and operating the hoist, was able to keep these men busy. However, all of the men agreed that it was much easier to move the hay to the press after it had been pulled loose from the mow than to have to pull the hay out by hand.

When it came to piling the bales, the little drum was used. It was equipped with 150 feet of half-inch rope. Ice tongs were available to try for grapples and, fortunately, they worked excellently from the start. It was first attempted to fasten the tongs directly to the end of the rope. This failed, since there was a good deal of swing to the bales on the end of the rope. Also, it was practically impossible to carry the bales to the desired place on the mow.

Eventually, the tongs were suspended from a chain which, in turn, was strung through the ring of a pulley block. The rope was then run through the pulley and fastened to a girt in the barn. By changing the position of the rope from girt to girt, it was possible to place bales almost anywhere on the mow. The man in the mow had only to move the bales into position.

When the truckers came to get the hay, changing the position of the rope made it possible to load the trucks in the same way. The truckmen were very enthusiastic about it.

Mr. Haws is well pleased with the hoist and the uses to which it has been adapted. It is to be expected that certain refinements will follow, but the idea is there.

—A. A.—

MORE EARS

"Many farmers feel handicapped in producing ensilage corn by having small silos that do not hold a good crop of corn. I mean that they cannot grow more corn because their silos are too small. Here is a suggested solution:

"My neighbor grows small stature husking corn instead of tall, leafy ensilage corn. This results in ensilage richer in ears instead of stalks. Also, a larger acreage can fit into a small silo. Perhaps this may be of interest to *American Agriculturist* readers."—*John Czebiniak, R. 3, Parish, N. Y.*



Mr. Haws operates the rope control which lifts this 163 lb. bale of hay onto the pile within reach of Bob Kesterke. Notice the rope tied to the brace in the background. The harpoon fork was operated on the one-inch rope in the same manner when it was used for pulling hay out of the mow.

The Question Box

What fertilizer would be best to apply to Concord and Catawba vineyards? What effect would muriate of potash have on them? How much would be needed per acre and when is the best time to apply? My vineyard has been covered with manure for two consecutive years. Can too much manure be used?

In general, nitrogen is the only fertilizer element which can be recommended for use on vineyards. Our experiments have not shown any beneficial results from the application of potash. Neither have we been able to obtain any benefit from applying lime to vineyards. It is conceivable that the application of lime, phosphorus and potash may be of benefit to stimulate the growth of a cover crop which would later be plowed under the vineyard. If your vineyard has been fertilized with manure for two consecutive years, I do not believe it would be necessary to fertilize again for one or two years. The best indication of necessity for fertilizing lies in studying the vines. If they are making good growth, additional fertilization is not necessary.—*G. D. Oberle, N. Y. State Agriculture Experiment Station, Geneva.*

* * *

I would very much appreciate some information about artificial breeding of cattle in New Hampshire.

There is a very successful artificial breeding association known as the New Hampshire Breeding Association, of which Mr. William T. Jordan of Concord is President and Dr. Harold C. Grinnell of the University of New Hampshire is Treasurer.

There are nine breeding circuits in the state. Ordinarily the service is offered to dairymen who are not further than twenty miles from headquarters. But some dairymen who are more than twenty miles from headquarters have made special arrangements with the man who does the insemination and by paying him slightly more than the regular cost they have obtained the service.

The cost for dairy farmers within twenty miles of headquarters is as follows: $5.00 for a life member; a charge for the number of cows, which is sort of an enrollment charge and used to help buy the bulls and equipment as follows: $1.00 for each of the first 10 cows in the herd; 60c for each of the next 5 cows; 30c for each of the next five cows; and 10c for each additional cow. For each service there is a charge of $5.00, and if the cow is not settled two repeats are made without charge. If the cow still is not settled, a further service may be obtained at $2.00 each, although the Association advises that a veterinarian examine the animal.

You might be interested in knowing that the Association bull efficiency is now figured to be 64%, which is quite satisfactory. The President, Mr. Jordan, tells me that Cornell University considers 60% bull efficiency as being satisfactory.—*Alfred L. French, Secretary, State Farm Bureau Federation.*

* * *

Is cottonseed meal satisfactory as a high protein ingredient of a horse feed?

Cottonseed is not popular among horse feeders. It is not laxative like linseed meal and some horsemen believe that it produces digestive troubles. At the same time, experts claim that it can be fed in limited quantities if you use care to get high quality meal. It is not palatable and it is better not to use it if you can get more suitable ingredients.

* * *

Where calves are vaccinated for Bang abortion, what are the chances of their continuing as reactors after they freshen?

One authority says that about 1 in 20 calves that are vaccinated will continue to react in some degree after they are 2 years old. As a general thing, fewer will continue to react if they are vaccinated between the ages of 4 and 8 months.



Courtesy—Tampa, Fla., Morning Tribune



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"The railroads are working in partnership with me, all right—working day and night."

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League Annual Meeting

(*Continued from Page* 11)

students. Richard read his essay, "The Dairymen's League—Its Aims and Purposes," at the Young Cooperators' program.

A BETTER PROGRAM

The principal speaker at the afternoon meeting was Ed Babcock, author of **Kernels, Screenings and Chaff.** Ed emphasized the importance of forming an over-all program for northeastern Agriculture, which he said has not been fully done to date. Mr. Babcock told delegates he was not concerned as to who writes the program, but that it must be so sound that it springs up spontaneously and must be broader than farming—in fact, broad enough to get full support of both consumers and industry. The basis of such a program might be the furnishing to everyone of the kind of diet that promotes maximum health and energy.

Relieve Lameness due to bruises, strains, puffs



Farmers know there's nothing like Absorbine for lameness due to shoulder gall, strains, bruises, puffs. A stand-by for 50 years, it's used by many leading veterinarians.

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By J. F. "DOC" ROBERTS

Lexington, Kentucky — Yes, I am back in Kentucky this summer, trying to get meat up to our not exactly starving, but hungry Northeast. This food shortage hasn't happened in the last few weeks, as WE all realize, but most city people don't.

The country all the way down showed the effects of too much rain. Generally, grains, grasses and the whole countryside are lush and green with prospects of bountiful crops everywhere. No livestock in pastures —pastures knee high in grass with nothing to feed them down—was the rule and not the exception. This meat shortage will surely be with us a long time.

Food Shortage Widespread

Food is just as short here as in New York State—with the early morning bread lines and all. All of the livestock buyers who have come in here within the last week from all sections say that food is just as scarce in their cities and communities, so the Northeast is not alone.

I haven't met one man, either native or from anywhere else, who isn't "burned up" about the way our food situation has been handled, and who isn't crying for the elimination of OPA. About half of these men are guessing that Congress will throw out OPA or at least not grant it an appropriation by June 30th. The other half think politics has become so much a part of our daily bread that Congress will only vote for OPA relief if they are sure Truman will veto the bill.

Take Your Choice!

If the elimination bill goes through under present shortages, just hang on to your hats. Livestock prices will jump over the moon until production catches up. If OPA stays in, no production.

I asked an old Kentucky farmer today how the farm labor problem was down here. This is what he said:

"Well, sir, I know this: If farm labor is getting $5.00 a day and my neighbor gives $8.00, that just doesn't make any more hands to do the work. I also know that labor doesn't have to work near as many hours to get the same amount of money, and they know it, too. No, sir, our farm work just ain't gettin' done."

Mister, neither is ours.

—A. A.—

DELAWARE CO., N. Y., GIRL WINS HOLSTEIN HONORS

Marion Neff of Beerston, Delaware County, has been named National 4-H Holstein Champion Girl. Prof. H. A. Willman of Cornell University believes that she is the first New York State girl to win this award.

For ten years a 4-H Club member, Miss Neff began her dairy work with a purebred calf purchased in 1939, and



Marion Neff of Delaware County, N. Y., chosen as the nation's 4-H Holstein champion, is believed to be the first New York State girl so honored.

now three of her present six cows trace to it. Aside from the six milkers, she owns a heifer and a half interest in thirteen other heifers and cows. Miss Neff has been keeping records of production and costs on her cattle, and last year hit new highs when she was awarded first prize in a district record-keeping contest. An ardent exhibitor of her animals, she had entries for seven years in county competitions. Although the Holstein herd has kept her busy, she has managed also to find time for gardening, poultry and homemaking work.

At the present time, reports Prof. Willman, more than 5,000 New York boys and girls have 4-H dairy enterprises, and each year hundreds of them make outstanding records in exhibiting, judging, record-keeping, and developing purebred herds.



Ten young Ayrshires comfortably "berthed" in a Douglas DC-3 ready to take off from LaGuardia Field, New York for Medellin, Colombia, South America in the first airborne shipment of breeding cattle to that country. Shipping costs at 60 cents per pound totalled $3,408. on cattle that grossed 5,680 pounds.

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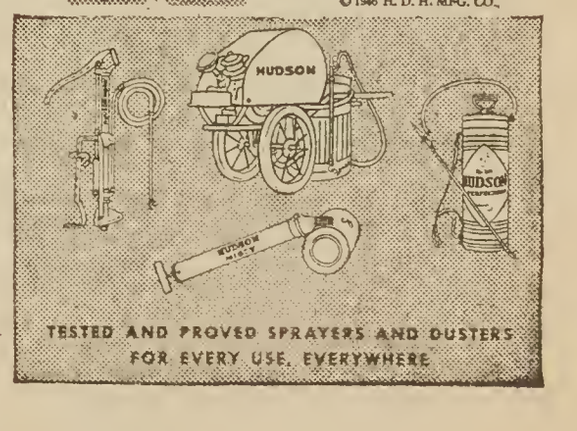
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N. Hamp Reds (AAA Sup.)	15.00	20.00	10.00

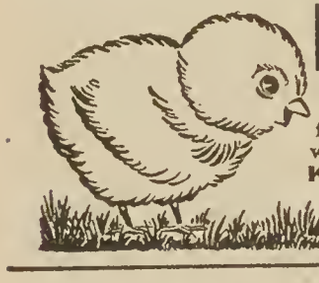
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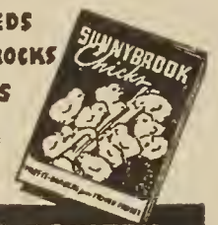
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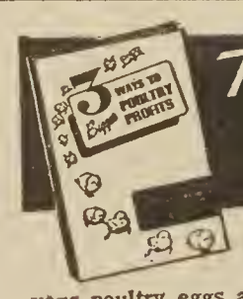
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Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist.*

Whose Poultry Flock Should Be Immunized?

By L. E. Weaver

OF THE dozens of disorders that plague chickens, only Fowl Pox and Laryngotracheitis can be controlled by vaccination. A certain amount of success has been attained also in immunizing pullets against Infectious Bronchitis by exposing them to active cases while they are still on range.

Experiments now in progress may prove that vaccination is an effective weapon against Newcastle disease. However, it does not follow from any of this that vaccination or other methods of immunization are desirable procedures for all poultry flocks. In most instances, it is probably quite unnecessary.

Pullets Are Susceptible

At times in the past, Laryngotracheitis (sometimes erroneously called Infectious Bronchitis) has caused a great deal of loss in the Northeast, but for several years its appearances have been neither frequent nor widespread. Any poultryman in whose flock the disease occurred last year, and who plans to carry over any of his present layers, should immunize his pullets by vaccinating them while they are still on range. The infection is almost surely lurking in the old flock, and the pullets will get it as soon as they are under the same roof, unless they have been immunized against the disease by vaccination.

Ask your County Agent where to get reliable commercial vaccine, and use it according to instructions that will come with it. It is unwise to vaccinate against Laryngotracheitis where it is not known to exist.

Fowl Pox Common

Fowl Pox is fairly widespread in the Northeast. Every fall it breaks out in various regions and sometimes spreads over an extensive area before it is brought under control. Sometimes an outbreak occurs in a new section, but more often it is a recurrence in a section where it had been the previous year.

If you are in an area where the disease was a problem last year, you will be wise to vaccinate your pullets against Fowl Pox, even though it may not have actually invaded your flock. As with Laryngotracheitis, there is no point in vaccinating your pullets against Fowl Pox if you are not in a Pox area. If the disease should strike after your pullets have started to lay, and if you discover it right away, you can reduce your losses to practically nothing by vaccinating with the milder Pigeon-Pox vaccine. Your County Agent can instruct you in the art of vaccinating against Fowl Pox. It's all pictured in a bulletin.

Egg Production Drops

Infectious Bronchitis is one of the less disastrous respiratory diseases of chickens, but it can be plenty troublesome. Loss by death will be small, as a rule, but egg production will be given a bad set-back. Vaccination has not been successful against Infectious Bronchitis, but some poultrymen who have deliberately introduced the infection among their pullets on range when they are nearing maturity are convinced that it is an effective way to make sure that the pullets will not have to go through an outbreak after they are housed. Exposure is brought about by putting some hens that had the disease last fall on range with the pullets. It is necessary to put out quite a number of these since not all recovered cases are spreaders.

There are some risks in this procedure, and before you go ahead with it, you should be sure you know what you are doing. Be sure, for one thing, that your pullets actually had Infectious Bronchitis last fall. Anyone is foolish indeed who deliberately introduces a new disease into his flock. In the next place, be sure that it was genuine Infectious Bronchitis, and not Coryza, Laryngotracheitis, Cholera or some other of the numerous poultry diseases that have similar respiratory symptoms. With all of these you would probably do more damage than good if you exposed the pullets on range.

Get An Accurate Diagnosis

The only way I know by which you can be sure which respiratory disease is on your place is to have active cases examined in a poultry disease laboratory. For that reason I judge that it will be best for most poultrymen not to attempt to immunize against Infectious Bronchitis this season, but if and when the trouble appears this year to get enough of the affected pullets to a laboratory immediately, so that there can be no question about the accuracy of the diagnosis.

Vaccination as a protection against Newcastle disease may eventually be proved to be a practical measure. At present it is in the experimental stage, and pathologists seem quite hopeful about it; but all there is for the poultryman to do at present is to wait.

—A. A.—

APPLES FOR CHICAGO

(*Continued from Page* 8)

30 foot intervals. He also claims that he's had better luck with mazard roots than with mahaleb.

Soil practices on the Thomas' place are typical of those now in practice throughout most of the northwestern New York fruit area. Cultivation is carried on only in the young non-bearing apple orchards. The older apples are left in sod, the grass mowed for mulch and a few pounds of ammonium nitrate or nitrate of soda scattered under each tree.

Cyril G. Small, Wayne County, N. Y., agent, gave me some interesting statistics about the county that produces more celery and more cherries than any other in the United States, but he wouldn't commit himself to an estimate of the crop until after the June drop other than to say he thought apples would be below average, cherries light, and peaches average to heavy.

There's a processing plant at nearly every crossroads in Wayne County to take care of the crop from nearly half a million cherry trees and almost one million apple trees. The apple crop leads the state and is third largest of any county in the country. What isn't processed either goes as fresh fruit all over the country or is packed, by individual growers or cooperatively, and goes into commercial cold storages for winter sale. Of course, little packing, or grading either, has been done during the past few labor-short years.

Other big fruit crops in Wayne make it second in the state in prunes and third in peaches and pears. The county which stretches 35 miles along Lake Ontario and is about 22 miles wide, is dotted with muckland areas which make vegetable growing next to fruit in importance. Only one county in New York grows more vegetables, but Wayne leads them all in the production of muck-grown carrots and potatoes and is second in muck-grown onions.



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Peeled Pulpwood Brings Higher Prices.

2,4-D For Weeds

(*Continued from Page* 6)

when applied, will drift onto useful plants that may be injured or killed.

More Facts to Learn

The statement has been made that 2,4-D will not injure animals or humans. That statement is probably correct, yet it has been pointed out that 2,4-D is being offered to the public under a multiplicity of trade names, and that in addition to 2,4-D, most of these contain other materials. There is no certainty that 2,4-D in combination with some other material will *always* be harmless. *The scientists just do not know,* and it will be some time before they can give a positive answer.

To sum up, if you are interested, try out 2,4-D on a small scale and check results. If you use it, follow the manufacturer's directions, and observe the cautions outlined in this article.

Other Weed Killers

A brief review of other weed killers is worthwhile. Some years ago, sodium chlorate was rather widely recommended, either as a spray or to be put on dry. It has some disadvantages but was, and still is, useful. It was relatively expensive, it killed all vegetation, and it was inflammable when it became dry. It was recommended mainly for cleaning out bad patches of weeds.

Then, ammonium sulfamate was discovered. It also kills all vegetation with which it comes in contact, but it is not inflammable and therefore is to be preferred.

Recently the discovery was made that on plants of the carrot family, weeds could be killed with a certain grade of kerosene or with certain cleaning fluids. In some cases the kerosene left a flavor, so now certain dry cleaning fluids are advised and used with success to kill weeds in carrots. It is within the bounds of possibility that other weed killers will be discovered which can be used on other vegetables; for example, beets, lettuce, etc.

Flame Weeders

Recently, also, some attention has been given to the use of flame throwers for weeding. These give some promise on the hardier crops; for example, corn.

In spite of all that has been said, it is still a fact that in most cases good farming is the best way to control weeds. Clean cultivation is still one of the best ways of killing weeds and the chief use of weed killers (with the possible exception of cleaning fluids for carrots and 2,4-D for grass lawns) is to eradicate bad weed spots in order to prevent their spread. That does not mean that the search for new and better weed killers will be stopped. It will and should be continued, with the probability that new and better compounds will be discovered.

Neither are these comments intended as a knock against 2,4-D. Its discovery is important. However, it seems to some of us that the publicity on 2,4-D was a little too hasty and optimistic, and that the public, too ready to believe in miracles, is due for some disappointments.

To sum up, try 2,4-D. Follow directions. Observe the proper caution. Don't expect the impossible. Watch for new information and use it as it appears.

—A. A.—

190,000 gallons of water are required to grow a ten-ton-per-acre-crop of silage. Experiments have proved increased yields up to 20% with strip cropping. Plan now to increase your corn yield by saving moisture and fertilizer.

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Carbola-DDT also contains a disinfectant which kills germs of disease that afflict cows, poultry and other livestock. Used for a quarter of a century as Carbola, the disinfecting white paint, by agricultural colleges, hatcheries and thousands of farmers. Now it does three jobs for you in one easy operation: (1) Kills flies (2) Destroys disease germs (3) Meets whitewash sanitation requirements of Board of Health. Used also as a dry dip, deodorant and soil treatment.

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1 lb. .25, 5 lb. .80, 10 lb. $1.35, 25 lb. $3.00, 50 lb. $5.50
Write for Handy Egg Record Chart

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Established 1916

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ALL PRECISION Saws use the well-known and reliable 2 cycle 3½ H.P. "PRECISION" air cooled motor with positive clutch. Various sizes and types of "PRECISION" Saws are manufactured, some of which are as follows:

TYPE "1": Bow Saw—cutting capacity 14" and 18", suitable for felling and bucking.

TYPE "3": With standard guide bars for one or two-man operation, suitable for felling and cross-cutting; available in 20", 26" and 32" lengths.

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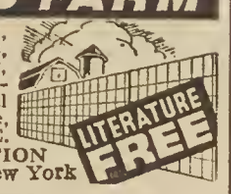
TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad", be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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You can have hot water almost instantly anywhere that you have an electric outlet by just immersing FLASHEAT in water. Send name and address and we will send it C.O.D. plus postage. Save postage, send $4.95, we will ship Flasheat postpaid.

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FOR SALE: ONE-MAN POWER **CHAIN SAWS.**
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Ideal for roofing and siding! Available now—brand-new.

CORRUGATED ALUMINUM SHEETS!

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Corrugations ½" deep — 2-2/3" between centers
Weight per sheet—27.9 lbs.

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TOMORROW'S KITCHEN

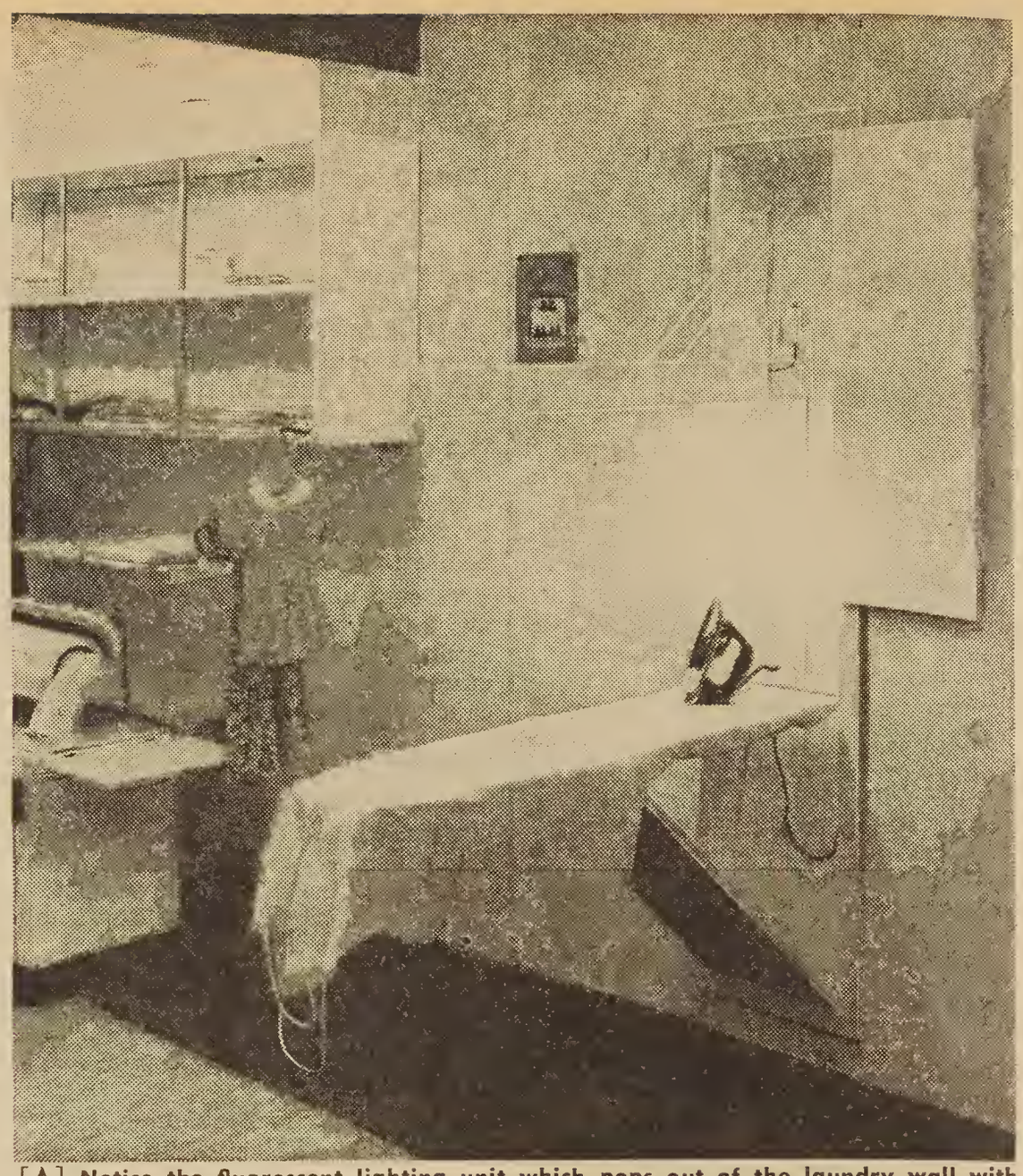
By Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett

EVERY woman who has a home to manage and a family to raise will be interested in the combination kitchen-laundry shown in the pictures on this page. It was designed by Westinghouse for the Wanamaker "Home of Vision" as a complete "home service center", combining facilities for all the jobs of meal-getting, washing, ironing—and sewing if you wish.

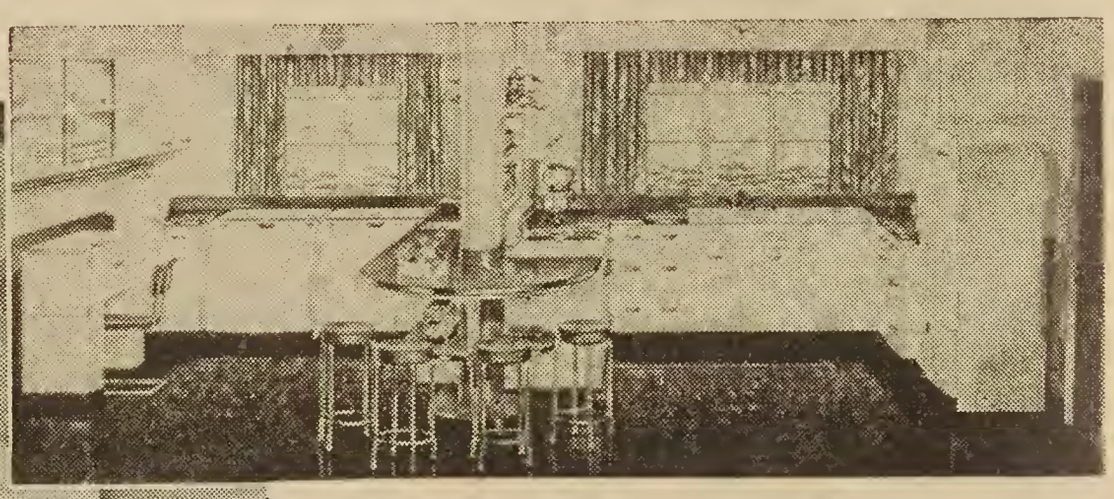
The advantages of having kitchen and laundry in the same room or in adjoining rooms are many. All the "works" can be concentrated in a small area, making it possible to keep an eye on both kitchen and laundry operations at the same time—and also on the baby. Moreover, the grouping conserves building materials and construction costs. Plumbing can be centralized.

Step-saving planning was applied to both the laundry and kitchen units. The kitchen has three work centers, and its electric equipment includes refrigerator, dishwasher and range. The laundry has an automatic electric washer and an electric clothes drier which shut themselves off when through. The drier eliminates the need for a clothes line. There is also an electric ironer with convenient storage for finished work.

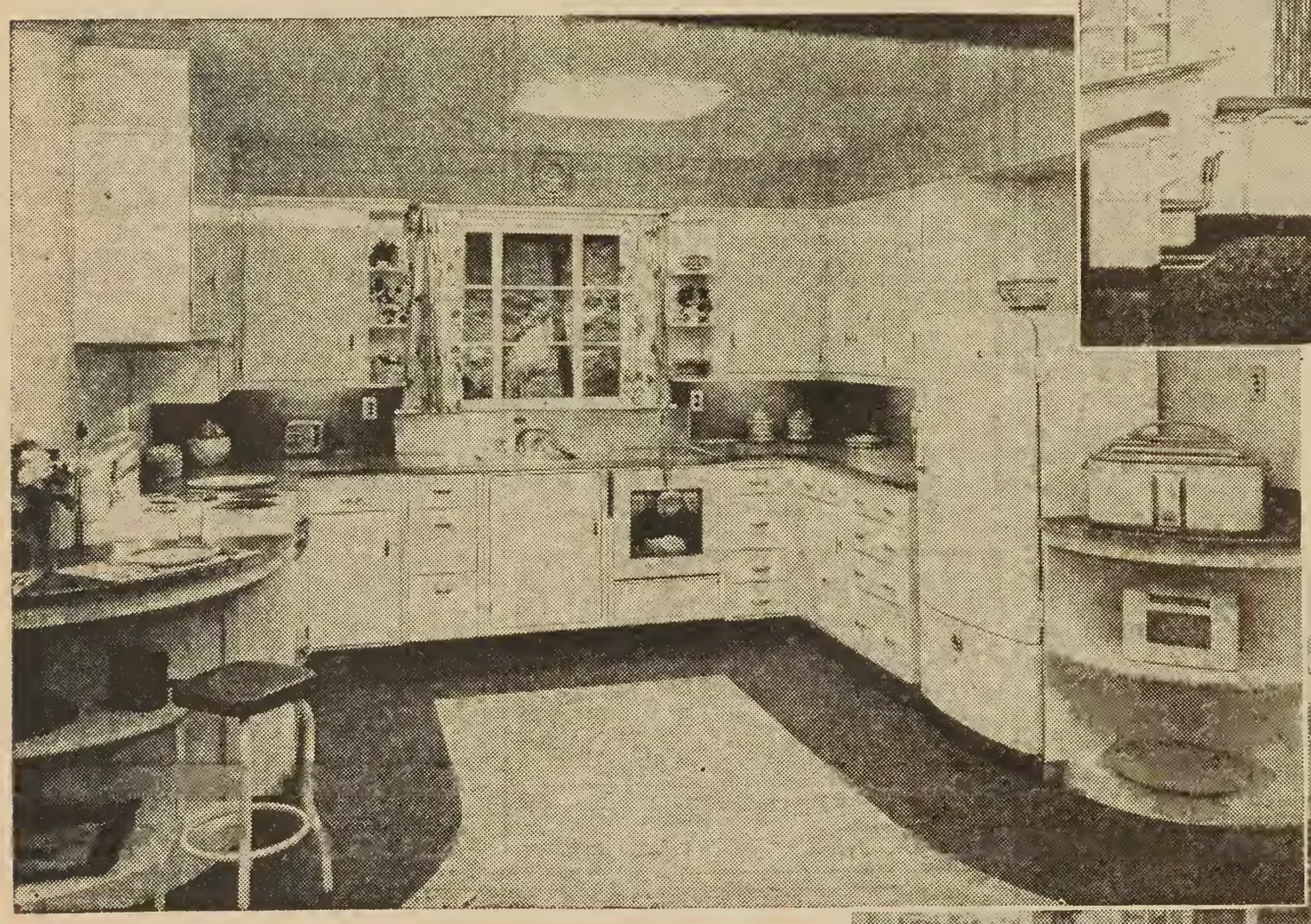
Not all of us can hope to have a complete, all-electric kitchen-laundry, but at least the idea of unifying the kitchen and laundry is something to work toward. Many farm homes have already made a start. Recently, I was in one that was remodeled several years ago. A small utility room or pantry across the hall from the kitchen had been turned into a compact little laundry, convenient to kitchen, dining-room and back door. Although it did not have the fluorescent lighting and beautiful electrical equipment shown here, its owner remarked to me that it had saved her innumerable steps and worry, especially when the children were small and needed constant watching.



[↑] Notice the fluorescent lighting unit which pops out of the laundry wall with the ironing board to give "on the spot" lighting; also, the other conveniences, shelving, rod for hanging, etc., to make ironing easy.



[↑] A slightly different arrangement of the Westinghouse home service center, showing how adjoining rooms may be transformed into a beautiful and efficient combination kitchen, laundry and dinette.



[↑] This is the kitchen end of the combination kitchen-laundry designed by Westinghouse. Its equipment is grouped in three work centers in a step-saving pattern: 1. Refrigeration and preparation center; 2. Sink and dishwasher center; 3. Range and serving center. It is lighted 100 per cent by fluorescent lamps.



[→] Laundry end of the combination kitchen-laundry. Any farmhouse having one of those huge old kitchens could use this step-saving idea, with or without all of the electric equipment.



DEFINITELY FLATTERING

No. **2665.** Why not make this attractive blouse with tiny cap sleeves and smart peplum to wear with a handsome skirt for warm weather? Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, 1⅝ yards 39-inch.

No. **2632** is a charming frock with simple lines, especially designed to flatter and enhance the more mature figure. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 36, 2⅞ yards 39-inch; 1¾ yards ruffling.

No. **2012.** For carefree play hours, here is a pretty playsuit with scalloped shoulders that button and a swirling dirndl skirt to match. Sizes 9 to 19. Size 15, for set, 3⅝ yards 35- or 39-inch.

No. **2659.** On hot, humid days, feel fresh and comfortable in a cool, crisp pinafore with gaily ruffled shoulders and back-wrapped for additional comfort. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, 3¾ yards 35-inch.

No. **2673.** This lovely Junior Miss frock has an interesting keyhole neckline and wears merry hearts on cap sleeves and patch pockets. Sizes 9 to 17. Size 15, 2⅝ yards 39-inch; ⅛ yard contrasting.

No. **2627.** Make the wee lassie this dainty sun-back dress with brief bolero jacket to match for breezy afternoons. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, for set, 1⅜ yards 35-inch; 4¾ yards ric-rac.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins for each pattern wanted. Add 15 cents for our New Summer Fashion Book. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

NEW YORK GRANGE COOKIE CONTEST NEWS

FIRST POMONA WINNER

Mrs. H. Lyndon Hallock of Riverhead, N. Y., has the honor of being the first county winner in the big statewide Grange-*American Agriculturist* Molasses Cookie Contest which started last March. Mrs. Hallock, a member of Sound Avenue Subordinate Grange, took part in the Suffolk-Nassau Pomona contest in June, and as its winner will be eligible to compete in the final state contest next December.

Mrs. Albert J. Halsey of Southampton, N. Y., Pomona chairman in charge of the Suffolk-Nassau contest, reports that six out of their nine subordinate granges were represented in the county contest, and that the judges were Miss Ruth Welton of Riverhead and Mrs. Coker of Westhampton Beach. Cash and merchandize prizes for the winners were contributed by local merchants, the Pomona Grange, and *American Agriculturist* advertisers, including the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, International Salt Company, E. A. MacAdam & Co., and Penick and Ford.

MORE COUNTY CONTESTS SCHEDULED

In addition to the list of county contests printed in our June 1 issue, here are several more which we have just received:

Herkimer County, August 31; Jefferson, Sept. 4; Livingston, Sept. 7; Ontario and Wyoming, Sept. 14; Schuyler, Sept. 21; Madison, Oct. 2; Cortland, Oct. 5; Chemung, Nov. 9.



TOTS LOVE THIS — This decorative interpretation of childhood's prayer will be a lasting memory with children. Pattern 669 has transfer of panel 16 x 19 inches. To order Pattern 669, send 20 cents in coins to Embroidery Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Fifteen cents more brings you our newest Needlework Book, 1946 edition. 104 illustrations of designs for crochet, knitting, toys, home decoration, embroidery, and a free pattern for three potholders printed in the book.

At Our House



By Elizabeth Townsend

A FASCINATING article entitled, "Get in There and Paint", was published in the December 1944 issue of *The Reader's Digest*. The author depicted painting in oils so easy and delightful that artist supply stores and mail order houses were quickly sold out of oil paints.

My daughter was one of the many purchasers, and she has been doing studies in still life — painting various articles found about the house, arranged in pleasing groups, such as a blue-edged Clews plate, a brass candlestick and an orange. She has had no training and she thinks she has no talent, but the results are charming. It has really been fun for her and has led to a keener observation of line and design and a greater pleasure in color.

Oil paints are better than water colors for the amateur. Mistakes in water color cannot be corrected, but with oils, a stroke of the brush will undo all errors. Beginners are advised not to worry about their ability to draw. All one needs are a few lines to indicate the general shape of the barn, tree, or whatever is to be painted. Amateurs are told to beware of attempting portraits, sunsets or flowers.

There are practical uses for oil paints in any household. An orange flower on a Bristol vase clashed with the colors of the room in which we used it. Oil paints made it a lovely rose. Also, for years there had been a chip near the base of an old Staffordshire figurine that we have. I painted this the same shade of light green as the base and now the chip does not show.

An oil painting outfit need not cost more than three dollars. To start, all you need are about a dozen tubes of paint, a bottle of turpentine, a few brushes and a makeshift palette. An easel is not necessary and cardboard may be used for a canvas.

Last winter in a nearby city an artist agreed to teach painting in oils to an adult evening school class. He expected about fifteen pupils, and sixty-five eager enthusiasts enrolled. Perhaps this indicates that a desire for artistic expression is again sweeping the country, as in mid-Victorian days when all young ladies took painting lessons and painted everything from beautiful china to rolling pins decorated with forget-me-nots.

Last night we had company for supper and tried out a colorful new salad of tomato aspic with cottage cheese. A little tomato aspic, made from home canned tomato juice, seasoned with lemon juice, is poured into individual molds. When firm, put in a small ball of cottage cheese. To the cheese may be added chopped stuffed olives, peppers or chives. Pour thickened aspic over this ball and chill. Serve on lettuce or watercress and garnish with additional cottage cheese. Salad dressing may be served with this, each person helping himself to avoid waste.



WHITE and color-fast cottons and linens that become gray and dingy come out of the wash snowy-white, color-bright, when you use Clorox! What's more, Clorox makes laundry fresh, sanitary . . . lessens rubbing, thus conserving fabrics, time, effort. Clorox is extra-gentle . . . contains no caustic to damage fabrics. And, too, in routine cleansing of kitchen and bathroom, Clorox disinfects, deodorizes, removes stains, provides hygienic cleanliness. Directions on the label.

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With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

DDT — "They Walk With Death" is the title of a slide and sound film on the history of insects and the development of DDT. It takes 40 minutes to show and is available for farm meetings. You can either contact the nearest Sherwin-Williams Office or write to the SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Penco DDT Insecticides" gives the facts about DDT and the products containing DDT made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Philadelphia 7, Pa. You can get a copy by dropping a postcard to this address.

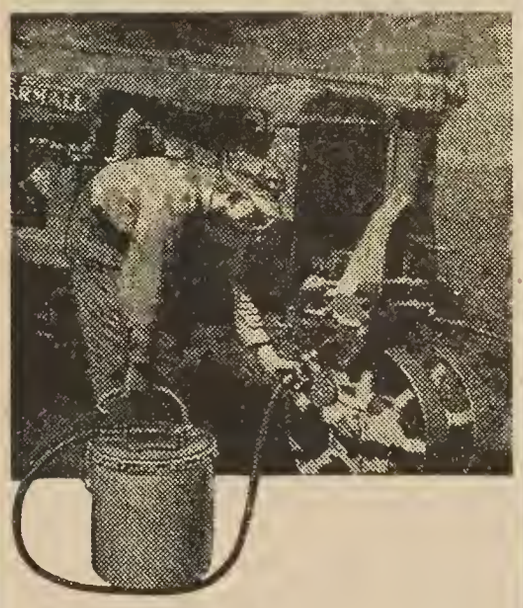
QUONSET HUTS — If you are interested in a "Quonset Building" you will be interested in more information about this widely adaptable type of construction. You can get full details about it by writing to the GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION, Stran-Steel Division, 37th Floor, Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

BORDEAUX — You will find it handy to have facts available about the use and preparation of Bordeaux mixture. This information is easy to get. Just drop a postcard to the PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION, 40 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, and ask for a copy of "Bordeaux Mixture, Its Efficient Preparation and Use."

TRACTOR REPAIRS — Your copy of the GULF FARM TRACTOR GUIDE is waiting for you. Just send a postcard to: Gulf, 3800 Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PEACHES — Last fall many homemakers reported that they could not buy Ascorbic Acid, a product used to prevent the browning and flavor loss of peaches when they are frozen. The product is now available from the A. E. MACADAM & COMPANY, Dept. A.A., 95 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn 5, New York.

Joe Tucker, Vice President of the Massey-Harris Company, Racine, Wisconsin, tells us of a national campaign being sponsored by his company. Every owner of a self-propelled combine in the country is being asked to make his machine available to harvest grain—particularly wheat — and thus reduce waste.



This handy grease gun is manufactured by THE LINCOLN ENGINEERING COMPANY, St. Louis 20, Missouri. It is handy because the gun can be attached to the top of an ordinary pail of grease, thus making it unnecessary to uncover the grease and fill the grease gun every time a machine needs lubricating.

Handy Hot Weather Recipes

VANILLA REFRIGERATOR ICE CREAM

½ cup sugar
¼ cup white sirup
¼ teaspoon salt
1½ cups milk
2 egg yolks
2 egg whites
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup whipping cream

Remove and set aside 2 tablespoons of sugar. Heat the rest of it, plus the salt, sirup and milk, to the boiling point and while still hot pour it gradually over the two slightly beaten egg yolks. Cool and freeze the mixture to a mush. Beat the egg whites until they are stiff and add the 2 tablespoons of sugar. Then beat the cup of whipping cream until just stiff, and add it with one teaspoon of vanilla to the beaten egg whites. Mix this thoroughly with the custard which has been frozen to a mush. Return it quickly to the freezing tray and allow it to finish freezing.

OATMEAL AND CORNMEAL BREAD

1 yeast cake
¼ cup lukewarm water
1½ cups rolled oats
2 teaspoons salt
½ cup brown sugar
2 cups boiling water
1¼ cups cornmeal
3¾ cups flour

Dissolve yeast cake in lukewarm water. Pour boiling water over rolled oats, salt and sugar and let stand until lukewarm; add the dissolved yeast, cornmeal and flour. Knead, put into greased bowl, turn over so that top is covered with fat, let rise until 1½ times its bulk, knead again, shape into loaves, put into greased loaf pans, let rise until 1½ times its bulk, bake in moderately hot oven (385°F.) 45 to 50 minutes. This makes a rather coarse bread but requires no fat and is saving of flour.

COTTAGE CHEESE AND PEANUT SALAD

1 large head lettuce
1 cup cottage cheese
⅓ to ½ cup French dressing
⅓ cup finely chopped roasted peanuts

Reserve several large leaves of lettuce and shred the remainder. Combine lettuce, cheese, French dressing and ¼ cup of the peanuts in a salad bowl and toss together lightly. Garnish with lettuce leaves and sprinkle the remaining peanuts over the top. Serves 6.

PEACH CHIFFON PIE

1½ cups sliced fresh peaches
¾ cup sugar
1 tablespoon gelatin
¼ cup cold water
½ cup boiling water
1 tablespoon lemon juice
½ cup whipping cream
2 egg whites
⅛ teaspoon salt
1 corn flakes or graham cracker crumb pie shell

Peel and slice peaches. Sprinkle peaches with sugar and allow to stand 30 minutes. Soak gelatin in cold water; dissolve in boiling water and add lemon juice. Add to peaches. Chill. When mixture begins to thicken, fold in whipped cream, stiffly beaten egg whites and salt. Pour into crumb pie shell and chill until firm, about 2 hours. Yield: One 9-inch pie.

CRUMB PIE SHELL

¼ cup sugar
⅓ cup butter
1 cup fine corn flake crumbs OR
1 cup graham cracker crumbs

Melt butter: combine with sugar and crumbs; mix thoroughly. Press mixture evenly and firmly around sides and bottom of pie pan. Chill before adding filling. Yield: One 8, 9 or 10-inch pie shell.

SOAP SAVERS

THE SOAP shortage is not only a tongue twister (just try saying it out loud as fast as you can ten times!), but it's also a problem that will be with us for some time to come because of the shortage of fats and oils. So it's up to each one of us to help make the nation's short supply of soap go as far as possible.

Here are some reminders of thrifty soap-savers our mothers used to practice:

1. Soften hard water before putting in soap. Washing soda, borax, and ammonia are the commonest and best softeners. Of these, washing soda is the strongest and therefore the cheapest. Other chemicals commonly used are lye and sodium triphosphate and other softeners sold under trade names.

Within recent years, other detergents have come on the market. They are not alkaline, hence can be used with materials and dyes that would be injured by soap solutions. Careful reading of the label will tell their composition and instructions for using should be carefully followed. Experiment with your particular water supply until you know just how much softener of any kind is required per gallon of water so that no soap is wasted in merely softening the water.

2. Save soap scraps. When a bar becomes thin, dampen one side and press against a fresh bar; broken pieces may be put into a soap shaker or if dried, may be ground in a meat chopper and the bits tied in a cheesecloth bag to swish through the dish water or bath water.

3. Never leave soap lying in water, either in the dish pan or in the soap dish.

4. Keep a tablespoon handy for measuring soap flakes or granules for dish washing; a small sugar scoop is excellent for measuring soap for the weekly wash. A good suds is better for cleansing than soap rubbed directly into the dish cloth or clothing, except for very soiled spots.

5. Make other cleansers work instead of soap. Two tablespoonfuls of vinegar in rinse water leaves silverware and air-dried glassware shining.

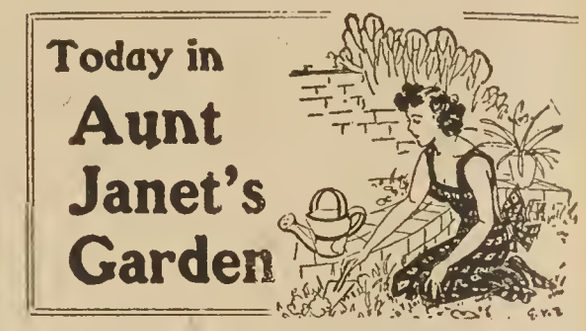


—Photo courtesy Cleanliness Bureau.

When the family "scrubs up", remind them not to leave the cake of soap lying in water in the bowl or tub.

Four tablespoons of dilute ammonia for each gallon of water removes stubborn grease and dirt on window panes; wipe with a chamois, then dry thoroughly with a lintless cloth.

6. A cloth dipped in kerosene removes the ring on the bath tub and in the wash basin. If a painted wall is very greasy, go over it lightly with kerosene and remove immediately by washing with mild suds and clear water, then wiping dry.



WATERING

ALTHOUGH standing with hose in hand and directing a stream of water over a thirsty plant may give a feeling of satisfaction to the owner, there are ways of watering the plant which would be more to ITS liking. Plants prefer to have their water as nearly like natural rain as possible, that is, not too cold and gently delivered.

In many cases the water may be delivered directly to the roots, instead of drenching the plants and possibly damaging them. To do this the system may be a very powerful and expensive one, or it may be devised by the gardener in a fairly inexpensive manner.

For plants in rows where the surface is fairly level, a canvas hose which oozes gradually allows the water to be absorbed by the soil. I have such a hose which has served me well where the plants are small enough to permit laying the hose without damage. I lay it first on one side of the row of plants, then on the other. I am always careful to hang the hose up to dry after using, because it would rot quickly if left in contact with the wet soil.

Another contrivance which I use for plants that are too tall for using the canvas hose is a spray head which is adjustable as to size and force of spray. I attach this to a length of rubber hose and balance it on a crate or box according to the height of the plants to be watered. I am careful to run this for an hour or two in the same position and give the plants a good soaking, rather than merely dampening the surface of the ground, for it is better to do the job more thoroughly and less often than to tease the plants and draw the roots to the surface.

Still another way of watering which I sometimes use is to let the hose run gently without a sprinkler, putting a board underneath to scatter the water and to prevent washing a gully.

A neighbor of ours sometimes puts a tile slanting upright beside a choice plant or shrub and waters it from a pail; in this way he has gotten the water right down to the roots and has saved some of his choicest ones in times of drought. A saucer-like depression around newly-set shrubs is another device which I have used to hold moisture a little longer.

ONE-ACT PLAYS

If you are interested in securing good rural life one-act plays for production by amateur groups, write to *American Agriculturist*, Play Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for our new list of plays. Please enclose three cent stamp for postage.

These plays have been especially selected by *American Agriculturist*. They are 35 cents per copy and royalty-free to amateur groups. The list includes plays for both adults and young folks.



—Photo by Gorham Studio.

Donald D. Jaquish, Elton, N. Y., Delevan Central School winner of the *American Agriculturist* Foundation Award. The day the photographer called to get a picture of Donald for us, he found him fitting the soil for his certified Westbranch Sweepstakes corn and getting a "kick" out of it, as his smile testifies.

FOR OUTSTANDING WORK

(*Continued from Page* 1)

to compete during his second, third or fourth year.

As yet, we do not have the names of all of the winners for this year, but as soon as our records are complete, we plan to print the names of all cooperating high schools and their winners. Schools which have not yet reported to us are asked to do so as soon as possible.

Here are some of the interesting details of records of the four boys whose pictures accompany this article:

DONALD D. JAQUISH,
Elton, New York.
(Winner at Delevan Central School)

Mr. Charles R. Elliott, principal of Delevan Central School, writes about Donald:

"Donald is a junior this year and lives on the home farm of 186 acres, with 70 acres in crops, 68 head of cattle, 48 of which are milking. The farm has a sugar bush with a capacity of 300 buckets. He owns a 4-year purebred Holstein bull, a 3-year purebred Holstein cow, and 2 Holstein heifer calves, one from his own cow. He also has 2 acres of Westbranch Sweepstakes corn and 2 acres of certified Vicland oats. He keeps records on the entire herd.

"Donald has exhibited projects at the local fairs and county fairs and has numerous ribbons, medals, etc. He is a competent crops and livestock judge and served as delegate at the County FFA Chapter meeting. He is interested in Future Farmer work, 4-H Club work and has held offices in each. His marks place him in the upper third of his class. He plays a trombone in the band, and is a member of the basketball and volley ball teams. He hopes to enter Cornell University after completing his high school work."

LEWIS RASHFORD,
Clinton, New York.
(Winner at Clinton Central School)

Reporting on Lewis, Ralph W. Hadlock, his teacher of agriculture, says:

"Lewis is a senior. He is president of the FFA and was County President last year. He is also president of the first and only Junior Holstein Club in the U. S. He was made honorary captain of the football team the past year.

"Lewis has been recommended for the Empire Farmer Degree this year. He owns 7 head of purebred Holstein cattle and has plans for raising 2 acres of potatoes this year and 2 acres of canning factory peas. He owns his own tractor and has made two rubber-tired farm wagons and 3 trailers for their own farm use. He also has converted two plows for home use to rubber tires.

"Lewis plans to go into partnership with his Dad upon graduation. He is very active in demonstration work, placing second last year in partnership with another boy in Oneida County and thirteenth in the state."

NEWTON B. SHIMP, 2nd,
Bridgeton, New Jersey.
(Winner at Bridgeton High School)

Principal Harry C. Smalley, reporting on Newton, says:

"Newton is a senior this year and will be graduated in June. He has been treasurer of the Future Farmers of America Club for three years. He is interested in music and was a member of our band for two years. His scholarship is satisfactory.

"Newton is active in 4-H Club work and was president of that group for two years. Also, he has been president of the Dairy Club and of the Service Club. He has received national recognition in 4-H Club work.

"He has carried on successful projects in growing tomatoes and corn and, here in school, with the help of his classmates and the agricultural teacher, he has constructed several trailers, one baled hay elevator, and many smaller articles. Newton has set up a farm shop at home and has been responsible for the installation of electricity in his father's chicken houses, barn, shop and garage."

After receiving the award, Newton himself wrote us:

"Last night at the graduation exercises I was called forward by Principal Smalley to receive my *American Agriculturist* Foundation award of a check for $5.00 and a certificate which I am going to have framed and hung up in my room. I am thrilled over my good fortune and am sending my most sincere thanks. I hope that the award will be made each year, for it helps to bring the agricultural department into the limelight."



HAROLD W. WHEELER,
Wrentham, Massachusetts.
(Winner at Norfolk County Agricultural School, Walpole, Massachusetts)

Director Charles W. Kemp of Norfolk County Agricultural School writes about Harold:

"Harold is a capable worker-assistant in the usual farm operations, but his particular hobby—and a successful one—centers around preparing and exhibiting his own Ayrshires at fall agricultural fairs. These animals from his father's purebred Ayrshire herd were given to him as they were born, and he has raised them.

"Last fall at the Marshfield Fair, his stock placed as follows: Firsts in the herd and the yearling classes; second and fourth in the cow class. Harold qualified as Grand Champion in the Showmanship contest. At the Satucket Dairy Show in East Bridgewater he showed animals which were judged first in the yearling and the cow classes. He also won the Ayrshire Champion prize.

"Harold is certainly worthy of the *American Agriculturist* Foundation award as 'an all-around boy—one who not only has done outstanding work as an agricultural student, with practical application on the farm of the knowledge gained, but who has also done well in other school work and activities, and has a community record of good citizenship.' "

—A. A.—

HIS OWN HIRED MAN

(*Continued from Page* 8)

without wilting. He used soybeans and sorghum to fill the last third of the silo and found that cows liked it as well as anything. He also learned that if sorghum gets too big, it means back-breaking work to handle it!

Bill, when he had help, used to grow his own replacements for his milking herd of 32 head, using the offspring of his best producers bred to a purebred Guernsey bull, but now he just keeps an Angus bull around to keep his cows fresh and sells the veal. The offspring, by the way, are always solid colors—either red or black.

Almost every inch of his long, narrow farm is tillable, but he keeps seven acres near the barn in permanent pasture. He has another 10-acre field in brome grass, alsike, alfalfa, timothy and Ladino that he'll use only as pasture until the help situation is relieved. He's going to try eight acres of straight alfalfa in his silo this year.

Bill also grows 18 acres of Wong barley, which he prefers to barbed barley because the heads stand up so well even in heavy rainstorms. He sells part of this as seed and feeds the balance. Bill says he gets many ideas from **Kernels, Screenings and Chaff,** which he reads regularly in *American Agriculturist.*

—A. A.—

Acreage of all vegetables grown for sale in New Jersey in recent years is more than double that of 1919. Total acreage has increased from 95,000 acres in 1919 to 197,413 acres in 1944.

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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

FOR about two years, I have been doing a good deal of writing and talking about the American diet.

My original interest in what human beings eat stemmed from two experiences—the very practical one of feeding our farm families, including my own, and from what I observed and learned over a 25 year period about feeding poultry and animals through such cooperative services as the G.L.F., the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, and the Southern States Cooperative.

Low Temperature Storage

As Mrs. Babcock and I grappled throughout the years with the problem of feeding our own family adequately, *it became apparent to us that we could not get the maximum contribution to our table from farm raised foods unless we had available low temperature storage.*

Gradually our conception of low temperature storage progressed from a cool cellar through an ordinary refrigerator and 36 degree cold storage to zero storage for frozen foods. As we developed this succession of low temperature storages, two things happened: (1) Our family ate better and better; (2) *It ate more cheaply.* Today, with adequate zero storage for the twenty people, big and little, who base their existence at Sunnygables, our bill for purchased food is practically negligible.

Quality of Diet

I say we have eaten better and better throughout the years because what we eat today is both more to our liking and better for us than what we used to eat. We farmers all know how important palatability is in animal feeding. I'm sure that it is just as important in feeding human beings.

Furthermore, I am absolutely certain that most of the food vices of people have their origin in attempts to substitute for naturally palatable foods, highly seasoned, very sweet, and stimulating foods for which tastes have to be acquired. Put another way, I am very sure that if most children—as soon as they were weaned—had access to plenty of fresh fruits and vegetables and to plenty of milk, butter, cheese, ice cream and other dairy products, eggs and meats—they would never become candy, pop, and alcohol addicts.

The trouble is that neither our conception of diet education to date nor our food supply has permitted most of our young people to have the kind of food they like best and which is best for them.

Number One Problem

It is for these reasons that I rate the drafting of a national food program as the number one social, political, and economic problem of this country.

Just as twenty-five years ago we began to pay attention to the *quality* as well as the quantity of what we fed our poultry and our livestock, any program for feeding the American people which is adopted in the future must deal with the *quality* of what people eat as well as with the quantity.

I make the flat statement that a quality diet cannot be produced in this country unless, for the long pull, we maintain and expand our animal husbandry agriculture.

Farmers Must Lead

In much of the writing and speaking I have done about diets, I have talked over the heads of my city audiences. This was because—for twenty-five years—I have been used to dealing with farmers. Farmers know a lot about poultry and animal nutrition.

The problem therefore, as I see it, is to bring to bear on the feeding of human beings the knowledge and experience of farmers. *In a word this means that an adequate food program for this country probably cannot be written without farm leadership.*

SUMMER PASTURE

Up to the last of June our pasture program this year has been working perfectly. If we are to run into any trouble, it looks to me as if it will be during the first two weeks of July before we have enough Sudan grass ready for grazing.

DRY CATTLE SCHEDULE

Our dry cattle grazing schedule at Sunnygables is based on rye for early spring. Last year we turned out on our rye on March 28th—this year on April 4th. Both our rye fields are going to make pretty good crops of grain, and we have good seeding catches on them despite the fact that they were grazed right into the ground during April.

From rye, our young and dry cattle go to tall pasture, stands of Ladino, brome, and alfalfa. This season these tall pastures have done so well that we have already taken a crop of grass silage off some of them and will cut hay off others. They have shown no signs of weakening yet, but I know that if we have enough hot, dry weather they will dry up. Our provision for this situation is Sudan grass. We have enough Sudan grass in to support all our young and dry stock during July and August. Sudan with us started slowly this spring, however, and, as I stated above, there is a chance it won't be ready when the tall pastures quit.

DAIRY COW SCHEDULE

Except in unusual circumstances, we don't use rye for dairy cattle. It is ready so early in the spring that the weather isn't usually good enough to turn dairy cows out. Instead, we turn our dairy cows out directly on tall pastures; then to be sure they have plenty to eat between the time the tall pastures may quit and the Sudan grass be ready, we try to provide some oats for grazing. This year our oats for pasture began heading out about June 18, when we still had plenty of good tall pasture. Therefore, we grazed only part of them—the rest we cut for silage.

SUMMER MILK

For some reason or other, most theoretical programs for making summer milk ignore grass silage. I personally can't understand why.

In view of the fact that putting up grass silage gets the crop off on time so that the much advertised aftermath grazing is possible; in view of the fact that it is a good way to control weeds; *and, finally, because the evidence is increasing that it is the best way to deliver the maximum percentage of the original nutritional values in the grass to the cow,* it is refreshing to read releases like the following put out by Ohio State Experiment Station. I quote:

"On several occasions, grass silage has been fed at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station to replace part of the grain which is customarily fed to cows in late summer as the quality and abundance of pasturage decline. Usually the cows receiving the grass silage were fed only half as much grain as comparable groups of cows which received grain only in addition to the pasture.

"In most instances, the group of cows, including some in high production, which received the silage and light-grain ration held up better in both live weight and production than the comparable groups receiving twice as much grain."

FIELD CHOPPER

A lot of farmers are driving to Sunnygables these days to see our field chopper in operation. You're all welcome to come, but this is a pretty busy time of the year for all of us so I'll try to give you a quick summary of our experience with this machine.

BEATS THE WEATHER

This is being written on June 26. We got the machine going on June 4. In the approximately 20-day period we have used it, we have (1) harvested all our first cutting hay at Sunnygables; (2) harvested a lot of first cutting hay for our neighbor—this despite the fact that between June 4 and 20th we had rain nearly every day; (3) filled the equivalent of three 14'x40' silos and let them settle and refilled them.

The net of these operations has been to put both ourselves and our neighbor in the best position, so far as our hay crop is concerned, that either one of us has ever been in on the first of July.

WILTING METHOD

We have put up all our silage by the wilting method. When we started making silage on the fourth of June, the grass we cut was so full of moisture and there were such frequent showers that it took two days to get a sufficient wilt. At that, I am convinced that we put some grass in our first silo that carried too high a moisture content.

As this is being written, we have had four or five very hot, dry days. We are now working on a piece that has a lot of volunteer wheat in it. We're not wilting this stuff at all. We pick it up and chop it almost as soon as it is cut.

OUR MEASUREMENT

Throughout our operation we have judged whether or not the grass is sufficiently wilted solely by whether or not it packed well in the silo. We had some grass get so dry it wouldn't pack, so we let it go on and made dry hay of it. At other times, we have had grass get pretty dry and have remedied the situation by chopping part of loads of it and part of loads of higher moisture stuff.

Generally speaking, we have not worried when we had too dry stuff which was going in well down in the silo, but we have been very particular to have plenty of moisture to get a good pack in the upper third and we have plugged each silo at the top with several loads of very soggy material.

TROUBLE WITH MACHINE

On the whole the chopper has given a very good account of itself. In putting it out, the manufacturer was handicapped for material and used some lighter chains, for example, than he liked to use. In spite of this fact, we have had no serious breakage. In fact, the only trouble we have had is when we have attempted to chop heavy stands of very fine grasses, like June grass, which when wilted are like wire. These tended to wind around the feeding drum.

Although we keep our fingers continuously crossed, we have only fed one stone of any size through the machine and the operator caught it before it had done anything more than ruin a set of knives.

We have operated the machine over some very stony ground. I believe, however, that cutting the grass with the windrow attachment on the mower tends to lay it up above the stones, and I know that son John's alertness in watching for stones and throwing the machine out of gear if he hears one hit the feed table has also been a big factor in keeping us free of stone trouble.

WELL SATISFIED

Particularly in view of the convincing material about the nutritional quality of grass silage which is now coming out of such research institutions as the U.S.D.A., Ohio State University, and others, I am convinced that we made no mistake in deciding for the field chopper instead of flue drying or buying a baler which we couldn't get anyway.

As soon as we get through with grass silage, we'll use it some on dry hay, then on straw, and finally we'll put on the corn attachment and make corn silage with it. In short, we are going to keep the machine busy all summer.

* * *

FROZEN FOODS

This is the time of year when we begin to stock up on our frozen fruits and vegetables.

As this is written at the beginning of the last week in June, all the families concerned with our Sunnygables farm operations have their year's supply of asparagus, peas, and strawberries frozen.

In freezing such foods as these, there needs to be some schedule to determine the amount to be frozen. Since asparagus is available in fresh form for approximately three months, it isn't necessary, for example, to freeze as much of it as of strawberries which with us are only in season two or three weeks.

As I have watched the housewives who are the heads of our farm families, it seems to me that they have sort of come around to shooting at weekly menus. They try to have for each week of the year, in either fresh or frozen form, one or two servings of each of the more important fruits and vegetables. In this way, as the season progresses, they really set up the diets of their families for the year.

As we get more experience raising vegetables for freezing, our tendency is to grow individual vegetables more and more in large plots which can be machine-worked and harvested in two or three days. It is really surprising the amount of peas that a quarter acre plot on which no hand work at all is done will turn out.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

DOG LAW CHANGES

The last session of the New York State Legislature made a couple of changes in the New York State Dog Law. The most important change was to increase the maximum indemnity for livestock killed by dogs from $100 to $150 for each animal in the case of horses and grade cows, and to increase the maximum indemnity for registered purebred dairy cows to $250.

The second change is intended to provide a better check and control on claims for dog damage. It is claimed that in some counties some questionable dog claims have been paid, and therefore the law was changed to lessen the chances of such an occurrence.

—A. A.—

NEEDS CONVINCING

"A fisherman tells me I cannot stop his fishing on a stream that goes through my property if he wades up the stream and does not walk on the land."

It is my opinion that this fisherman is wrong and is trying to bluff you if this is not a navigable stream. Better tell the story to a Game Protector or State Trooper and let him convince the fisherman that he is wrong.

—A. A.—

HIGH PRESSURE

When we consider the difficulties that customers have in finding the goods they want, there seems to be no excuse for use of high pressure methods as reported to us by a western New York subscriber:

"Two men from Buffalo called and wanted to show me a plan whereby we could buy furniture of them and have the use of it while we were paying for it. I told them I was busy, but they paid no attention. One of the men filled out a blank, asking a lot of questions—where my husband worked and how much he made. I told him I would not sign for any goods without my husband's consent.

"They brought in a table and several other pieces of equipment. They said they would leave them and if my husband wasn't satisfied a collector would pick them up when he came the following week. So on those conditions I allowed them to leave the stuff.

"But when the collector came the next week, he showed me my receipt which was really a contract and he said that he didn't have any authorization to take the goods back but that he would talk with his boss. The following week he came back again and I asked if he had talked with his boss, he said "no" but that he had written to him. I insisted that he take the goods and he finally did, but said if he couldn't persuade the boss to take them back that I would have to accept them and pay for them."

We have advised our subscriber to refuse to allow the agent to leave these things again if he attempts it. I would like to point out, however, that it is never wise to sign your name to a paper until you know what you are signing, and unless you are sure that you want to carry out the terms of the agreement. Undoubtedly, this was a contract and the courts usually hold that failure to read a contract is no excuse. The assumption is that when you sign a contract you understand what is in it.

—A. A.—

"NOW OR NEVER"

"A man representing a correspondence school called on me several times. Finally my parents said they might consider it, but wanted to investigate further. The agent became angry and said they would have to take it now or never."

The answer to all such ultimatums should be "never". Any agent who is not willing to have his proposition investigated is a good fellow to keep away from.

—A. A.—

CHATTEL MORTGAGE

"A man bought my tractor and plows and agreed to pay on monthly installments, the property to be mine until paid for. He paid for part of it and moved away, taking the machinery. I didn't know where he went until recently."

For your own protection, you should have insisted on a chattel mortgage to be recorded in the County Clerk's office. Then this machinery could be repossessed without any argument if the buyer did not keep up his payments.

—A. A.—

FEEDING THE NEIGHBOR'S CHICKENS

What can I do about my neighbor's chickens? He puts the coops just a short distance from the line so that the chickens get in the habit of coming on our property. They do a great deal of damage to our garden.

This is one of those questions that the law solves perfectly in theory but which doesn't work out so well in practice. Your neighbor has no right to let his chickens run on your property. He should build a fence to keep them home. You can tell him verbally or serve notice in writing that you object to them; then if he doesn't keep them home, you can sue to collect for the damage that they have done.

The trouble with this solution is that it creates enmity. Irritating as it may be, many people prefer to accept the damage and say nothing. I often wonder if it wouldn't be effective to raise some pigs or sheep in your backyard and let them run on your neighbor's lawn.

—A. A.—

A COMPLIMENT

A member of a State Legislature in the Northeast, writes, "I am a subscriber to your magazine and feel confident you will do your utmost to adjust this complaint."

The case was not his own, but one which a clergyman in the Legislator's district had sent to him, asking that he "put this matter in the hands of the right persons."

Mr. Legislator, we appreciate the compliment and will do our best.

—A. A.—

We have had some requests for maximum prices for maple syrup, and we have secured and mimeographed these prices as given us by the OPA. A copy will gladly be sent to anybody who wants it. Write to *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 3 cent stamp for mailing.

FACTS FOR YOU

We have on hand a limited number of helpful booklets put out by the National Association of Better Business Bureaus. As long as they last they are yours at cost. The titles are:

Buying or Building a Home.
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Cosmetics.
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Wear and Care of Fabrics and Clothing.

If you would like one or more of these, just drop a card to *American Agriculturist,* Savings Bank Bldg., P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and tell us the ones you can use. Enclose 8 cents for each booklet requested, to cover cost and mailing.

Three in One Family

Have Received Benefits



Photo by Wasson

Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Finlaw and their son, Albert, of Woodstown, N. J., like N.A.A.I. Co. service—they have used it three times.

1941 —Mr. & Mrs. Finlaw were injured in an automobile accident. He drew $80.00 and she drew $100.00 in ***Weekly Accident Benefits.***

1944 —Albert Finlaw was caught in the power take-off of a tractor . . both bones of his arm broken. He drew $332.14 in ***Disability and Hospital Benefits.***

1946 —Mrs. Finlaw had a serious operation requiring hospital care. She drew $150.00 in ***Sickness Benefits.***

Here is a letter from Mrs. Finlaw:

"The Finlaws have had to call on the North American Accident Insurance Co. three times in the past five years; our automobile accident, our son's broken arm and now my operation.

"We have always had the satisfaction of knowing we can rely on the North American Accident Insurance Company in the time of trouble and we have never been let down one bit."

If you have a policy like the Finlaws carry it will pay you weekly benefits while totally disabled because of a specified sickness or specified accident. It pays hospital benefits or reimbursement of doctor bills as stated in the policy. $1,000 is paid for loss of life in any common accident.

If you don't have this policy send a postal card and we will send you full description. Get this policy for each member of your family.

It Costs So Little and Covers So Much

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
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We Went to the Meeting

ON JUNE 20th a young dairy farm couple, Mr and Mrs. Paul Petreikis of Cazenovia, Madison County, N. Y., attended the 27th Annual Meeting of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association at Syracuse.

"What impressed me most," says Mr. Petreikis, "was the way farmers can get things done by working together. You hear a lot of people say that farmers won't stick together, that it's every man for himself. Well, all anyone has to do to get that kind of thinking out of his head is to go to a meeting like the one in Syracuse.

"Over 2,000 farmers from all over the milkshed were there representing the total membership of the League. Among other things, the delegates made and voted on the resolutions which establish the overall policies of the organization for the coming year.

"During this past year, we members of the League working together have been largely responsible for the retention of the winter price schedules, we have prevented a decline in subsidy payments, and we have worked hand in hand with all other farm organizations in this drive which recently resulted in an increase of 40 cents per hundred pounds in the price of milk.

"It is pretty evident that farmers and their organizations should continue to work together, for as League President H. H. Rathbun said the other day in Syracuse, 'Northeast dairy farmers cannot prosper unless agriculture prospers; and Northeast agriculture cannot thrive unless dairy farmers thrive.'"

Paul Petreikis, young dairy farmer from Cazenovia, N. Y., reports on the 27th Annual Meeting of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association. He's shown here with Mrs. Petreikis at the meeting.



Highlights of the year

☆ 2,438,500,000 lbs. of milk received from members—an increase of 3½% over 1944-45. Increased milk represented 2,500 cans a day.

☆ Returns to producers were up $3,776,004 or 4.6% greater than 1944-45.

☆ 69% of members' milk sold in Class 1

☆ $1,341,181 paid to members in "Thirteenth Checks."

☆ $190,775 in interest paid members on Certificates of Indebtedness.

☆ $1,212,000 in 1952 Series of Certificates of Indebtedness called—6 years before maturity.

TODAY AND YESTERDAY

A new Dairymen's League Radio Program with

LEE HAMRICK and RYM BERRY

With Highlights from The History of the Dairymen's League heard over the following Radio Stations

Every Sunday Morning, Daylight Time

8:00 to 8:15 on WHN, New York City—Dial 1050
8:15 to 8:30 on WGY, Schenectady—Dial 810

9:15 to 9:30

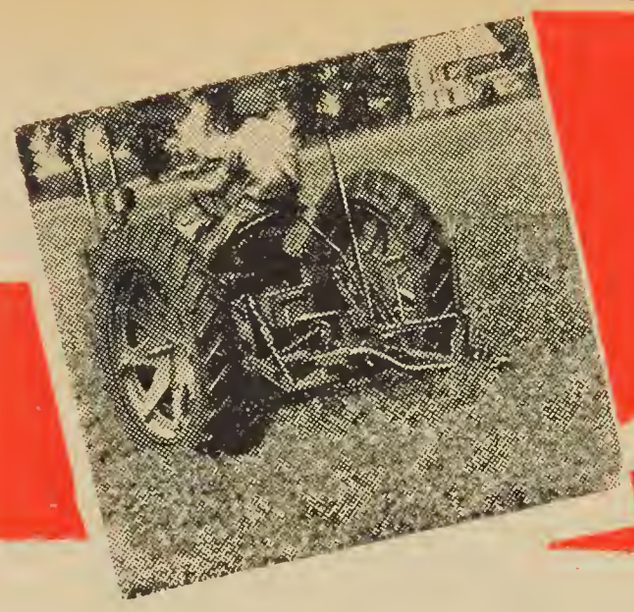
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WHCU—Ithaca	870	WGBI—Scranton	910
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WWNY—Watertown	790	WMSA—Massena	1340

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DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH JULY 20, 1946

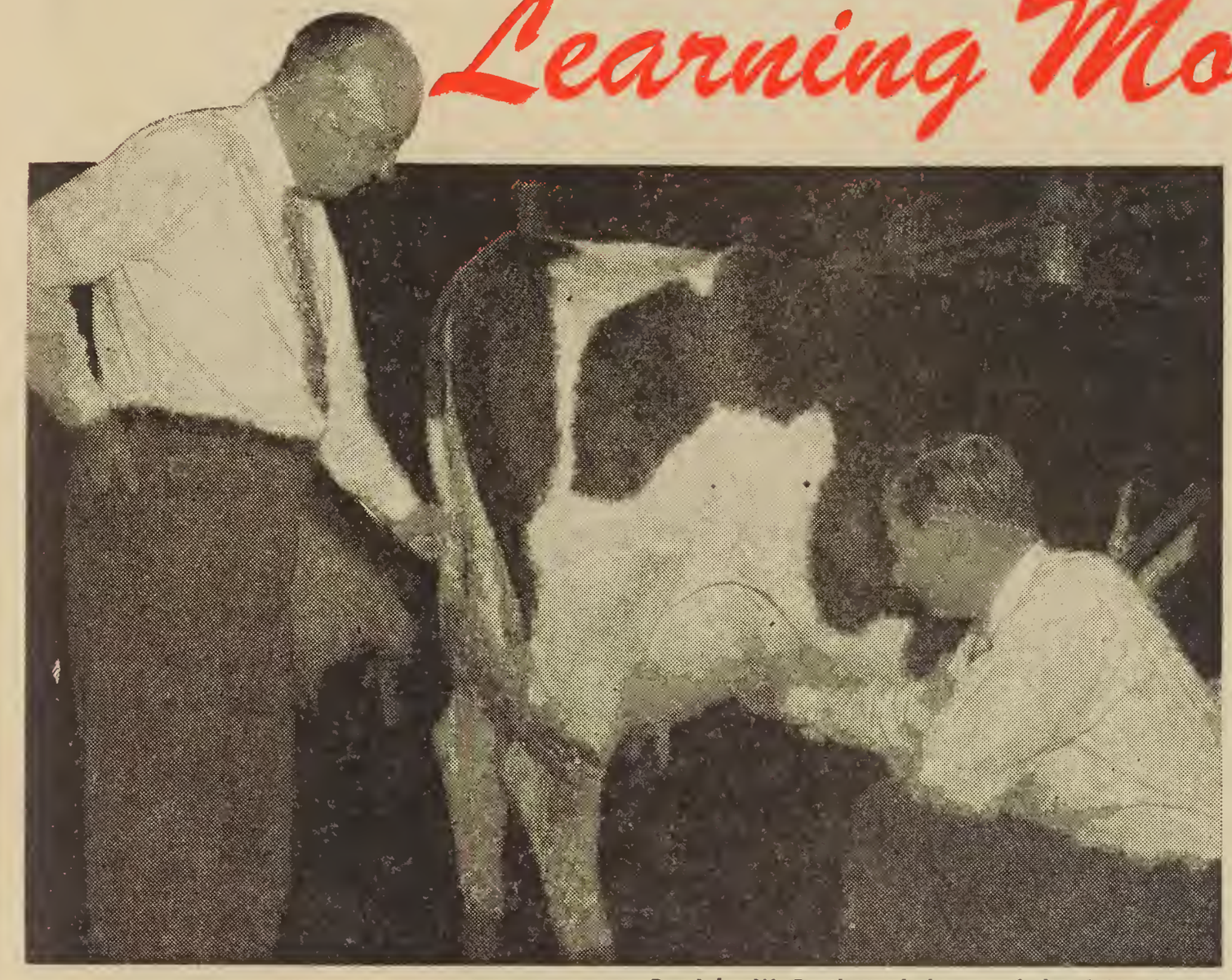


AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Learning More About COWS in New Jersey



Dr. John W. Bartlett, chairman of the dairy department at the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University (left) and Carl B. Bender, professor and research specialist in the department.

By A. JAMES HALL

DR. JOHN W. BARTLETT, head of the department of dairy husbandry at the State College and Experiment Station at Rutgers, has spent 15 years of his life on a research and experimental program to bring the butterfat content of Holstein milk up to a level demanded by housewives. He has succeeded in raising the fat percentage in a Holstein herd from an average of 3.6% to 3.9% during that time. Of even more importance to Holstein men, milk production per cow has also increased an average of 2,000 pounds.

Dr. Bartlett started with the college in 1914, left for a couple of years in 1920, and then returned as head of the department. When hard times hit the milk business in 1929, retailers started competitive advertising that swung the public's taste and demand to higher test milk. This reached such a peak that many farmers started getting rid of Holsteins for other breeds to meet market demands, and consequently were suffering volume loss to achieve higher test.

Based on the New York Area premium of four cents for each 1/10th of 1% of fat over 3.5, this was not profitable for New Jersey dairymen and Jack Bartlett decided to do something about it. He saw his opportunity in 1931 when the late James M. Turner of Montclair gave the college his 1,200 acre dairy farm at Beemerville in Sussex County.

Bartlett searched the Northeast to get together a foundation herd of 40 cows in the 3.6% to 4.3% test group and through DHIA associations found four sires capable of transmitting high fat to daughters. After six years it was found that only one of the bulls was of a family that could stand intensive inbreeding, and the whole New Jersey Experiment Station Holstein herd now traces back to the famed Ormsby Sensation 45th. Bartlett's inbreeding brought out weaknesses as well as desired characteristics and these weaknesses were weeded out through the years.

Dr. Bartlett wanted to develop a family to produce 15,000 pounds of 4% milk and practically has that now on a mature basis. In fact he could have those averages by merely eliminating one or two of the lower producers. In addition to raising fat test and production, the Bartlett-bred Holstein Friesian cattle are healthy, very true to type, and some weigh even more than their forebears.

The College's aim is to produce sires from this herd that will have inheritance traits strongly enough developed to pass 4% production on in other herds. This year 30 bulls in the herd are being used in artificial insemination breeding associations—20 of them in New Jersey. Breeders have bought many and are selling progeny throughout the country.

Dr. Bartlett claims that the entire State Holstein herd might eventually be descended from the one bull. As it is, the descendants of Ormsby Sensation 45th in the Northeast now number more than New Jersey's total cow population of about 150,000. Quite a record in 15 years!

Pride of the bull pen at the Dairy Research Farm, as the former Turner place is called, are Conqueror and Chief, two sons of 45th resulting from breeding two daughters back to their own sire. Conqueror has had 23 pairs of daughters and dams with the former averaging 3.91% fat and 15,890 milk to the dams' 3.47%-15,110, to give him an index of 16,670 milk, 4.35% test and 725 pounds fat. Chief figures on 19 pairs show dams 15,800-3.76 and daughters 16,570-3.79% for an index of 17,-340-3.82%-662 pounds fat.

Bartlett says that when inbreeding doesn't work, it's due to (*Continued on Page* 10)

This is "Fame," one of the Holstein bulls at the New Jersey Dairy Research Farm. He is a son of "Chief," whose daughters gave more milk with a higher butterfat content than their dams.



Feed Again

Moves into Northeast

A Report to G. L. F. Patrons from General Manager

J. A. McCONNELL

1. Feed at All-time Low

On June 30, feed inventories were almost exhausted and the movement of feed to the Northeast was less than 25 per cent of needs. Laying flocks were being sold at a fast rate.

2. Price Controls Lifted

July 1 all O.P.A. price controls expired.

3. Feed Again Moving

Today, grains and feed supplies are again moving to the Northeast in substantial quantities. This includes corn, oats, milo, wheat and proteins. This movement of feed should begin to show up in substantial amounts by the first of next week and, in my judgment, will continue, regardless of future O.P.A. controls.

4. Prices Higher

Prices are higher but should decline later as new harvests move to market, possibly within sixty days. Feed manufacturers and feed dealers have not raised their margins, but their replacement costs are above O.P.A. ceilings in effect prior to July 1. Poultrymen and dairymen now have a choice between higher-priced feed and little or no feed.

5. Quality Better

While feed costs will be higher for a time, quality likewise will be substantially higher. Thousands of cars of feed, which normally could not find a place in Northeast rations, found their way here during the extreme shortage.

6. Less Animals to Feed Next Winter

Higher feed prices move feed to market but also move cattle and hogs to market. It looks like less animals to feed next winter.

7. New Crops

The present wheat and oat crops being harvested, or just about ready to harvest, are among the largest this country has ever grown. At this writing, the corn prospects are excellent. Hay and other roughage will be ample. Canadian grain prospects likewise are excellent—off to a good start, with ample moisture.

8. Conclusion

With price controls removed, with less animals to feed, with large North American crops in sight and with sufficient grain again starting to move to the feed deficit areas to fill up the holes, I can see no reason for becoming alarmed over future supplies or prices of grain. It looks to me as if sometime this fall, prices of feed will again be favorable in relation to milk, eggs and poultry.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N. Y.

The Shortest Road to the Consumer



Left—An attractive roadside stand of good size, operated by Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Walley. Right—A smaller stand operated by George Wanbach near Rochester, New York.

by PAUL WORK

MANY city and village people like to go to the country to get their vegetables, fruits and other farm products. In this way they are assured of freshness and are usually able to get a wider variety than is available in the stores, including items that are not commonly handled by the trade. Some vegetables, such as asparagus, peas and sweet corn, lose quality very rapidly, especially in warm weather, and roadside marketing offers the housewife an opportunity to get corn that has been pulled in the middle of the afternoon to serve on the evening dinner table.

The end of the war has made it possible for the roadside business to come back. As a matter of fact, a good many operators kept their business going full swing throughout the war, among them Walter Hopkins of Redding, Massachusetts; R. H. Bagg of West Springfield, Mass.; A. R. Walley of Albany, N. Y.; George Marks at Rochester, N. Y.; and many others.

The Bagg farm at West Springfield, Massachusetts, is a good illustration of how the thing can be done.

Sixty Acres of Vegetables

While Mr. Bagg is an engineer in the city, an efficient farm superintendent, Frank Szczur (pronounced Caesar), takes care of production and Mrs. Bagg looks after the stand with the help of four or five people at busy times. The farm includes 60 acres of vegetables, most of it on the fertile Connecticut River bottom-land. The whole place is a model of neatness, and the many strips of successive plantings of the various vegetable crops make a beautiful pattern as viewed from the highway.

The stand is not large or elaborate, but is built with an open front so that it shelters both the vegetables and the customers. Boston boxes are used for display. The prices are clearly marked.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Walley have built up a splendid business at the edge of Albany. Their stand is practically an enclosed store, although outside displays are maintained. It is not unusual to see someone with a fine spray from a hose freshening up the leafy vegetables. Mr. Walley finds a real helpmate in Mrs. Walley, who looks after the stand and is assisted by Mrs. Bill Kaufman, her daughter, and by her son-in-law who has recently left the Army.

Mr. and Mrs. George Marks have been engaged in roadside selling for many years in the northern section of Rochester. They have a long stand with the front open in the summer, but which may be enclosed with glass in the winter. Here the sales people are behind the counter, and packing and storing space has been built up just back of the display and selling building. This is a year-round stand.

Quality Appreciated

Roadside selling affords an opportunity to take a share of the distribution costs, which have become very heavy in recent decades, and at the same time to share savings with the consumer. As a matter of fact, in many instances the prices at a good roadside stand are not much lower than in the city stores, but the buyers appreciate the quality that they are able to get.

Production and selling costs for roadside are higher than for wholesale marketing, and a person ought not enter upon such a roadside enterprise unless he is prepared to look after a good many details. It is necessary to have a continuous supply of many kinds of vegetables through a rather long season. It is a fine working arrangement if one person can handle the production and harvesting and another the selling. Wives and daughters get along very well on the selling end. Here, of course, liking for meeting people, an unfailing courtesy, and at the same time a capacity to get on with the business are essential.

One does not have to be a slave to the roadside stand. A great many of the best operators do not open on Sunday and many keep definite hours. This is just as appropriate in the roadside stand as in a city or village store.

Stands Will Be Bigger

We are not likely to see as many little "pin-money" roadside stands as before the war. To try to sell a few items during a short season is not satisfactory either to the producer or the consumer. It takes a lot of time running back and forth and customers are not usually willing to wait for someone to come out from the house. On the other hand a business does not have to be very large. If there is enough trade to keep a sales-person busy from noon to eight o'clock, over a period of three months, the business can be a success. The usual course then is for the season to be lengthened for a wider variety of crops and for improvement to be made in display and handling facilities.

The season can be nicely opened with rhubarb, asparagus and early plants for the garden, to be followed speedily by radishes, lettuce, beets, peas, and then beans, carrots and other products. The fall season can be lengthened with potatoes, squash, root crops and fruits.

High quality all of the time is essential for successful roadside operations. The growing of good varieties, good culture in the field, harvesting at the right time and frequently, and keeping things cool and moist are all important.

Roadside stands may be of many patterns. A number of bulletins are available which give illustrations and plans and many suggestions on operations. Among these are: Maryland (College Park) Station Bulletin 365, New Hampshire (Durham) Station Bulletin 249, Ohio (Columbus) Station Bulletin 521, New York Extension Bulletin 466, and Delaware (Newark) Station Bulletin 201. Simply ask for the bulletin on roadside marketing. Gilbert S. Watts of Pennsylvania has been very successful in his roadside operations for the past twenty years and he is the author of an excellent book called ROADSIDE MARKETING, (Orange Judd Publishing Co., New York, N. Y.).

We would not recommend that all the vegetables be sold at roadside, nor that too many farmers get into the business. On the other hand, there are countless towns and areas where there are no good roadside stands. One does not have to be an experienced vegetable grower to go into the game, although if one lacks experience it is wise to begin gently and grow up gradually. There are countless bits of suitable land scattered all over the country.

The Halfway Mark

By Ed Mitchell

THE morning of July the first, when these remarks were being written, my farm foreman came in with the customary report:

"We're all out of everything. Get some more today."

That is nothing unique on a farm at any time, but it gets to be somewhat trying when it is so hard to replenish supplies of feed, spray materials and everything else, including money. I told our foreman of the hunter chased by a bear to the edge of a yawning chasm, much too wide for him to jump, but he had no choice but to make the attempt or get caught by the bear.

"Well sir," said the hunter, recounting the story, "I had a good run and made the best jump I ever did in my life, but before I was half way over I saw I was never going to make it."

"And then what did you do?" inquired his admiring listener.

"The only thing I could do," replied the hunter. "I turned around and came back and fought the bear!"

Every season, as we start getting in supplies, machinery, labor and equipment to raise another crop of apples, without any assurance as to how many we may get or what we will get for them, I get to thinking about:

A certain young man of great gumption,
Among cannibals had the presumption
To go—but alack!
He never came back.
They say 'twas a case of consumption!

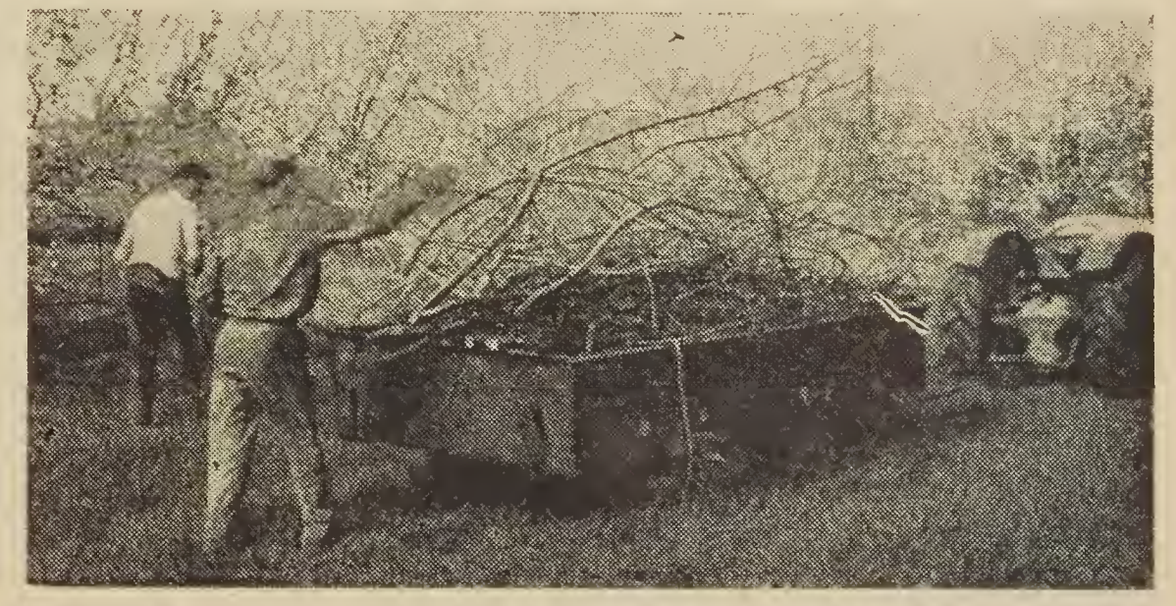
It seems like the farm would eat up everything in the way of savings you have been able to scrape together and hoard from the past, and perhaps drop you into a future as dark and uncertain as a strange well. But like the fellow hunting the bear, you make the choice when you select that sort of sport, and if you can't make the grade, you must come back to face the bear, and that's what we will do.

A THIRD OF A CROP

We have what I estimate to be about one third of a full crop of apples. The reasons why the crop is not a full one are many and various, but among them are frost, bad weather at blooming time, and trees weakened from old age, neglect and lack of sufficient fertilizer, and partly defoliated from scab last year when there was no crop at all and not enough spraying. Some of these things are unavoidable, though smudge-pots and more bees might alleviate them to some extent, but the others can be remedied and we are making a strenuous effort to do it.

I think the spray service reported nine separate and distinct scab infection periods up to the time we stopped keeping count, and curculio and leaf roller have built up a congested population apparently that insists on feeding on what few apples there are; but we have toed the mark and are

(*Continued on Page* 15)



Brush burners in New England orchards have made rapid strides in popularity among fruit men in recent years. The burner in this picture is being operated on farm of Howard P. Gilmore, Westboro, Massachusetts. Mr. Gilmore is well known to New England and New York growers because of his work with the Apple Institute, and also his prominence as President of the Nashoba Apple Packing Association and the Nashoba Cold Storage Company. The tractor-drawn burner on skids constitutes a movable fire pit consuming the brush about as fast as it is picked up. With back to camera in foreground of picture is Dick Gilmore, son of Howard P.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

OPA ON THE WAY OUT

AS WE GO to press, OPA is down and almost out. Here is the situation!

As we reported in the last issue, Congress passed a new OPA bill drastically reducing its powers. President Truman vetoed this bill believing that he could get a stronger one. But he gambled wrong. Since then, Congress has been arguing over some kind of a substitute bill. Meanwhile, our whole economic system has been confused and upset because no one knew what the government would finally do.

At this writing Congress has voted to exempt most foods, including meat, poultry, and milk products, from any new OPA legislation. Because of these food and other amendments, President Truman is very likely to veto the new bill. This would kill OPA entirely, except for some form of rent control.

There will be no mourners at the OPA funeral among those who understand the damage it has done, except office-holders and others who are selfishly interested.

In spite of the dire predictions of President Truman and OPA officials that the country would be ruined without OPA, business men have held the price line fairly steady. Big price advances have been the exception.

Food prices, however, have advanced because subsidies went out with OPA. Let no one blame the farmer for advances in food prices, for the elimination of subsidies merely forces the consumer to pay all of his own food bill instead of part of it being paid by taxation.

If you have been fooled by government propaganda about OPA consider these facts:

1. OPA prevented full production and caused great scarcities by placing ceilings on many products below the cost of production. This caused inflation because scarcity increased prices.

2. OPA forced many products into the black market at high prices. This also caused inflation and caused general disrespect for law and government.

3. Many OPA prices were deceptive because they were based on subsidies.

4. The value of OPA was vastly over-rated by consumers because of government propaganda.

5. Our boys fought a war to preserve freedom. OPA was a wartime measure. It was bureaucratic and arbitrary and entirely contrary to the spirit of free enterprise.

LAND BANK STOCK MADE GOOD

A TOTAL of 7,100 farmers in the Northeast, including New York, New Jersey, and New England, are now rceeiving nearly $825,000 from the Land Bank at Springfield under its rehabilitation and consolidation program. This program, developed by the Farm Credit Board of Springfield and the National Farm Loan Associations of the Northeast, became effective on July 1.

The money is being used to pay for the stock of all Northeastern farmers who did not receive full par value for this stock in the Farm Loan Associations at the time they repaid their Land Bank loans. The Associations are the local farmer's cooperatives through which Land Bank long-term mortgage loans are obtained.

In addition to restoring the Associations' stock to par value, reserves are being set up for the Associations to cover foreseeable losses on loans now on the books. Other features of the Farm Credit Board program include placing with the local Farm Loan Associations the authority for all loan and real estate servicing in their territories and the consolidation of associations, many of them small, into larger and stronger ones. In the interests of economy and increased efficiency, local association boards of directors and members have approved consolidations, reducing the number of associations in the eight Northeastern states from 164 to 68. Forty-six of these associations are coordinated with production credit associations in order that farmers

By E. R. Eastman

can receive service on both their long and short-term credit needs at one office.

The Federal Land Bank of Springfield, which has no government money invested in it, is financing the entire cost of the program, with the $825,000 coming from its own resources. It is expected that the increased business and operating economies resulting from the program will eventually offset the cost of putting the plan into operation.

Commenting on the program, Macdonald G. Newcomb, President of the Land Bank, said: "Although the program is costing the bank considerable money, it is maintaining its strong financial position with $3,700,000 in capital and $7,100,000 in surplus and reserves. By plowing back into the farm loan associations a portion of the bank's accumulated earnings, the associations' financial structure will be strengthened, the stock of the associations will be restored to full par value, and the associations will be able to provide sound cooperative credit service."

This better Farm Credit service for Northeastern farmers was described in detail on the first page of our May 18th issue. All of us who are familiar with the program are enthusiastic over its possibilities.

A NECESSARY JOB

THE American Dairy Association, with national headquarters in Chicago and New York Milk Shed headquarters in Syracuse, is doing a good and necessary job in advertising milk, but the time will come again when there will be a serious milk surplus. The timc to take care of that surplus is now, not after the surplus is here; and the way to take care of the surplus is to continue to educate people to the great food values of milk and other dairy products. That is just what the American Dairy Association is trying to do, and that is why every dairyman should be willing to support this work.

SEED ASSOCIATION VISITS CORNELL

ONE OF the most interesting days I have spent this summer was when I attended the summer meeting of the New York Seed Improvement Cooperative Association on July 8 and visited some of the Plant Breeding field tests of wheat, barley, and oats at Cornell. Professors Love, Bussell, and other members of the Department explained how new grain varieties are developed.

The Plant Breeding Department of the New York State College of Agriculture has over a thousand different varieties and strains of wheat, two thousand varieties and strains of barley, and five thousand varieties and strains of oats under development and tests to determine the best varieties for yield, disease resistance, stiffness of straw, length of straw, and other characteristics.

A test starts usually with a very small amount of seed obtained by breeding or cross-breeding varieties or strains that have outstanding characteristics. Because it takes a year to grow a crop, several years of infinite patience and work are required before a new and promising variety can be put on the market; but as a result of this research work, continued over a long term of years, the best known varieties of all crops are constantly being replaced by still better ones. For example, the Vicland oat is an excellent variety for yield, but it has a short straw and some other undesirable characteristics, so that the plant breeders are constantly at work to get oat varieties that will top Vicland. A new oat variety that gives much promise is 3847, a good yielder with a long straw. Another variety which Professor Love thinks will beat Vicland when enough seed is available is 4327.

One of the most important jobs of plant brceders and other research workers is to find crop varieties that will resist disease. Rust and smut, as every farmer knows, greatly cut down grain yields. At Cornell we saw grain varieties which are much more disease resistant than others. What a difference it will make to potato growers when a really blight-resistant potato which also has other necessary good qualities becomes common.

In discussing the work with wheat, Professor Love stated that the newer varieties of seed make it possible and desirable to sow wheat early without danger from the Hessian fly. He emphasized the fact also that it almost always pays to sow oats early.

The invaluable work of the agricultural research scientists is well summed up by a remark which a farmer at this meeting made to me: "What would we do without them?"

WEEDS VERSUS DEEP CULTIVATION

I HAVE a tractor with cultivating attachments which will do a better job than can be done with a horse-drawn cultivator. But the mowing machine is hitched to the tractor, and it's more of a job to detach the mowing machine and attach the cultivator than to do what cultivating I have to do with a horse. It would seem that manufacturers could make it easier to hitch and unhitch equipment to the tractor. Few farmers can afford to own two tractors, and it takes altogether too long to make changes from one piece of equipment to another.

I couldn't get on my small piece of corn to cultivate early because it was wet, so the weeds got a start. I know of no way of getting rid of those weeds except by letting the cultivator run deep and close to the corn. That is against the theory of shallow cultivation. Of course, it cuts off some roots, but it would seem that this is better than letting the weeds grow. Again, it is a question where theory ends and practice begins.

STILL SOME WHIPPOORWILLS

"I have lived in various places in the Adirondacks and the whippoorwills have always been in evidence. Every night where I live at present, they are in front of the house and almost on the back porch."—R. M., New York.

I AM glad to know that whippoorwills are still to be found in some parts of the Northeast. As I reported recently, they are gone from Southern New York where they used to be plentiful when I was a boy.

BRUSH IS INCREASING

ONE OF THE disagreeable jobs years ago was cutting the brush along the road and fences every August. Some one was wondering the other day why the brush seems to be increasing on so many farms. One reason is that there is no longer any help available to keep the hedges trimmed up. Another reason for the increase in hedges is the difficulty of working tractor-drawn machinery near enough to the fences.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

SOME time ago I bought a shirt and a pair of overalls for use on the farm. I paid plenty for them, but the first time they were washed the shirt sleeves came about to my elbows and the pants had shrunk halfway to my knees. When I had them on, I looked like a modern edition of Ichabod Crane, which reminds me of a story I saw in *The De Laval Monthly* some time ago.

It seems that a stout gentleman, determined to lose weight during a stay on his Vermont farm, hustled to the general store for a pair of overalls. He picked out a pair big enough for energetic exercise. Then a thought struck him. "Wait a minute," he said to the clerk, "those fit me now but I expect to lose a lot—maybe I had better buy a smaller pair."

The clerk shook his head, calmly went on wrapping the overalls, and said:

"Mister, if you can shrink as fast as those overalls will, you'll be doing pretty good."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 143, No. 14.SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. Colby Bartlett, Associate Circulation Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

COWS: Critical feed shortage will continue for some weeks, and **feed cannot possibly be plentiful until the 1947 harvest.** Your farm organizations have made vigorous protests to Washington. Proposed by J. A. McConnell is plan to make corn and wheat available by borrowing from government stockpiles for European relief, and repaying when 1946 crops are harvested.

WHAT TO DO: Encourage heavy consumption of roughage. Turn cows in early cut meadows. Rotate pastures to give them a rest. Feed hay or silage if necessary.

Control flies. Reports on DDT in barns are excellent.

Use available concentrates to best advantage. Feed grain to heaviest producers and those most recently fresh.

Buy feed when and where you can get it.

For long time planning, figure on more fall freshening cows to meet metropolitan New York's demand for fluid milk. Lay out a breeding program that will increase production, but avoid paying unreasonable prices for animals you buy. Continue to grow some good heifers. Support programs to advertise milk. See Page 11 for recent milk price developments.

HENS: Some liquidation is in progress. Prediction is that egg production from July 1 to Jan. 1, '47 will be 40% below Jan. 1, '46 to July 1. **Eggs will surely bring good prices next winter.** So long as OPA is not revived, quality eggs should bring a premium. "Blue comb" often hits pullets in August.

WHAT TO DO: Control lice and mites. Cull loafers. Sacrifice layers, if necessary, in order to keep pullets. Save feed by keeping pullets on good grass range. If pullets lose appetites, get diarrhea and develop combs that are pale or bluish, suspect blue comb and write us for treatment.

FRUIT: New York Commissioner of Agriculture DuMond warns that fruit crop may be seriously cut **by failure to follow definite spray program.** Prospect for fruit prices is excellent.

WHAT TO DO: Spray. Get a supply of baskets on hand. Round up your harvest help.

PRICES: Whether OPA is revived or stays buried, prices will rise for a time. Most economists agree that prices for farm products will not drop for at least a year, and probably not for several.

WHAT TO DO: Avoid speculation, a disease that gets progressively worse. Frequently, the only cure is bankruptcy. Like most troubles, prevention is more satisfactory than treatment. **Sell when you can make a profit.** Buy new equipment **if you can save labor or lower production costs,** but go slow on buying non-essentials in the immediate future or until prices get settled. "Give the lie" to those who predict sudden inflation. Never forget that the stage is set for a depression to follow the boom. More statesmen and fewer politicians might have prevented it, but it looks as though it is too late now. **Therefore, keep your debts conservative and your investments safe.** Increase in price of farm property damages instead of helps the farmer who has no desire to sell.

If you have mature trees on the farm, it is a good time to sell lumber.

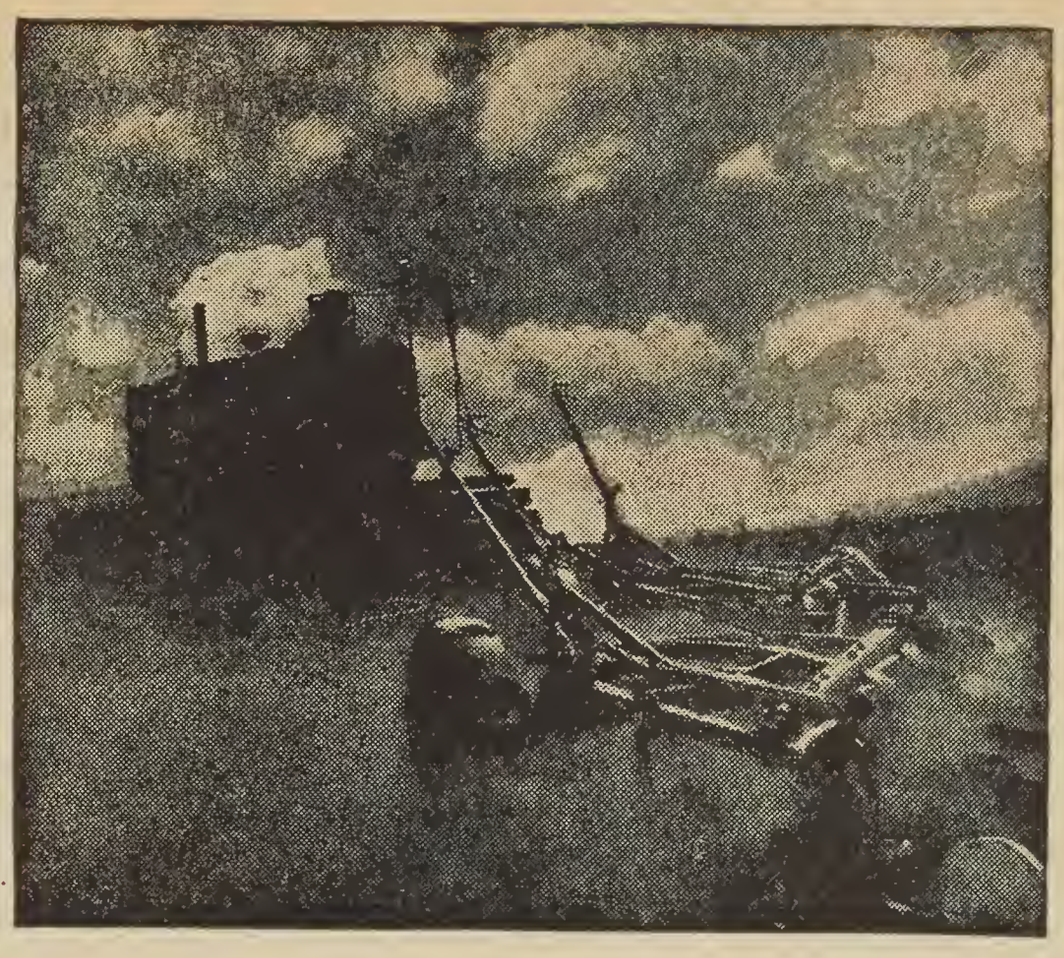
GENERAL: Develop a tough hide. Farmers can expect to be blamed for rising food costs. Fact that farmers' yearly income is $1550 compared to $2300 for industrial workers is unknown or ignored; also that food production has been hampered by unsound government policies. Income in northeastern states has risen less compared to 1924-29 average than most other U. S. farm areas.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR'S worried 'bout his weeds, they've started scatterin' their seeds; so once again he's havin' pain for fear they'll grow up in his grain. At crack of dawn his chores are through and he is out there in the dew, with sickle, hoe and even spray, to clear those nasty weeds away. He chops his way down each fence row; gosh, you should see that feller go. But when the fence is bare of weeds, poor neighbor sees where'er it needs some fixin' up. Then he must quit and doctor up the fence a bit, and so the weeds will stand in hosts while neighbor's puttin' in new posts.

Them weeds can grow for all I care, I haven't got the time to spare to chop down just a rod or two and then discover I must do a full day's work a-mendin' fence; that kind of program don't make sense. As long as stuff is growin' tall so you can't see the fence at all, no one will have a chance to frown if posts are broke or wire is down. And anyhow there'd still be weeds, if mine are cut there will be seeds arrivin' on the summer air or travelin' in some hound dog's hair, so I'll just let my durn weeds grow; besides, Mirandy needs the hoe.



Picture of a tractor stirring up trouble for itself

UNLESS you are careful, the dust you stir up doing summer work can cost you plenty . . . in tractor repairs and time lost during the busy season.

Sucked into your motor from the air, the gritty, abrasive dust particles can wear out bearings, cylinder walls, rings, and pistons in a hurry!

To protect your motor from dust this summer, it is wise to do these two things:

1 Service the air cleaner every day. The air cleaner is the first line of defense against destructive dust. If your tractor had no air cleaner, for instance, your motor might wear out in less than a week when used under heavy dust conditions. So it's important to service it daily when you're working in dust.

To service the air cleaner, remove the oil cup, wipe out the dirt, and wash the cup in kerosene. Then refill with a good oil like Gulflube Motor Oil.

2 Change your crankcase oil regularly. A properly serviced air cleaner stops most of the abrasive dust before it reaches your motor's vital parts. But some does get by. And the longer you run the motor between oil changes, the more dust accumulates.

The one practical and easy way to rid the motor of dust accumulated in the crankcase is to drain the oil and refill, as frequently as your manufacturer's instructions call for. There is good reason, too, why you should use Gulflube.

Gulflube is made by the Multi-sol process, a modern refining method that removes more carbon- and sludge-forming impurities. Gulflube will stand up under far heavier bearing pressures than your tractor will ever build up.

So when you use Gulflube, you'll know engine parts are protected, no matter how heavy the work. And because this oil stands up under engine pressure and heat, you'll need less oil between changes.

With Gulflube in the crankcase and in your air cleaner, your tractor's really ready for hot, dusty summer jobs.

Get Gulflube from your Good Gulf man, along with other Gulf Farm Aids. Pick those you need from this handy list . . .

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Gulflex Chassis Lubricant (S&W)
Gulflex Waterproof Grease
Gulflex Universal Joint Lubricant
Gulflex Wheel Bearing Grease
Gulf Transgear Lubricants E.P.
Gulf Transmission Oils
Gulf Penetrating Oil
Gulf Electric Motor Oil
Red Top Axle Grease
Good Gulf Gasoline
Gulf Kerosene
Quick-Action Gulfspray Insect Killer
Gulf No-Rust No. 1
Gulfwax—for preserving
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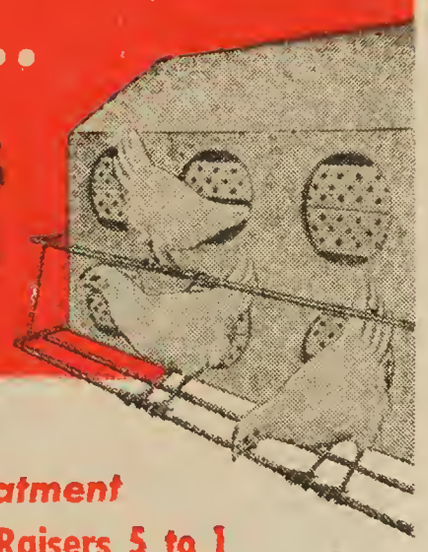
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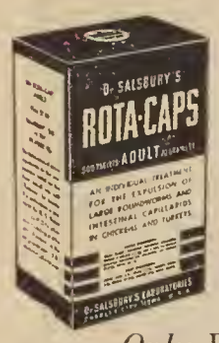


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*Dr. Salsbury's ROTA-CAPS remove Large Roundworms and Intestinal Capillaria Worms



The *Only* Treatment Containing *Rotamine*



Individual Treatment
Preferred by Poultry Raisers 5 to 1

Heavy infestations of large roundworms and intestinal capillaria worms can *set back* your birds, *cost you money*. *Remove* these worms *easily*, *safely*, *economically* with Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps, without serious egg loss.

Only Rota-Caps contain *Rotamine*. *Gentle, efficient* action is *easier* on the birds. *Individual treatment:* each bird gets individual dosage. Removes *damaging* intestinal capillaria worms many other treatments don't get. *Preferred* by poultry raisers, 5 to 1.

Guard against *feed* and *egg losses* caused by these worms. Give your birds this *dependable* treatment. Two sizes: adult and pullet. Get *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Rota-Caps at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores, *now*.

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A Nation-wide Poultry Service

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Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Ton *removes* large roundworms and cecal worms. Contains *Phenothiazine*. Tops for convenient, efficient action. Just mix in wet or dry mash—*job's done.*

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Double-Purpose DRINKING WATER MEDICINE



GET THE GENUINE Dr. Salsbury's REN-O-SAL

1 *Stimulates* GROWTH in Young Birds (Two tablets-to-the-gallon)

2 *Prevents* Spread of Cecal COCCIDIOSIS in Chickens (Eight tablets-to-the-gallon)

Easy to use. Just drop handy tablets into the drinking water—*mix thoroughly*. Safe in any waterer.



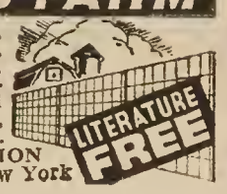
1. *Stimulates* GROWTH..2. *Prevents* Cecal COCCIDIOSIS

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The reliable drinking water antiseptic. At all druggists and poultry supply dealers. 50c, $1.00, $2.50 and $4.00.
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"Black Leaf 40" KILLS LICE
OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER
JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS..
OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

The Chicken of Tomorrow



TOMORROW'S chicken, goal of the poultry industry as the source of superior meat, has been produced in theory as a guide to breeders who are competing in the national Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest. Produced on an oil-painted canvas by Arthur O. Schilling, leading poultry artist and a breeding authority, the drawing indicates one conception of what breeders may accomplish during the three-year program.

Before depicting his conception of what the chicken-of-tomorrow may look like when it is bred in real flesh and feathers, Schilling, a Rochester, N. Y., artist and poultry judge, devoted months of study to the characteristics of existing breeds, strains and varieties of chickens. His conception, he emphasizes, illustrates only one of the many ways by which the desired goal may be reached.

The artist was commissioned to make the oil painting by A & P Food Stores, whose officials initiated the three-year breeding program last year when they asked a committee of 14 poultry authorities to plan and operate the project with funds supplied by the food chain. The painting will be exhibited at the International Baby Chick Association convention in St. Louis, July 23-26, where some 5,000 poultrymen will assemble in the country's largest annual poultry meeting.

The breeding procedure used theoretically to produce the cockerel and two female birds in the picture was:

White Plymouth Rock Male White Dorking Female	50-50 Rock Dorking (Rose comb, long keel)	75% White Rock 12½% Dorking 12½% Cornish
White Cornish Male White Rock Female	50-50 Cornish Rock (Single comb, long keel)	

Results of this breeding, Schilling points out, should produce a bird with a pea comb, long keel, light boned, full breasted, soft fleshed, fine-grain meat-type chicken that would lay light brown eggs. However, the following points were emphasized by the artist:

1. Although improved meat-type birds might be obtained rapidly, it would possibly require 10 years of breeding to establish a fixed breeding strain with only a small percentage of reversion characteristics in offspring.
2. Too strong a dash of Cornish blood would tend to amplify extreme meat-type and lose out in the egg-laying ability.
3. Too much Dorking blood infusion might tend to decrease the hardy, vigorous character of the White Rock.
4. Parent stock in all cases must be good examples of the breed, especially in the selection of the White Rocks which already are very high quality, meat-type birds when bred right. Foundation stock of mediocre quality would be useless and would not lead to progressive breeding.

While other breeders will follow their own theories and use entirely different foundation stock, the goal is the same according to those in charge of the nationwide program. The objective is to produce a variety or type of chicken that will grow faster on less feed for the producer and provide greater satisfaction for consumers.

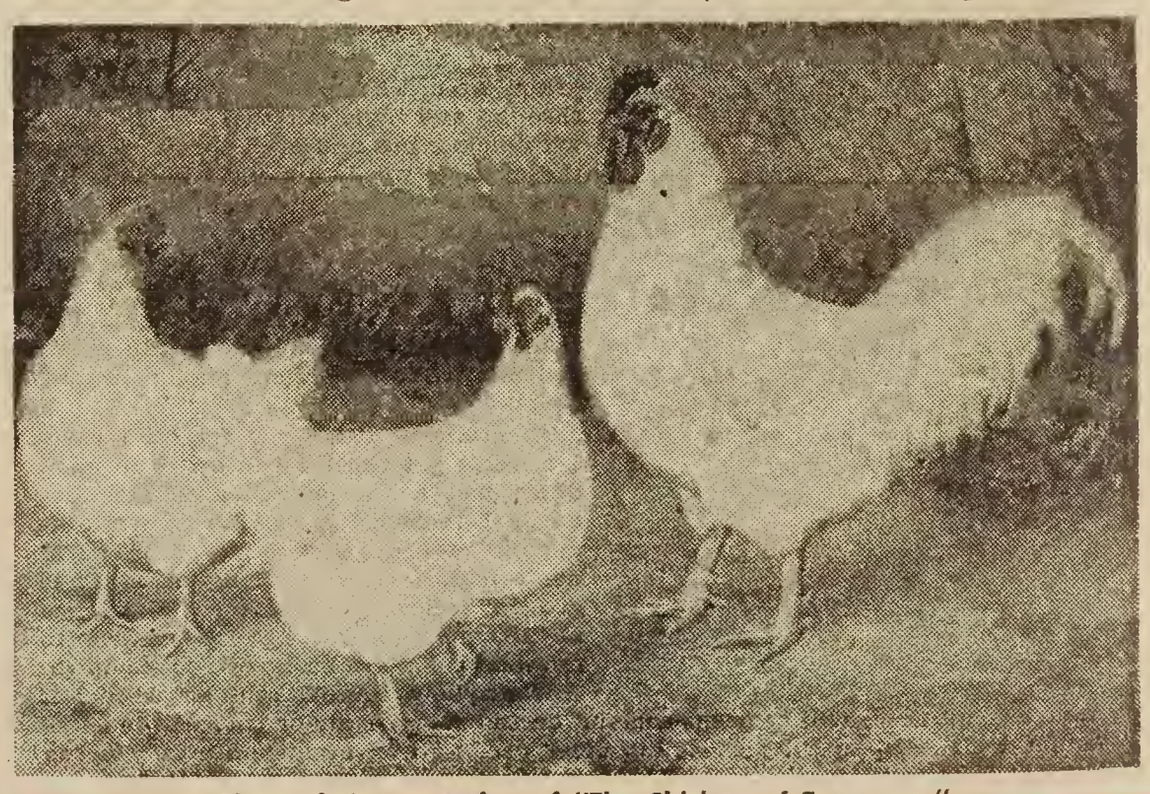
The contest is open to all poultrymen. It has met with an enthusiastic response as 41 states have organized their own programs this year. Rules of the national contest specify that entries in either 1946 or 1947 will qualify contestants to compete for the $3,000 in regional awards next year and the $5,000 grand award in 1948. L. E. Weaver, poultry specialist, Cornell, is state chairman for New York. The other members of his committee are Mr. Schilling, John C. Scholes, Cayuga; David J. Chuckrow, Troy; and John Clark, chairman of the State Poultry Council, Ballston Lake.

THE PARABLE OF THE CLEAN EGGS

By L. E. WEAVER

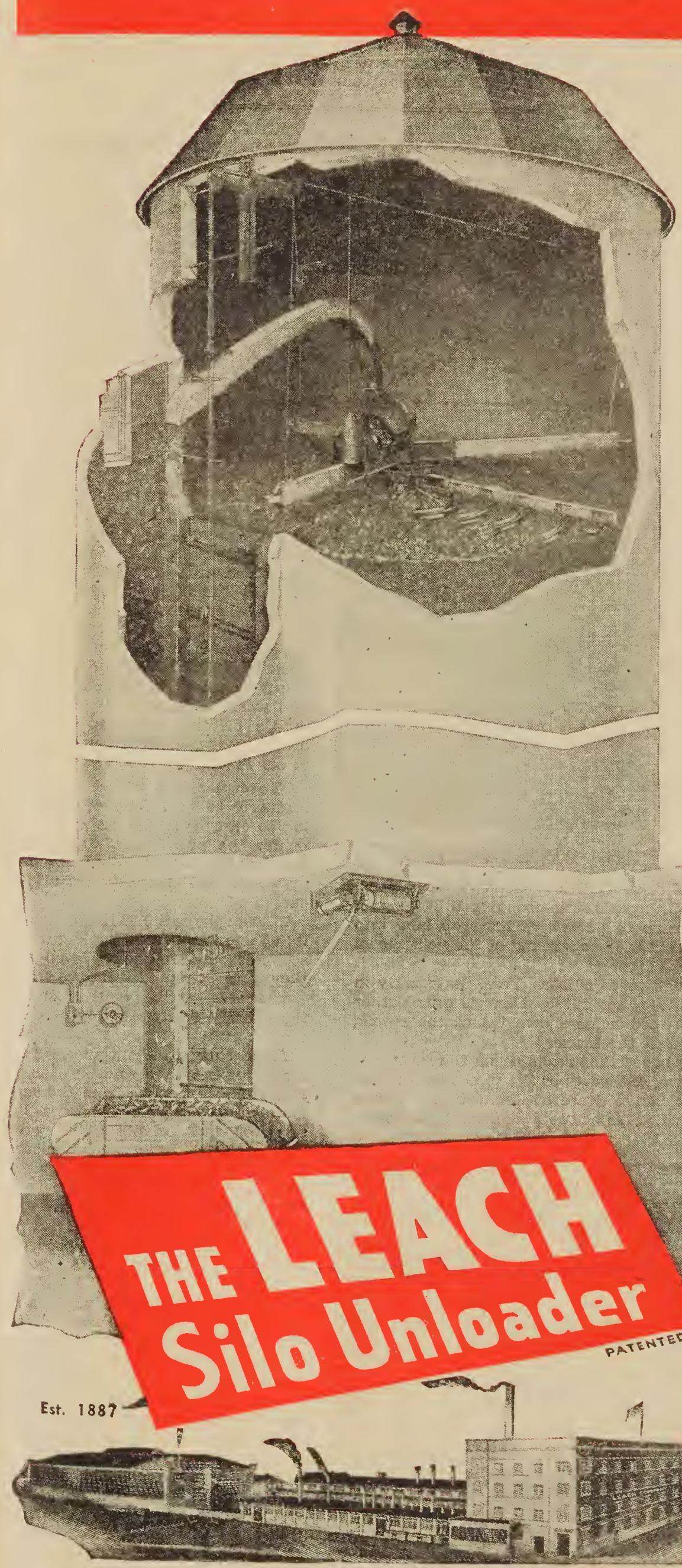
A CERTAIN young farmer sat down after supper to read, and his wife likewise. And presently she said unto him, "It says in this bulletin that eggs should be collected at least three times a day, and cooled quickly, the first collection being made at nine o'clock." And the husband spoke unto his wife, saying, "That's all right for the guys at the college to write, but you won't catch me climbing off a hay wagon that's only half loaded at 8:58 A. M. just so I can rush to the henhouse to

(*Continued on Page* 16)



The artist's conception of "The Chicken of Tomorrow".

It's Here... THE GREATEST POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT FOR THE DAIRY FARMER!



YES, dairy farmers, that daily chore you probably dislike more than any other can now be scratched off your list! Climbing up into a cold, damp silo to pitch out the day's supply of feed is a long way from fun, to say nothing of the time it takes when farm help is at such a premium.

Now, with this Leach Silo Unloader, all you do is flip a switch — and down comes your silage — the exact amount for the morning's feed. While the machine is doing the work, *you are free to do other chores.* Hence, with this labor-saver, you can handle a larger herd and increase your milk production and income.

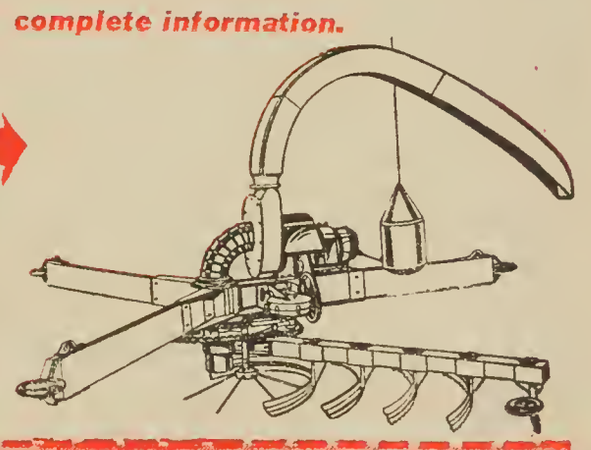
If it sounds like a miracle, it *is* a miracle because this machine actually does *all* the work. You merely turn the switch—and your feed cart is filled automatically!

Answers to some of your questions:

(1) Same unit can be used in one or more silos, even if silos vary in diameter, by changing wooden "booms." (2) Electric motor is 3 h.p. (3) Handles frozen silage, breaking it up completely, ready to feed. (4) Silage is skimmed off evenly — no spoilage. (5) Equipment is thoroughly tested — experimental units have been on dairy farms undergoing observation for three years. (6) Cost of installation is considerably less than you would guess.

Mail coupon below for complete information.

A close-up of the operating mechanism—electric motor, blower, transmission, and "kicker." All cables, controls, switches, and installation manual included in complete outfit.



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Please send complete information describing your new Silo Unloader.

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To Plow or *Not* to Plow

READERS PRESENT BOTH SIDES OF QUESTION

IN REPLY to your request for comments on the subject of whether or not to plow, I think it cannot be answered directly by either yes or no, any more than one can say which is the best way to put up hay—loader, buckrake, field baler or chopper — or the question of whether one should wear a hat or go bareheaded. It all depends upon individual conditions and circumstances.

In a good many years of experience in farming, we have practiced both methods. We have worn out three sets of discs, and we also use springtooth, acme and smoothing harrows, each where they are best suited. For many years I have wished we could have the use of a tool which might be a cross between a disc harrow and a moldboard plow, something similar to the disc plows used in the West, but lighter and covering more ground. There are now several spiral and rotary plows or pulverizers on the market which are a once-over proposition, and I think that when they become available at reasonable prices, they will change our tilling practices very materially.

Personally, I am very much in favor of chopping into the top soil all the organic matter possible; in fact, we have practiced operating a farm for many years without the use of any manure. But I still believe, in spite of *Plowman's Folly,* that we will still use plenty of plows if we are to feed the world. — *Justus H. Dings, Rensselaer, N. Y.*

* * *

GOOD RESULTS

I HAVE about an acre under cultivation. During 1944 and 1945 I was unable to get any plowing done, and had to scratch up the ground as best I could with my garden tractor, using the cultivator to do the work. As far as I could see, I had as good results as when the ground was plowed. The soil here is creek bottom and has plenty of clay in it, and that means that it is a headache at times. It must be worked at the right time, and after a hard rain the soil is as dense as if it had never been plowed.—*James Pneuman, Canastota, N. Y.*

* * *

USE "BOTH SIDES" OF SOIL

I AM nearly 82 years old and have always farmed. Is plowless farming practical? I emphatically say NO. It has been demonstrated many times by our foreign missionaries with some agricultural knowledge that where the farmers prepared the soil for planting by scratching the surface with sharp sticks of wood, introducing the modern plow has increased the yield many fold.

But we need not go to foreign fields to prove our point. We can't control the many weeds that come in our meadows without occasionally plowing. Some years ago I had a field of yellow rocket which completely smothered the grass. In the spring it was knee high to the horses and in full bloom. I put the plow in it with jointer and chain. I turned it completely under, then rolled it with a land roller. Then I harrowed it occasionally until the forepart of July and sowed it to buckwheat which was a good crop. Then I plowed the ground in the fall and sowed it to oats and grass seed, the following spring getting a good stand of both, and there was no more rocket in that field. I have had the same experience with goldenrod.

Most of our soil in the Northeast is heavy, and needs plowing occasionally to loosen the soil and get more humus into it, and the more vegetable matter we can turn under, the better. I think we should use both sides of the soil, so to speak. The cutaway harrow does not work satisfactorily where there are many small flat stones. — *John Foote, Delanson, N. Y.*

* * *

DISKING MAKES A SEEDBED

PLOWLESS farming can definitely be done successfully on most of our farm lands. When I see so many farmers plowing, dragging, and going to so much needless wasted labor, I ask myself the question, "Why is it?" The Northeastern United States presents a more diversified crop farming than any other section of our country. This method of farming can be done by disking the soil, sowing lime and fertilizer, and making a good seed bed.

Who ever heard of a farmer getting as much out of a crop of oats as he put in? More than one-half of the expense he puts in is labor.—*M. Joslin, Chemung, N. Y.*

* * *

FAVORS SHALLOW PLOWING

I READ the book "Plowman's Folly" with great interest. I believe we should plow only about 3 inches deep and use a spring tooth harrow to control weeds. That leaves the trash near the surface to act as a mulch. I believe the land will improve and better crops result. In my experience last year I found this to be true. — *E. Bossard, Seaford, Delaware.*

Editor's Note:—We add our vote to those who favor plowing. Under certain conditions a good crop can be grown without turning the soil over, but don't discard your plow just yet!

—A. A.—

More than 340,000 linear feet of diversion terraces were established by New York farmers during the six month period ending December 31, 1945, according to I. B. Stafford, state conservationist. This brings the state's total to more than one and a half million linear feet.

Why Insecticides Are Scarce

WHY is the American farmer, ten months after V-J Day, plagued by insecticide and fungicide shortages more acute than any during the war years? What are the implications of these shortages as they bear on the farmers' hope to produce in volume sufficient to meet the needs of the American people and our government's promises of food and fibre for war-ravaged countries overseas? These are pertinent questions, since we share the hope that our farmers shall have ample supplies of the poisons required to protect their crops and livestock.

Following V-J Day, we hopefully looked forward to an end of the war-created shortages of our materials, and full production of all of the insecticides and fungicides needed by the farmer. Our industry faced no reconversion problems in the usual sense.

The fact remains, however, that industry's plans for full postwar production of the materials urgently needed by farmers have been crippled by strikes and other conditions beyond our control. Supplies of both arsenic and copper for industry have been greatly reduced by strikes in this country and Mexico. If arsenic refining were to be resumed tomorrow—we have no reason to believe this will happen—several weeks would elapse before our industry could step up to volume production. Lead supplies have been drastically reduced by a lack of labor at the mines. The world lead price, higher than domestic ceilings, has placed a heavy drain on the limited supply available to our industry.

The coal strike forced some manufacturers to shut down while converting to other fuel; for some other companies the shortage of fuel seriously reduced production. Supplies of raw materials and of containers also were curtailed.

Though the railroad strike was short, its effects hampered distribution of insecticides and fungicides even though they were exempted from the embargo.

The steel strike further shortened the already limited supply of containers.

Since early in the war the government has been the sole purchaser and importer of rotenone from the only remaining source, South America. It was expected that private industry would be permitted to resume importation six months ago. Month after month this was delayed, until the end of March. Substantial arrivals are expected in July, but it takes several weeks to process the raw roots, produce the finished insecticides, and distribute them.

In spite of difficulties such as these, we of industry are doing all in our power to insure delivery to the farmer of the economic poisons essential to the protection of crops and livestock. In the average year, the farmer pays about 100 million dollars to protect more than four billion dollars worth of food and fibre. Such protection is vital in 1946, when in addition to domestic requirements, our Government has commitments to war-ravager countries overseas.—*L. S. Hitchner, Executive Secretary, Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Ass'n.*

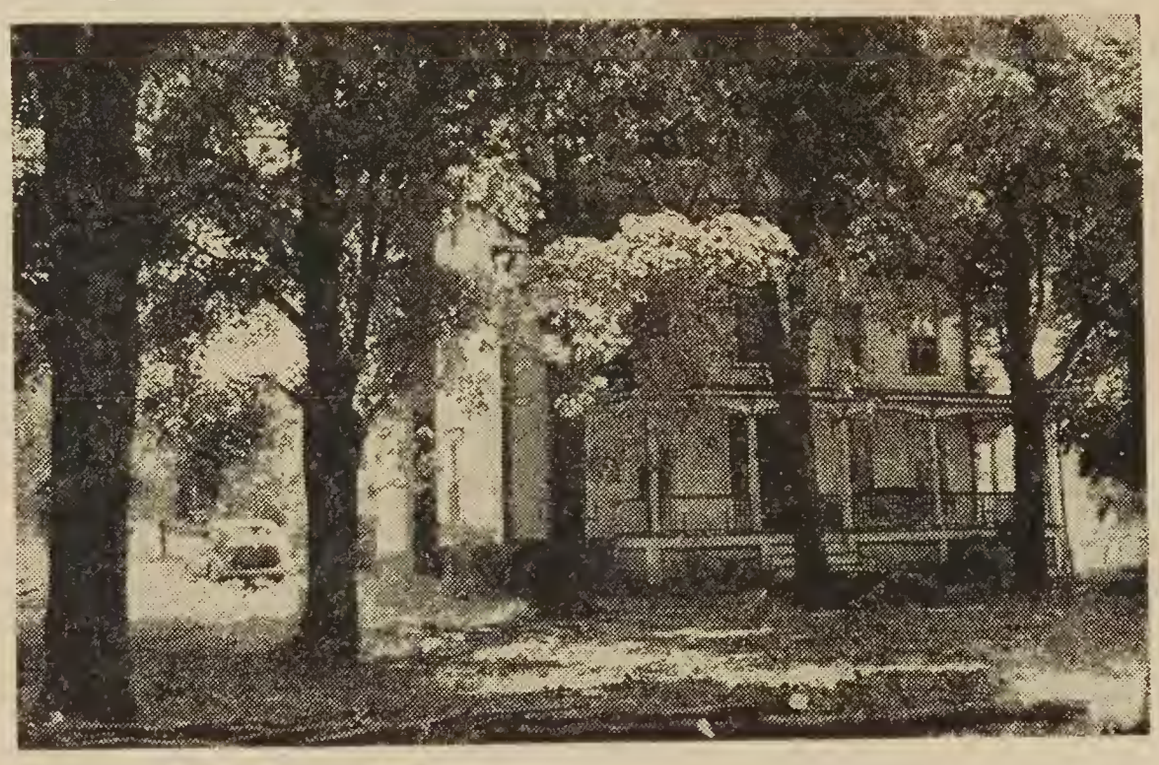


GRANGE MASTER ADOPTS STRIP-CROPPING

HENRY SHERWOOD of Pine Plains, Dutchess County, New York, Master of the New York State Grange, is strip-cropping 15 acres, and during the coming crop rotation plans to put all of his crop land into strips. A strip-cropped field is shown in the background of the field shown above.

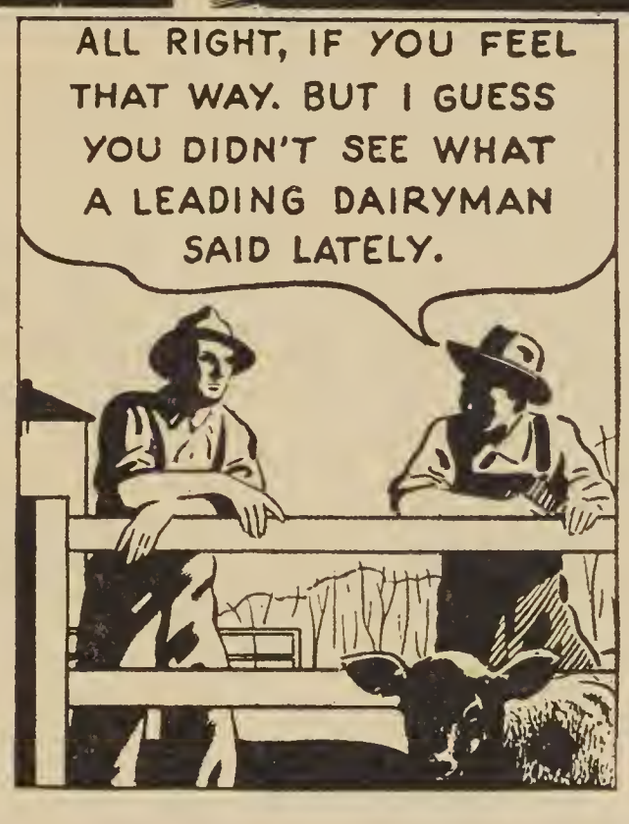
The wind storm that swept through parts of New York State early in June blew down several old maple trees set out by Henry's grandfather in 1883. In the picture of the Sherwood home shown below, the second tree from the right was tipped against the house.

Henry says that in June 1837 the house then standing on the farm was actually blown away by a wind storm, and parts of the pieces of the bedclothes eventually were found over in the State of Connecticut. Henry hopes that it will be another hundred years before a similar storm comes along again.









L. A. Van Bomel, President of National Dairy Products Corporation, says:

Today Americans are consuming 25% more milk than before the war, and even this is less than the scientists say they should have. The population is increasing; so is a better appreciation of the nutritive value of milk. This increased demand spells opportunity for dairymen, particularly those who start now to improve herds and practices for the production of more and better milk.

DO THESE NOW

- ✔ *Start your pasture renovation—fertilizing and seeding.*
- ✔ *Cool your milk quickly. Keep it cool to prevent loss through spoilage. Don't mix morning milk with night milk.*
- ✔ *Be sure your cows are getting plenty of water . . . all they can drink whenever they want it.*
- ✔ *Summer increases hazards to quality. Follow recommended practices on cleaning and sterilizing equipment.*

That's the real situation. More milk, good milk is needed now . . . and the need is not temporary, not just for now or the rest of the year. The need for milk and the products of milk has never been met. Plan on more production now. Every indication points to years of good markets ahead for you:

Your dairy plant field man or County Agent will be glad to help you *improve your herd, to show you some tested money-saving, time-saving ways to increase your production of good milk.*

For practical and friendly help, get in touch with one of these men. Do it now . . . to get more dollars on your milk checks . . . to make your future more secure.

Sheffield Farms
General Ice Cream Corporation
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Western Maryland Dairy
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The kind of quality lumber that goes into Unadilla Silos is not available. We will not use substandard materials and label our product *"Unadilla"*.

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Don't let wire-cut, scratched or bruised teats and udders invite infections or lead to cows giving less milk.

Balsam of Myrrh's antiseptic action promotes healing. Its soothing ingredients bring quick relief from soreness, also reduces teat inflammation at calving time.

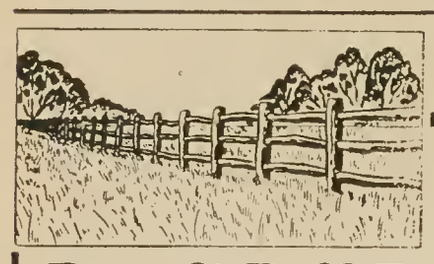
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Balsam of Myrrh

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Box AA Mahopac, New York.

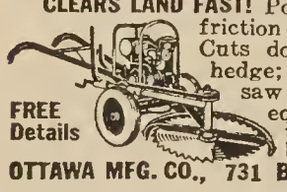
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CLEARS LAND FAST! Powerful 6-HP motor with friction clutch for safe operation. Cuts down timber, brush and hedge; turn blade vertically and saw logs to length. Can be equipped to fell largest trees. Has clutch pulley for belt work. Fully guaranteed.



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Washington Farmers' Cooperative Association, Inc.

Washington, New Jersey. Phone: Washington 455.

Learning More About COWS in New Jersey

(*Continued from Page* 1)

weak inherent factors rather than to the method; and that there is almost no limit to the inbreeding program as long as these weaknesses are found and removed. He found that inbred sires increased fat test twice as fast as out-crossed sires, and that sire and dam can have an equal influence on progeny.

Licking Mastitis

Another interesting breeding test is being carried on at the Research Farm in conjunction with mastitis studies of Dr. James M. Murphy. He says there are only two families in the Station Guernsey herd worth talking about: one which has very little and one which has a lot of resistance to mastitis. This leads the researchers to believe there is an inherited resistance, so a breeding project is being set up for both families. Certain animals, to serve as controls, will not be included.

Dr. Bartlett will supervise the breeding program. He said that in three generations of one family—all descended from one cow—only 9% of the quarters have shown a reaction to tests for mastitis. For better observation, the breeding will be designed to intensify traits in both families.

The mastitis program in which Dr. Murphy is engaged differs from that carried on by any other group in that he is not attempting to control the disease. He contends that there is "no satisfactory evidence that a cow's resistance to infection of the udder can be raised by the use of vaccination or other immunization procedures."

Dr. Murphy said they resisted urges to attempt control in an effort to first find out everything possible about mastitis. He says there are two principal reasons for present day treatments: 1. To get the cow over mastitis in order to use her milk. 2. To get rid of infection that's in the cow so she won't be harboring organisms harmful to herself and other cows in the future.

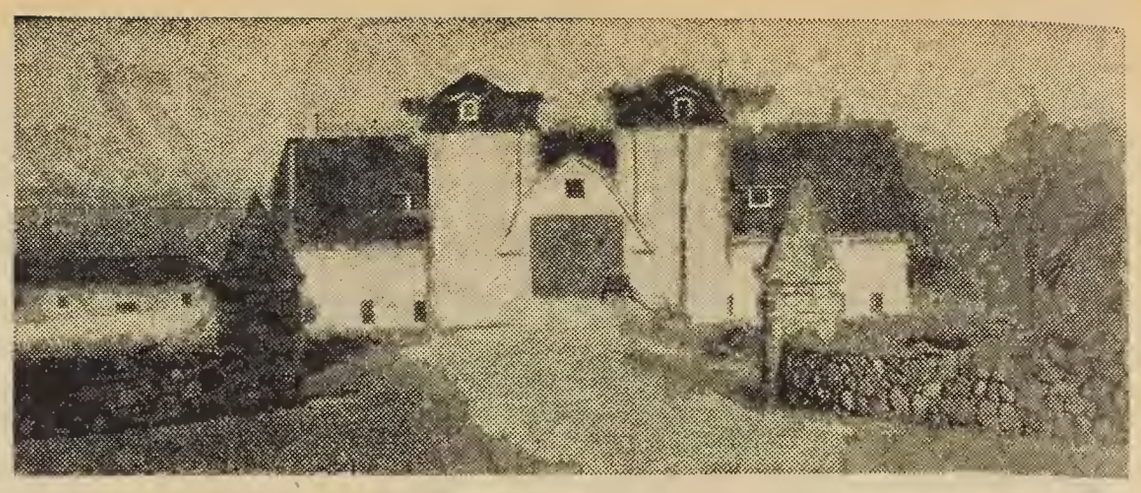
Penicillin is a wonderful drug, according to Murphy, for the control of mastitis, but he adds that it will be universally more efficient when someone develops a one-dose treatment method. The multiple doses now needed make it difficult to carry this work onto farms as it is carried on experimentally.

Bang's Disease

Dr. Herbert J. Metzger Jr., who seven years ago left the Cornell University Extension Service to join the dairy husbandry staff at Rutgers as associate research specialist in pathology, devotes most of his time to the study of the bane of dairymen's existence—Bang's Disease. Most of his work was carried on in the College herd at New Brunswick. Here one segregated herd is 100% vaccinated and free from virulent infection. These cows are placed in other herds for immunity tests. In another herd, infected animals are deliberately introduced to challenge immunity.

An unlooked-for challenge came in 1943 when Bang's Disease got into the big 140-cow herd on the Dairy Research Farm. Here was a problem to climax them all, for due to breeding, feeding and other studies being carried on in the herd, none of the cows could be segregated or removed. The reactors had to stay for the other programs, and the adult herd had 25% reactors!

In true scientific fashion it was decided that if nothing else, here was an opportunity to carry on an experiment to show what would develop and what could be done in a farmer's herd if he did not get rid of reactors. In Aug.



New Jersey dairy farmers are reaping the benefits of work done at the Dairy Research Farm, Beemerville. This is the bull barn in which are housed prize sires used in the artificial breeding program which has had such conspicuous success.

1943, Dr. Metzger vaccinated, with various sized doses of Strain 19 vaccine, every animal in the herd except reactors. Detailed records of tests have been kept on each animal since then—a record which may in time prove invaluable in Bang's Disease research.

The peak number of probably-infected animals, 36%, came in May 1944. Since then, even though other programs have removed more negative than infected animals from the herd, the 'probably infected' percentage gradually dropped to 29.4 last fall. Later percentages have not been compiled, but there has been a steady drop.

Metzger believes that calfhood vaccination is most important in the dairy herd, even though results are not 100%.

Longer Lactation

Two most interesting dairy research projects are in the hands of Dr. R. P. Reece. His work pertains to the physiology of reproduction with emphasis on lactation. They are all big words mighty important to dairymen, because 14 to 16% of all dairy cows sold as beef are sold due to reproductive failure—heifers and old cows that fail to breed.

His work so far with the injection of estrogen (sex hormones) has brought several heifers to milk without calving, but he has found it more difficult to get old cows back on the production line when they fail to breed.

Dr. Reece's related work with thyroprotein has had much more gratifying results, tests showing definite increases in milk and fat production. Thyroprotein is a new drug still restricted from use except in experiments. It is made by chemically combining casein and iodine to give the same results as the very expensive desiccated thyroid or thyroxine. His very first experimcnts carried on for only three weeks showed definitely increased production. Since then, tests have been made of from 3 to 16 months with various cows, adding the thyroprotein to their feed except when they are dry.

Best results have occurred when the treatment starts just after a cow reaches peak production. In tests, milk increase has varied from zero to 36%, while fat content has varied in increase from 10 to 50%, averaging about 22%. One Brown Swiss which was in production and failed to conceive was put on thyroprotein in the summer of '45, and this May was still milking 25 pounds a day. She's been producing that much for 19 straight months. Without the stimulant she'd probably be dry. As a trial they stopped adding the food to her feed for 10 days and production dropped to 15 pounds. Back on it, production jumped back up, too.



"He thinks he can scare me with his old scarecrows . . . . I'm wise to him."

Bull Nutrition

There is less known about the proper feeding of bulls than of any farm animal and, despite the importance of herd sires, practically no work has been done on bull nutrition.

According to Dr. J. Thomas Reid who has been delving into the problem at the New Jersey Research Farm since last October, men have little idea of what or how to feed them other than by the general Morrison feeding standards. On some farms they get left-over hay and silage from the cows and everything from regular milk-making mash to dry cow feed.

To test the effect of diet on bulls, with particular emphasis on blood, reproductive urge and semen, 12 Holstein bull calves of similar age, weight, etc., were added to the farm herd for study. For their first 18 months they got ordinary dry cow fitting ration and pasture while blood, semen and other tests were made and recorded. Soon after they were brought in for winter, six were put on a well-rounded diet containing various minerals and vitamins and the others fed a poor diet consisting of 54% ground yellow corn, 25% beet pulp and the rest corn gluten meal, cane molasses and iodized salt.

Now Dr. Reid makes tests one day each two weeks of blood and semen, keeping an especially close watch on blood, which is usually first to reflect diet deficiencies. No deficiencies had developed when I was there, but when they do a very thorough study will be made to determine which diet components affect quantity, physical properties and longevity of semen. An attempt will be made to establish normal standards for bull's diet and semen, and progress is already being made in methods for semen tests less variable than those now in practice.

Reid has part way concluded a study of the effects of manganese on the calcium and phosphorus metabolism of cattle. First tests indicate that a commercial manganese product tends to keep a positive balance of these minerals in a cow. It is held by some that were cows to retain a positive balance during the peak of lactation, their longevity and life production might be increased.

Associated with Dr. Reid in his work are Profs. R. L. Salsbury and K. O. Pfau. Others at the Rcsearch Farm all working to put more profit in dairying are Prof. C. E. Shuart, superintendent of dairy cattle; Prof. Claude Eby, business and crops manager; and George Ward, graduate student working on vitamins and calf nutrition under Prof. Carl B. Bender, whose fame in dairy nutrition work and grassland farming practices is known throughout the country.

Milk Producers and Dealers Negotiate Price Increase

ALL PARTIES concerned in the recent speedy and sensible negotiation of milk price increases deserve praise. These include Commissioner of Agriculture DuMond, producers' cooperatives, and dealers.

The milk business was suddenly thrown into chaos, as reported in our last issue, when President Truman vetoed the OPA extension bill, thereby bringing to an end the Federal subsidy on milk which, for July, would have amounted to 75c a hundred in the Northeast, except in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, where it would have been 85c. With this action came the danger that the return to producers for July milk might be close to $1.00 less than was anticipated.

Dealers Pay More

For New York City, here is how the situation was met. Commissioner DuMond called a meeting in Albany of representatives of cooperatives and dealers on July 6. The following price agreement was reached, subject to the approval of 95% of the dealers serving New York City: Class I (fluid milk), $5.02 cwt.; Class II-A (fluid cream), $3.95 cwt.; Class II-B (condensed milk and ice cream), $3.65. The approval of dealers was secured, and these increases all go to producers and are intended to make up to the dairyman approximately the amount lost in subsidies. In case the subsidy is restored, prices will return to the previous level of $4.10 for Class I. $3.00 for Class II-A, and $3.75 for Class II-B.

As a result, beginning July 9, New York City consumers paid 2c more a quart for milk, making the price 21c a quart for home delivery, and 19c a quart in stores.

For the first time since October 1943, consumers were paying the full price of milk in cash, instead of paying part of it in taxes, or perhaps postponing it for their grandchildren to pay.

So far, the only sour note in the deal has been word that the Federal government will not permit the New York City milk administrator to include the negotiated price increases in his announced uniform price. No explanation of the action has been made, and it is difficult to figure out any logical reason for it. The increases will be paid by dealers to a trustee appointed by Commissioner DuMond.

Dealers Play Fair

Cities outside of New York met the problem in various ways. In Rochester and Buffalo, which are under a state order, price increases were ordered by Commissioner of Agriculture DuMond, effective July 1. In some other cities, dealers just announced the increase to consumers, and put it into effect. It is interesting to note that in practically all cases the dealers made no attempt to make dairymen shoulder the loss of the subsidy, some dealers even going so far as to take the loss themselves from July 1 until they increased prices to consumers.

In New England the situation was met in a similar way. The Connecticut Milk Producers' Association should get a pat on the back for promptness. Following the President's veto of the OPA extension bill, the directors of the C. M. P. met Sunday, June 30, and notified dealers that beginning July 1 the Class I price would be upped 93c a cwt. Prices to consumers were advanced 2c a quart, and all of the increase went back to producers. Most independent dealers in Connecticut followed suit, but they were a day or two late.

In Rhode Island the Milk Control Board put the Class I price up 93c. This Board also sets the price to consumers, and they increased the price to consumers 3c, so the producers get 2c and the dealers get 1c.

In Massachusetts the price to consumers was increased 3 cents a quart. The price to Massachusetts farmers went up $1.05 per hundred in most areas; exceptions, Haverhill and Lowell-Lawrence areas $1.20; New Bedford up 95 cents.

Increases Reasonable

The National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, following a nation-wide survey, showed few price increases in milk or dairy products above those necessary to make up the loss of subsidies.

On butter, a government market report showed increases of 13c to 14c a pound shortly after control was removed, prices going to 71c in New York City and 70c in Chicago. Cheese also advanced substantially. In the cases of both butter and cheese, the advance was approximately equal to the amount lost by stoppage of subsidies.

—A. A.—

RATHBUN REELECTED LEAGUE PRESIDENT

Following the annual meeting of the Dairymen's League in Syracuse the Board of Directors met to organize on June 21. Henry Rathbun of New Hartford, N. Y., was reelected to head the organization for another year. The following officers were also reelected: Paul Talbot, Burlington Flats, N. Y., first vice president; Louis Hardin, Sussex, N. J., second vice president; and Leon Chapin, North Bangor, N. Y., treasurer. Seymour Rodenhurst of Theresa, N. Y., was elected secretary to succeed A. L. Milks of Little Valley, N. Y.

The Executive Committee of the League for 1946-47 will consist of Henry Rathbun, chairman ex-officio; Leon Chapin; Herbert Seeley of Knoxville, Pa.; Hadley Benson of Wassaic, N. Y., and Seymour Rodenhurst.

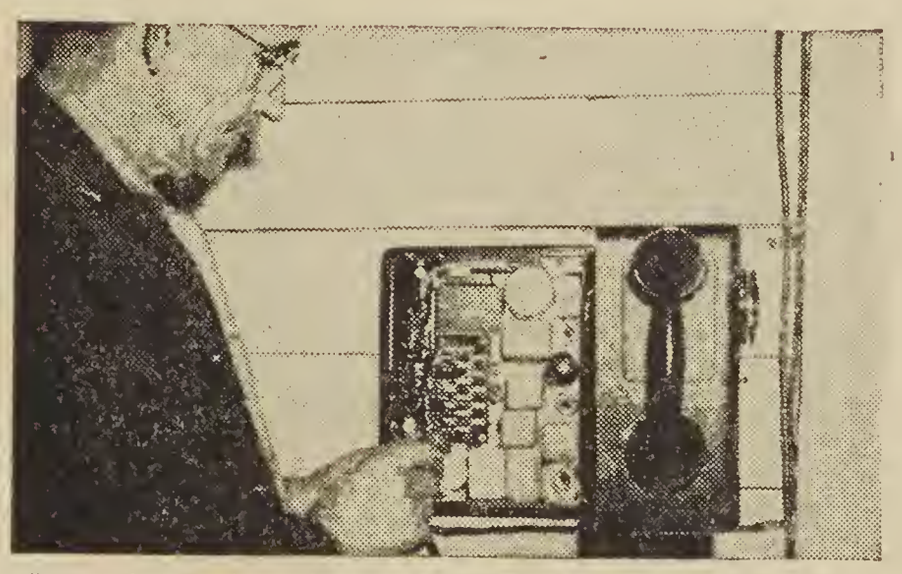
—A. A.—

Read page 5 for a short summary of farm conditions and prospects including suggestions for future plans.

WHAT'S NEW IN FARM TELEPHONE CONSTRUCTION?



This is William Hickox, Bell Telephone lineman, installing a unit to couple a carrier telephone station to the power wires. This system is in use on an experimental basis in the vicinities of Selma, Ala., and Jonesboro, Ark.



Completing the installation of a telephone set used in the trials of the power line carrier system.



Power line carrier trials near Jonesboro, Ark., are being made over the lines of the Craighead Electric Cooperative. They have aroused a great deal of local interest and are often the subject of conversation in the general store.

THERE are a lot of new rural telephone construction ideas in use or soon to be used. "The talking power line," for example, is having its first public tests in two communities. Power line carrier (that's its technical name) is simply a method of using power lines to carry telephone messages, as well as farm current. It is only one of a number of telephone developments that are aiding us in installing a million additional farm telephones in rural areas in 3 to 5 years. Right now we're putting in rural telephones at the fastest rate in our history.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Knacks that Make Farming Pay



Get rid of lazy layers by regular culling—and you'll get more eggs per pound of feed. Just like you get more hours of service from every quart of Veedol Tractor Oil.



Adequate wiring is like money in the bank: ready when you need it. Use large enough wire and install enough separate circuits to take care of tomorrow's needs as well as today's.



It's "terrace time"—*before* erosion whittles your 150-acre farm down to 60 or 70 productive acres. And it's time *now* to use the tractor oil that gives 150-hour service, instead of 60 or 70.



150-Hour VEEDOL

"A Better Tractor Oil by the Clock"

SAVES FUEL by reducing power blow-by

SAVES TIME by avoiding breakdown delays

SAVES REPAIRS through greater heat-and-wear resistance

SAVES OIL—good for 150 hours between changes in gasoline-fueled tractors—cuts oil consumption in all tractors

SAVES TRACTORS—assures long, economical service

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY

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The Stran-Steel "Quonset 20" is 20 feet wide and available in any length, in multiples of 12 feet.

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"Quonset 20"

The true worth of a building can be measured in several ways . . . but no matter how you figure it, the "Quonset 20" is a better buy!

LOW INITIAL INVESTMENT—The "Quonset 20" costs no more than an ordinary building of comparable size—yet the "Quonset 20" provides the permanence and safety of *all-steel* construction.

INEXPENSIVE UPKEEP—Framed with Stran-Steel, covered with bright galvanized sheet steel, the "Quonset 20" is exceptionally economical to maintain . . . for Stran-Steel will not rot, sag or warp; it is impervious to termites.

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Twenty-four feet wide by any length desired, in sections of twelve feet. Solid end panels and open front standard. Extra equipment available: twelve-foot-wide, free-sliding front doors; panels with or without windows and walk-door in place of front sliding doors; walk-door and window in end panel. Interior sheet steel partition also available to enclose any twelve-foot section. The "Quonset 24" is just right for scores of farm uses.

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PUBLICATION AND CLOSING DATES
Aug. 3 Issue Closing Dote July 20
Aug. 17 Issue....Closing Dote Aug. 3
Sept. 7 Issue ...Closing Dote Aug. 24
Sept. 21 Issue....Closing Dote Sept. 7

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Females, all ages, backed by 25 years C.T.A. work.
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Offers for sale botn Carnation and Pathfinder bred bull calves from high record Carnation daughters, Sires, Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, Pioneer Pathfinder Fobes.
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ACCREDITED, BANGS VACCINATED.
Due with first calves in June.
Heifer and hull calves from high record sires.
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ALL AGES. BOTH SEXES. ALL STAGES OF LACTATION. EXCELLENT QUALITY FOUNDATION STOCK POPULAR BLOOD LINES.
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BULL CALVES, Outstanding Rag Apple pedigrees, good type, from Listed Herd. One from cow with 19,300 lbs. M, 669 lbs. Fat. One sired by our XX Son of Achilles XX and from first calf heifer milking over 40 lbs. M, with official R.O.P. test of 4%. Delivered to you $100.00 each.
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BULL CALF — Born January 17, 1946.
Fifteen nearest dams have 21 records averaging 12,966 lbs. milk, 652 lbs. fat. He inherits the blood of outstanding brood cows—Valor's Kittoline, Green Meads Thelma, Douglaston Lady Augusta. Pedigree sent on request.
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BULL CALF BORN August 29, 1945.
Sired by Foremost Peacemaker 87 A. R. daughters including Peer'ess Margo 1013 fat Jr. 3 yr. old. Dam made 9966 milk 524 fat Sr. 3 yr. old on twice-a-day milking. Also other young bulls of similar breeding up to serviceable age. Full information with pedigrees on request.
TARBELL GUERNSEY FARMS
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Horses. 50 to 100 high class mated teams, singles, seconds and saddle horses.
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A few choice yearling and 2 year old RAMS for SALE. Also 10 YEARLING EWES.
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Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and O.I.C. Crossed.
Shipped C.O.D. on approvol. Corefully crated ond o nice selection of pigs made for you.

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WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND PRICES.
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RUGGED PIGS
CHESTER WHITE. CHESTER-BERKSHIRE, YORKSHIRE-CHESTER. FEW DUROC CROSS.
6 weeks. $10.00 — 8 weeks. $12.00.
Boars, Barrows, Sows. Vaccination upon request $1.00 apiece extra. C.O.D., Check or Money Order. Chester White Service Boars. 100-125 lbs., $35.00.
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ONE SPAYED FEMALE AND ONE MALE GROWN
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Ready to train. $20.00 each. One beautiful Cocker Spaniel, 2 yrs. Watch dogs and Shepherd Pups $15.00.
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All grades. Will deliver by truck or ship by rail. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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OUR 35th YEAR. 12000 BIRDS.
One of New York State's Oldest and Largest Breeding Farms. Write for Catalogue.
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IS A NAME TO CONSIDER
24 Years Breeding Leghorns
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Our 30th yeor.
Write for circular and price list.
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LIGHT CLOVER HONEY, 5 lbs. $1.50 postpaid. 6-5 lb. pails $6.60 express collect.
Free honey recipes.
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Needed Now: Spruce, Fir and Hemlock.
Peeled Pulpwood Brings Higher Prices.

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FARM FOR SALE: 145 acres, 32 Registered Jersey cows, tools, crops, etc. Good buildings, water, electricity.
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COMBINATION POULTRY & DAIRY FARM
104 Acres Fertile Land. New 2,000 bird laying house, 7 brooder houses, 5 range shelters. Completo poultry equipment. 27 stanchion barn, 2 silos, new milk house. Running watcr, electricity all bldgs. Comfortable 6-room house all improvements. Grossed well over $20,000 1945. Just off main h'way., on improved town road. $6500. ALSO ADJACENT 12 ACRE FARM. Excellent 8-room honre, running water, electricity, newly painted, roofed. Includes furnishings. Good barn easily remodeled for poultry, 4 cow ties. Other buildings. $2500. You deal with actual owners.
TICE BROS., Oxford (Chenango Co.), N. Y.

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WANTED: WORKING Farm Manager on Dairy Farm with up-to-date buildings and machinery. Must know how to operate and repair machinery, tractors, trucks, baler and combine; must be able to make carpentry repairs on buildings. House, fuel, light, vegetables and fruit in season furnished. Will pay $200 per month to start, prompt increases per month for merit. Excellent opportunity for the right man. State age, experience and family. Write Box 514-EPK,
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WANTED: A capable reliable man to operate our 200 acre Dairy Farm either at guaranteed salary and bonus or on shares. Farm produces wonderful crops and enjoys the best of markets. Prefer a man of German or Polish extraction and one willing to locate for a period of years. Dairy consists of 30 pure bred Holsteins and young stock. Write Box 514-CL,
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Under Management of
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

SEVEN SPRINGS DAIRIES AUCTION
SATURDAY, JULY 27
On Route 71, between Great Barrington, Mass. and Hillsdale, N. Y.
40 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
A Complete Dispersal.
T. B. Accredited and blood tested.
Farm located in New York State. Cattle eligible for New England
This high producing herd includes several with 4% tests. OTA records up to 546 lb. fat at 2 years. 18-months-old herd sire by $7700 sire. Dean of the Pearls. Three younger bulls.
Large and complete line of farm and dairy equipment.
Sale starts at 10:00 A. M. Cattle sold in tent, after lunch.
SEVEN SPRINGS DAIRIES. INC., DANIEL C. MASON, President, Great Barrington, Mass.
Sales Manager & Auctioneer,
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

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A SPECIALIZED service for financing the purchase of dairy cattle, farm machinery, tractors, dairy equipment, etc., through authorized dealers. No cash required. Liberal credit terms. For full particulars, write today!
EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION
Specialists—Livestock and Farm Machinery Financing,
112 STATE STREET, ALBANY, NEW YORK



Marian Sands of Jefferson County, N. Y., who took second place in the women's milking contest at the Dairyland Festival held at Watertown recently. First prize was taken by Miss Lillian Slater. Other events in the festival included the buying of a purebred Holstein to be sent to Europe to help build up depleted herds, the crowning of Elsie Peterson as "Dairyland Queen" by Commissioner DuMond, and a show at which large classes of excellent dairy cows were judged.

SHEEP SHOW AND SALE AT CORNELL

To help new and established flock owners to get higher quality breeding stock, the 3rd annual purebred sheep show and sale will be held at Cornell University on Wednesday, July 31.

Eighty-one animals—39 rams and 42 ewes—have been consigned by 29 breeders in 17 counties. Breeds represented are Hampshire, Shropshire, Cheviot, Dorset, Corriedale, Suffolk, and Oxford.

All animals have been inspected on the consignors' farm by a selection committee and by state veterinarians of the Department of Agriculture and Markets.

One of the features of the show will be the sale of an ewe lamb donated by Iroquois Farm of Cooperstown for the benefit of the Carl E. Ladd Scholarship Fund for farm boys and girls. This event will be broadcast over stations WHCU and WGY at 12:30 p. m.

The sales committee, headed by Clayton Banthan of Cooperstown, includes Robert Gregory of Mt. Vision, Howard Hill of Albion, James McGuire of Oakfield, and Ray Guttekunst of Pavilion. H. Earl Wright of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, will be auctioneer.

The selection committee consisted of Robert Gregory of Mt. Vision, Ernest Mumford of Cooperstown, and Prof. George Johnson of Cornell who himself traveled nearly 2,000 miles inspecting entries on farms.

—A. A.—

The New York State Aberdeen-Angus show, open to the world, will be held at the Dutchess County Fair, Rhinebeck, N. Y., August 27th through 30th. For premium list and entry blanks, write Samuel Morrison, Pine Plains, N. Y.

—A. A.—

The second annual Dairy Industry Conference will be held in the Dairy Building at Cornell University on September 12 and 13. A program is being planned which will deal with problems in marketing milk and milk products.

—A. A.—

THE HALFWAY MARK

(*Continued from Page* 3)

holding our own and will save at least a few apples from their ravages. That is a battle and not just a question of luck, like frost, and we are accustomed to fight battles and are going to see it through to the bitter end.

In short, we are going to turn around from what seemed an impossible undertaking and fight the bears of bugs and blights and prices till we bring home the bacon, or the bear's meat, or whatever there may be left to bring home. If anyone could grow apples without much expense or effort, there would be neither fun, glory or profit in it—and there would be more applesauce than current periodicals and radio could possibly spread over the land.

DISK SOD ORCHARDS

But all joking aside, there is one practice I think has paid a nice dividend and one that many of you other growers can practice to advantage, too. That is the disking of a sod orchard a little bit in the early spring. In addition to applying the usual dose of nitrate, we disked up the sod a little and broke up the layer of mulch under the trees. This disturbed some of the mice, which, of course, was not kind or considerate, but apparently it made some of the accumulated nitrogen in the mulch and sod more available for the trees. They seem to have taken a new lease on life and have the best color and growth I have seen on them for several years. We are trying now to design a disk that will kill, or at least disturb, the mice in the fall and cut up the ground just a little so it will not be so hard to level it off again and keep the sod we have worked so hard to get.

This much I will say for the business of growing apples: there is never a dull moment, and there is certainly a feeling of satisfaction when you finally do bring a crop through. This year, and probably for a few years to come, it seems quite likely the price will be sufficient to repay us for the expense and effort it takes to grow a good crop.

But after you get a farm and grow an orchard you are in much the same position as the bridegroom at the shotgun wedding when they asked him whether he would take the bride for better or for worse. "What difference does it make," he asked, "so long as being shot is the alternative?" Of course, fruit growing is not quite as bad as that. You can get out of the business without being shot, but your bank-roll will be, which is perhaps just as painful.

In any case, once you start out to grow a crop, don't stop at the halfway mark, but see the battle through to the bitter end.

—A. A.—

"JUAN" AND "MACK"

EDITOR'S NOTE: One of the nicest occasions that has come to my attention in some time was the dinner given recently by members of the Agricultural Engineering Department of the New York State College of Agriculture to two of its retiring members and friends, J. E. ("Juan") Reyna and J. C. ("Mack") McCurdy. Dr. B. B. Robb acted as toastmaster and the poem printed below was written by Professor L. M. Roehl. All of these men are known by thousands of farmers.

It is sad to see the gray hairs come, but those who learn to develop a philosophy and to travel WITH and not AGAINST the years never really grow old in spirit. That's the way it is with "Juan" and "Mack," with Professors Roehl, Robb, and Riley, and with nearly all of the other teachers and research men at the state colleges who have spent many years in trying to help farm folks.

There's a lonesome sort of feeling creeps around our hearts at times
When neighbors pack their satchels and depart for other climes.

It makes us feel like going, too, but such is not our lot,
It's we who're left, the chances are, that soon may be forgot.

This world may be a hefty thing and many miles around
Yet every county has its place where lovely folks are found.

Though ports may hold their beckoning hands in countries near and far,
None holds a stronger pull than home where kindly neighbors are.

Through all of life's vicissitudes, its laughs and sighs and sorrows,
We build and build incessantly with hopes for bright tomorrows.

We hope and plan for health and wealth and better times to be,
But far above all other things hangs friendship's golden key.

If choice be ours 'tween friendship's worth and mounds of shining gold,
We cast our lot with our old friends and keep them in our fold.

No music ever played or sung, or poem ever penned,
Can equal with its soothing strain the voice of some old friend.

It braces us and keeps us young to talk or sing with folks
Who, though they know our weaknesses, will share with us their jokes.

But as I started out to tell concerning "Juan" and "Mack,"
They aren't leaving town, you know, so won't be coming back.

Their plan it is to stay right on with one foot in Cornell,
Which foot it is or how or when is left for them to tell.

It sets one's mind a-thinking like when autumn days come round,
Of bulging barns and cellars filled with products of the ground.

Dame Nature with her magic brush paints pictures everywhere
No artist with man's greatest gifts can at his best compare.

So, too, the autumn time of life holds in its kindly hand
The peace of mind that comes to those who till earth's fertile land.

Far be it from our minds to hold envy spite, or greed,
Yet when we think of what you've done, we envy you indeed.

May life move on in rhythmic swing for years and years to come
And all your buckets filled plum full with trophies you have won.

But hold a bit, it seems to us that two little girls in blue,
Have had a hand in shaping things that seem to come to you.

They've cooked your goose, and washed your shirt, and soothed your aching head,
They saw your children off to school and got them off to bed.

They starched your back when you grew limp and kept you on your feet,
It's they who kept their dander up and staved off your defeat.

So all the good that's come your way, you'll now divide by two,
One half is yours and the other goes to two little girls in blue.

—L. M. ROEHL

WE REGRET to announce that due to a combination of circumstances beyond our control, we will have a

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14

Our herd sires include Hazford Chief by Hazford Tone 132nd by Hazford Tone 74th—CM Caldo Belmont, a bull we raised and which was awarded Grand Champion honors at the annual New York State Hereford Breeders' Show & Sale in 1945—Premier Domino 4th (22% Anxiety 4th), purchased at the Sanders & Cope Sale January 30 at San Angelo, Texas. The three herd sires will sell along with 3 young bulls and 11 nice heifers, 15 to 18 months of age by sale day, 2 yearling heifers, and 30 cows, some with calves at foot.

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The Question Box

MAKING GRASS SILAGE

I am interested in the feeding of wilted hay silage. Will you please send me information?

Satisfactory hay crop silage can be made from legumes or a mixture of legumes and grasses if the material is wilted to between 60 and 70 per cent moisture. There is no practical simple test for determining the moisture of silage material on the farm, but you can estimate that alfalfa, for example, in the beginning of bloom will run about 80 per cent moisture, while hay in full bloom will be 70 to 75.

The amount of wilting will depend a great deal on the weather, but one or two hours of good curing weather should reduce this moisture down to the proper stage. On the other hand, in poor curing weather it may take as much as half a day. Learning when hay crop silage is at the right moisture content for silage making is like learning to judge when cured hay is ready to store in the barn. One good observation is that if there is much seepage from the bottom of the silo, the material is being put in too wet, whereas if there is considerable mold in the silage, it was probably too dry.

Hay crop silage has approximately the same feeding value as average corn silage, and may be fed in a similar manner and at about the same rate. The feeding value, of course, will vary with the moisture content and the stage of maturity at which the crop is ensiled. If the hay crop silage is made from legumes, it will be approximately twice as high in protein as corn silage. If hay supplies are short, the cows may be fed all of the grass silage that they will clean up several times daily, but if possible it is best to feed at least 5 or 6 pounds of dry hay along with the hay crop silage.—*J. D. Burke, Dept. of Animal Husbandry, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.*

* * *

When storing field baled hay, is it necessary to stack it in tiers?

No. Baled hay can be tumbled into a mow without any attention to stacking. It will occupy more space than when tiered, but will still occupy only half as much space as loose hay. The important thing is that loose piling will save some backaches if the bales can be dumped with a grapple fork or slings.

* * *

I was told that there are females and males in strawberry plants. Is that true? How can I tell them apart?

Strawberries are divided into perfect and imperfect varieties. The blossoms of the perfect varieties produce both pollen and ovule, while other varieties, called imperfect, do not produce pollen. Where you have an imperfect variety, you must also have a perfect one, so that pollen will be provided. Any catalog will tell you which are perfect and imperfect varieties, as the catalog always has "Imp." after the description of the variety which is not perfect.

* * *

What causes head lettuce to go to seed before the heads are ready to eat?

This is mostly due to hot weather. Head lettuce is a cool weather crop and is best grown in early spring or late fall.

* * *

Will there be an Empire State Potato Field Day this summer?

Yes. The date is August 8 and the place is the Burt Puffer farm near Bliss, Wyoming County, N. Y.

* * *

Can currants be sprayed to prevent loss of leaves late in the summer?

This loss of leaves is caused by a disease called leaf spot. It can be controlled by bordeaux used one to three weeks after bloom and once after the fruit has been picked. The recommended formula is 3-3-100.

* * *

Where carrots are sprayed to control weeds, how much danger is there that they will taste of oil?

It depends on the product used. Some of the oils used do leave a taste for a long time. Dry cleaning fluids now recommended (such as are used for cleaning clothes) do not leave a taste.

* * *

A beetle about half an inch long with a reddish head and neck and a black body is eating my roses and peonies. Can you tell me what it is and how to control it?

This description fits the rose chafer. In the past it has been a difficult pest to control. Recent reports suggest a dust containing 3 per cent DDT.

* * *

What causes the small white spots on my tomato leaves?

This damage is probably done by flea beetles, a small black insect that prefers young leaves. Keep the plants covered with a dust containing rotenone and copper.

THE PARABLE OF THE CLEAN EGGS

(*Continued from Page* 6)

pick up eggs at nine o'clock. I don't have that much time." But his wife spoke further unto him, "It says here that more frequent gathering of eggs saves time because the eggs will not be so dirty, and therefore it will take less time to clean them."

And the farmer answered and said, "Then how about you gathering the eggs at nine o'clock?" (and he emphasized "you"). And his wife spoke yet again, this time very quickly. "Sure, why not? I just love the smell of that henhouse and the way the hens fly out in your face and peck your arms. Besides I need something to keep me busy. All I have to do after breakfast is wash the dishes and fix the baby's bottle and feed him and make the beds and sweep and dust and —," but she paused because she saw that her husband's eyes were exceedingly heavy with sleep, so that he could no longer hold them open. And he arose saying, "I am going to bed." And he went.

And it came to pass that on the next day the young farmer was hauling hay and his hired man and also the hired man's sister's son who could run the tractor. And when they came to the barn with the second load, the wife of the young farmer came out of the house and she had a wire basket in her hand and she waved it at the young farmer and set it down in plain sight, but her husband said nothing. And when the load was off, the two men and the boy started at once for the hay field. But the young wife ran after them, carrying the basket and calling "Henre-e-e-e!" Then spake the young farmer unto the hired man and the boy saying, "Go now and start the load. I will come out in a few minutes." And he went back to his wife.

But she was exceeding sorrowful, and she said unto him, "Why do you treat me like this when I try to help you? You seem to think I don't know anything at all. I don't think you love me any more!" And she burst into tears. Then spake the young farmer unto her and said, "Of course I love you, honey ,but you've got to use reason in all things. The radio this morning said showers this afternoon, and if just one load of hay is left out to get wet, all the eggs in the next month won't make up the loss. And, furthermore, why do you think I fixed up that egg room down cellar? I'll tell you why: Just to cool the eggs in a hurry and keep them cool. Every night I open the window to let in the cool night air, and every morning I close it to keep out the heat of the day. My guess is that if I don't pick up the eggs until noon, on a rush day like this, and then put them down there right away, we won't lose too much." And he borrowed his wife's kerchief because he did not want to pull his own out of his pocket and get hay seed on the clean back stoop, and he dried his wife's tears and started for the field.

And he lifted up his eyes and behold!—the third load was practically loaded. And when he had seen that, he turned on his heel and went and picked up the egg basket and gathered the eggs. And when he carried the eggs into the cellar by the outside entrance he knew that his wife had seen him because she was stepping about above him in the kitchen, briskly, and she was humming happily.



The official family of the Massachusetts Vegetable Federation of Vegetable Growers' Associations poses for an informal picture at a recent meeting of the Federation Council in Worcester. Center of the trio is James W. Wrest of Danvers, Federation president, active Essex County grower and leader in farm affairs. On President Jim's right (left, to reader) is George W. Porter of Agawam, a leading grower of Hampden County, prominent figure on Springfield farmers' market, and member of Massachusetts Legislature. Other member of the group, on Jim's left, (right, to reader) is Walter E. Piper of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, Federation Secretary, and Massachusetts correspondent for American Agriculturist.


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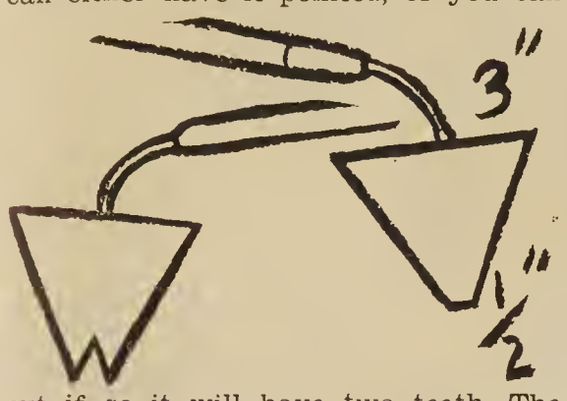
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"It's Handy"

POINTED HOE

I have found that cutting off a hoe, as shown in the sketch, is a time saver in killing weeds in the garden. You can either have it pointed, or you can



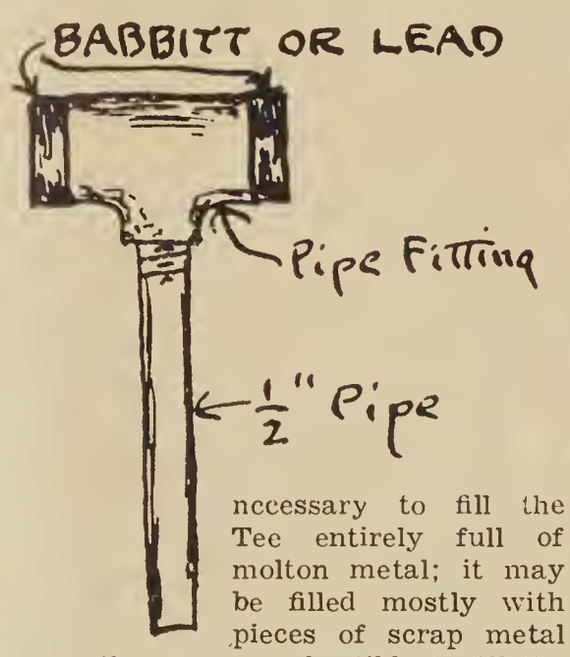
cut if so it will have two teeth. The one with two teeth is good for pulling thistles or other weeds, and also for making rows for fine seeds.—*Louis Stevenson, Westport, N. Y.*

—A. A.—

A GOOD "SOFT HAMMER"

Here is a useful and easily made soft hammer — shown in the accompanying sketch. It is nothing more or less than an ordinary standard "Tee" pipe fitting and a half-inch pipe. The former, when filled with lead or babbitt, serves as the hammer head, and the latter is the handle.

For pouring, moulds are unnecessary. Simply wrap paper around the rim to form the face of the hammer and to keep the lead from spilling when the metal is poured. Nor is it



nccessary to fill the Tee entirely full of molton metal; it may be filled mostly with pieces of scrap metal or anything non-combustible to fill the space. Scrap pipe plugs, for instance, are good fillers.

A hammer like this can be made in almost any desired weight because there are so many standard sizes of pipe fittings. The one this writer made weighed about four pounds.

ON the editorial page of the June 15 issue. we asked for brief descriptions and sketches of handy devices which you have found useful in saving time on the farm. An offer of $5.00 was made for each handy gadget we could use in the paper, and you will find a number of them on this page. Unfortunately, the descriptions of some of them were not sufficiently clear to enable us to pass them along to you in a way that could be understood.

Send pictures when you can. In some cases they can be reproduced to illustrate the idea. In other cases a picture helps our artist to make a sketch which readers can understand.

In coming issues, other devices will be described and illustrated. In the meantime, the offer of $5.00 holds good. Send in your pictures or sketches and the description of each device.

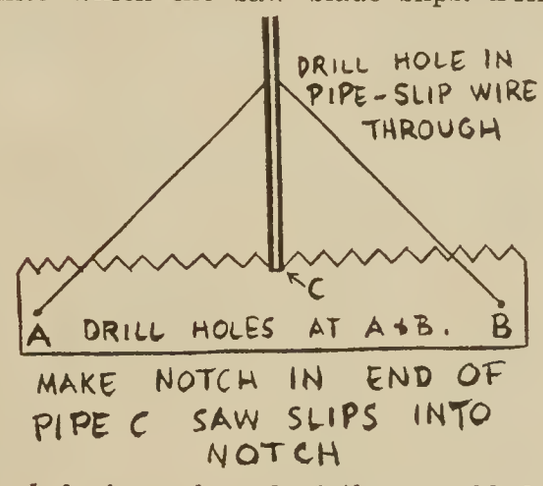
For striking and driving bolts, nuts, shafts, pipe, and similar machine parts that must not be scratched or battered there is nothing better than a soft lead or babbitt-faced hammer. Rawhide faced hammers and wooden hammers do not scratch or batter, but they usually are not heavy enough for quick performance.—*W. F. Schaphorst.*

—A. A.—

BARN SCRAPER

Here is a handy barn scraper made from a piece of an old crosscut saw, a piece of strong wire, and a piece of ¾ inch used pipe.

Saw a notch in the end of the pipe into which the saw blade slips. Drill



a hole in each end of the saw blade, and a hole in the pipe. The sketch shows how they are held together by the wire.

This scraper is much faster and more efficient than a shovel for cleaning stables, and you will find that it has other uses, too.—*Kenneth Arnold, c/o Howard Watts, Clayton, N. Y.*



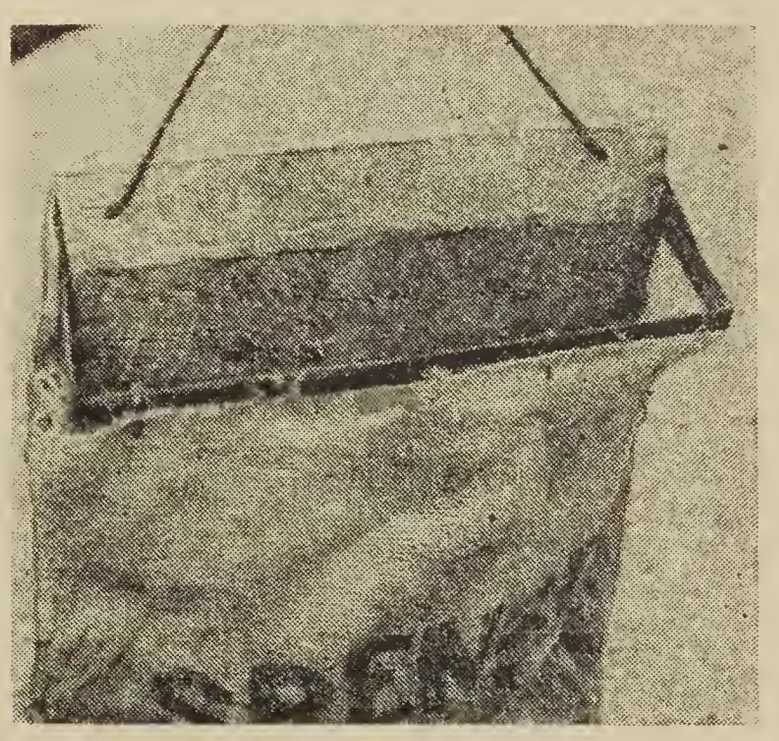
GRAPE AND BERRY PLOW — Here is a very handy plow to use on grapes and raspberries. It is adjustable by 2-inch steps up to 8 feet.

It was made from a two-way plow with the beams cut off and angle irons from an old horserake where the teeth went through. The angle irons are welded to the sides of the plow beams so they can be bolted to the frame.

It works fine and saves a lot of time because it does two chores instead of one. —*Wade B. Thompson, R. 5, Penn Yan, New York.*



LAND MEASURER — This handy device is a land measure on the farm of J. F. Goddard, .thaca, N. Y. The distance between the two sticks at the bottom is exactly 5½ feet. A man can walk along swinging this measure, first on one leg and then on the other, and exactly 3 widths of it makes a rod. A man can measure a line fence or the length of a field pretty accurately, just about as fast as he can walk.



BAG HOLDER — J. F. Goddard of R. D. 1, Ithaca, N. Y., finds this homemade bag holder exceptionally handy. It is made from a hardwood board a little wider than a scoop shovel, and about 4 inches deep. The bag is held open by a piece of old wagon tire which is screwed to the board. The hooks are made of nails, and the holder can be hung on a doorway or from a rafter so that the bag just touches the floor.

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Hot Weather FOOD and FUN

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



Frankfurters and hamburgers, corn-on-the-cob, and rolls form the core of this outdoor-cooked meal. —Photo by Westinghouse.

SUMMER brings work and plenty of it to all who have farms or gardens to look after, not to mention the canning and freezing which we feel we *must* do. Yet it is a pity if this very necessary work entirely crowds out the enjoyment of nature's bounty at the only time when it is to be enjoyed.

Recreation is anything which refreshes the body and mind. What is fun for one person might not be any fun at all for others, but it is safe to say that a change of any sort jars one out of the rut and refreshes. I once knew a college president who got part of his recreation while performing his daily duties, simply by taking a different route home from the one he took to go to a class or a meeting.



—Photo by Warren Boyer, Westport, Conn.

If a swimming hole is part of the picnic locale, all the better!

In the home, even though it may mean a little extra planning, a meal on the porch or at the outdoor fireplace, or a basket lunch to enjoy at some roadside picnic spot, can be worked into the regular schedule without too much effort.

The secret of doing this easily is to have utensils and dishes ready. If it is not possible to have a complete separate outfit which can be kept in a basket or box ready for use at a moment's notice, then have a list which can be checked so that no needed item is overlooked in the hurry.

The beautiful thing about a picnic is that one can have just as good a time with simple or improvised utensils as with all the fancy gadgets. Furthermore, a grate held up by stones will produce just about as good a broiled hamburger as does the fanciest barbecue grill. A bed of glowing coals around which a group may sit and toast their frankfurters on a stick is also just as much fun. The main thing is the spirit. And let the younger members of the family do their part towards the meal or games. It gives them experience in cooperation and a feeling of satisfaction.

You may prefer to take the makings of sandwiches and have each one spread his own. If so, bread and the necessary spreads, tomatoes to slice, washed lettuce, fresh fruit or berries and a beverage would balance a meal nicely. If you have time to prepare it, a casserole which may be wrapped in several thicknesses of paper to be kept warm would make a good main dish for your outdoor meal and would not require building a fire. Supplement it with rolls, fresh fruits and vegetables; and if you have a batch of homemade cookies on hand, take some along. They always come in handy for filling in the "chinks" in hungry young stomachs.

Here is a suggested list of utensils for outdoor cooking: wire broiler or heavy frying pan, long handled forks, coffee pot, large kettle (optional).

For the picnic basket, we could include: paper plates, cups, napkins; knives, forks, spoons; salt and pepper; thermos bottle or jug; mustard.

Games

Box of Small Equipment Handy for Play at Home or at Picnics

Soft ball and bat, Ring toss (set may be homemade), Horse shoes, Bean bags and board, Hopscotch, Old Maid, Authors and Jackstraws.

Here are a few games that a group can play at the table or while riding in the car:

"I'm Thinking of a Word"

One person says "I'm thinking of a word"; then the others ask questions, each person having the right to ask two questions. The person who guesses the word now becomes "It" and thinks of a new word—and so on.

"Rhythm"

One person taps out the rhythm of a certain tune with a spoon on a glass, or with a pencil on a stick or any convenient object. The others guess the tune; the one guessing right taps out the next tune.

"I See What I See"

One player describes what he sees, while the others guess what and where it is.

Cook in Comfort

Whether or not one manages to have a little recreation now and then, hot weather cooking needs to be reduced to as comfortable a stage as possible. Fewer hot dishes, a wide use of raw fruits and vegetables will be a step in this direction. Of course hard-working men need hearty foods, but even these may be planned ahead so as not to have a hot kitchen all day. Here are a few suggestions:

1. When cooking meat, prepare enough to be served cold the next day and possibly combine with vegetables in a salad or a casserole dish on the third day.

2. Prepare a meal-in-one as often as possible. Such meals are meat loaf surrounded by potatoes and carrots; left-over vegetables, meat and gravy in a casserole.

3. Prepare vegetables so that they cook quickly; cabbage is delicious when shredded coarsely and cooked quickly in some bacon fat with sliced onion and minced green pepper.

4. Top-of-the-stove cooking cuts down the heat in the kitchen; chile con carne is made with hamburg, green peppers, onions, red kidney beans and chile powder. Swiss steaks or any steak when available, chops, soups, creamed fish, dried beef, chicken or left-over meats on toast, fricassees of veal or chicken and omelettes are good examples of this type of cooking.

5. Make enough salad dressing for a whole week and keep cold in the refrigerator.

6. A large head of lettuce may be washed carefully, wrapped in a wet cloth or put in the crisping pan or bag in the refrigerator.

7. Eat vegetables raw when possible; when cooked, prepare enough to be used in one way or other in the next day's meals.

8. Vary the milk drinks by adding tablespoons of sweetened fruit or chocolate sirup; one cup of any fruit juice mixed with a quart of sugar sirup and the juice of a lemon is good to keep on hand either for milk drinks or for plain fruit drinks—good also for those unexpected picnic affairs.

9. Left-over berries are good in milk shakes.

10. Use simple fruit desserts as much as possible. If plain fresh fruit becomes too common, chill mashed fruit such as peaches, pears, berries or jam, fold into stiffly beaten egg whites and serve with a custard sauce; combine fresh peaches or other suitable fresh fruit with shredded cocoanut; saute' small triangles of bread in a little fat, cover them with fresh fruit and top with whipped cream; put fruit into gelatin or put fruit juice instead of water into gelatin and when sirupy beat until it is light and foamy. For variety fold in a beaten egg-white or whipped cream, or mix dry bread crumbs with whipped cream and jam, mold them together and chill in the refrigerator.

11. Soft custards made in quantity in a double boiler may be kept in the refrigerator and varied with different sauces and fruits or used with fruit between layers of dry cake.

12. A very simple dessert is crackers and cheese and perhaps some jelly.

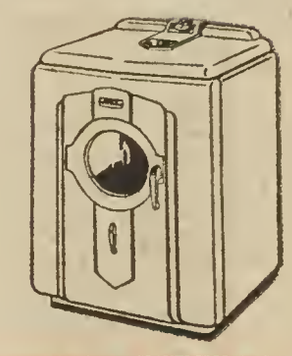
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"I like Robin Hood Flour because . . . . . ."

(In 25 additional words or less)

653 PRIZES

Just think of it—a great big, brand new Buick standing at your door! That home freezer you've needed so long right in your kitchen! A new Frigidaire De Luxe refrigerator to take the place of that old one! A wonderful, new, modern R. C. A. Victor Console radio for your living room! An up-to-date Bendix Automatic Home Laundry Washer to make that washday easier! You have 653 opportunities to win a prize!

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You've just as good an opportunity to win one of those wonderful, new, 1946 Buicks as the next woman. Literary skill . . . fancy writing . . . neatness don't count extra. Just say what you sincerely think about this marvelous Robin Hood Flour.

And you'll find it so easy to think of something to say. You see—Robin Hood Flour is the very finest flour being milled today. In fact, it's so wonderful that it's one flour that can say, "It's so fine, you can still bake Angel Food Cake."

The Reason for this Contest

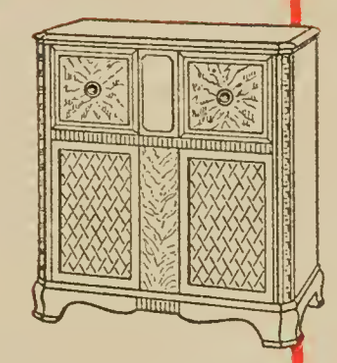
Yes—we all want to do our part to comply with the Government request to save flour. So to enter this contest, you don't have to buy Robin Hood Flour. But we'd still like to know what you think about Robin Hood. And maybe you can win a prize. So ask your friends and neighbors about it. Then get busy and send us your entry.

Every bag of Robin Hood Flour bears a money-back-plus-10% guarantee. Robin Hood is the only leading flour that gives you a guarantee like this.

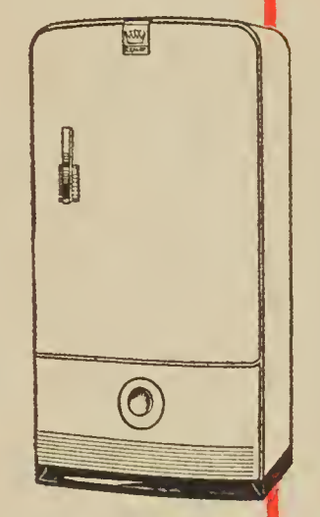
Don't Miss This Great Contest!

Be sure and try Robin Hood Flour if you can. Ask your dealer for it. However, if your dealer is out of Robin Hood Flour, you can still enter this contest. Just read all about this wonderful Robin Hood in the advertisements in your local newspaper or your farm paper. This will help you to complete your sentence about Robin Hood Flour. Then, write your sentence in the coupon below.

CONTEST CLOSES MIDNIGHT, AUGUST 10, 1946



25 RCA Victor Automatic Radio-Phonograph Consoles. 9 tubes, 3 bands—amateur, American and foreign reception. Completely automatic phonograph.



25 Frigidaire 9-foot DeLuxe Refrigerators. With super freezer, deluxe, new meat-tender and 2 deluxe hydrators for moist storage.

Follow These Simple RULES!

1. Complete this sentence: "I like Robin Hood Flour because . . ." in 25 additional words or less. Write on one side of a sheet of paper. Print or write plainly your name and address. Send no extra letters, drawings or photographs with your entry.

2. Mail entries to Robin Hood Flour, Box 33, Minneapolis, Minnesota. You do not have to purchase Robin Hood Flour to enter.

3. The contest closes on August 10, 1946. All entries received on that day and all entries postmarked not later than midnight of that day will be accepted if received not later than August 14, 1946.

4. Entries will be judged for clearness, sincerity and originality. Judges' decision will be final. Fancy entries will not count extra. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in case of ties. No entries will be returned. Entries, contents, and ideas therein become the property of International Milling Company.

5. Any resident of the Continental United States may compete except employees of International Milling Company, their advertising agencies and their families. Contests are subject to Federal, State and Local regulations.

6. Names of the major prize winners will be announced over Robin Hood's "The Peabodys" radio program on or about August 27 (a complete list of winners will be available upon request).

7. The merchandise in this contest has all been purchased from the manufacturer. However, in the event of conditions beyond our control and we are unable to deliver any of these prizes, we will substitute the retail cash value.

And 25 Frigidaire Home Freezers—100 Sunbeam Automatic Mixmasters—200 Toastmaster Automatic Toasters—250 Westinghouse Adjust-o-Matic Irons.

ENTRY BLANK

Finish the following sentence in 25 words or less and mail to Robin Hood Flour, Box 33, Minneapolis, Minn.

I like Robin Hood Flour because_____

_____

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Name _____

Street _____ City _____ State _____

HINTS ON HOW TO WIN

First, try Robin Hood Flour or read about it in a Robin Hood advertisement or look in your local newspaper for the time of Robin Hood's new radio program, "The Peabodys." Listen to the messages we bring you about Robin Hood daily on this program.

Then, write about Robin Hood simply and sincerely in your own words. For instance, you might write: "*I like Robin Hood Flour because* it's so fine I can still bake Angel Food Cake." Then get your entry in the mail as soon as possible.

TUNE IN "THE PEABODYS"

For further details of this contest, hints on how to win and helpful news about Robin Hood Flour, tune in "The Peabodys" every day, Monday through Friday. See your local paper for time and station. Major prize winners of this contest will be announced over "The Peabodys" on or about August 27.



INTERNATIONAL MILLING COMPANY



With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

CANNING — To take the guess work out of canning, write the Kerr Mason Jar Company, Department 110, Sand Springs, Oklahoma. Ask for the Kerr Home Canner, a twenty-four page booklet giving methods, time tables, etc. When you receive it, you will also find 100 gummed labels for your fruit jars.

HOMES — The GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY has agreed to build 48,900 two-bedroom homes by mass production methods if necessary material and equipment are forthcoming. The promise was made by P. W. Litchfield, Chairman of the Board to Federal Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt.

FLIES — Something new in dairy barn fly control comes from the H. D. Hudson Manufacturing Company of Chicago. It is called "Lektrik-Spray". It is a small sprayer run by an electric motor.

RETIREMENT — The farmer who plans to retire must do some detailed careful planning. The FARMERS AND TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Syracuse 1, New York, have details on a retirement plan. When you write and ask for it, give your age.

GOOD HAY — One of the finest little booklets on hay making is published by the J. I. Case Company of Racine, Wisconsin. It is called "How To Make High Protein Hay."

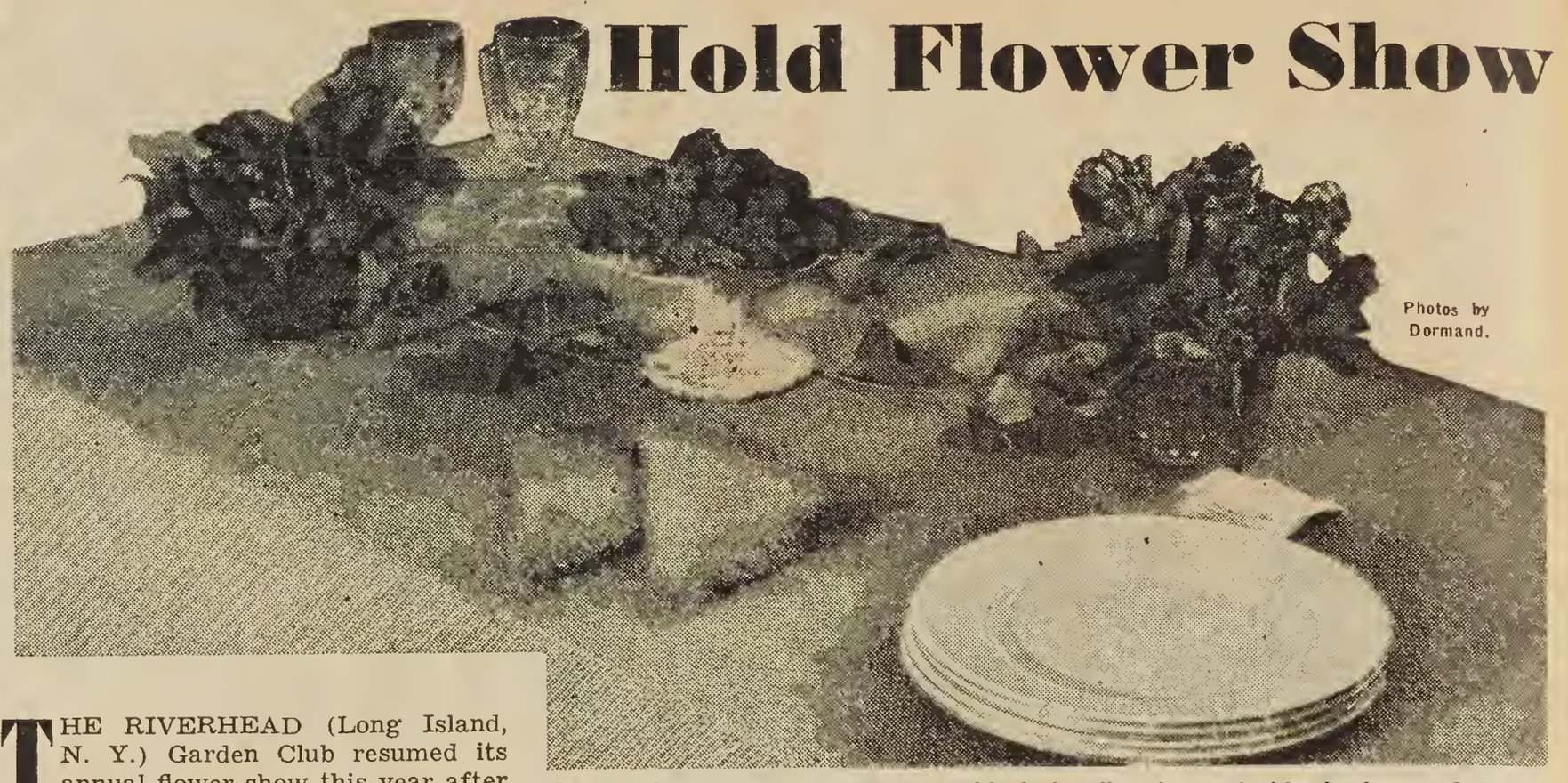
BUILDING — The JAMES F. LINCOLN ARC WELDING FOUNDATION of Cleveland, Ohio, has just announced a mammoth contest on new ideas called "Design for Progress" with 200,000 dollars in prizes. There are various classes, one of which is the Farm Machinery Division with a first prize of $700: second, $500; third, $250; fourth, $150. Obviously the program is too broad to describe adequately here. If you are interested, write to the Company mentioned above for full details.

ADDITION — Announcement has just been made by Grafton Lothrop, manager of the Chow Products Departments, that Dr. H. L. Wilcke, formerly head of the Poultry Husbandry Department at Iowa State College, has joined the RALSTON PURINA COMPANY.



For good down-to-earth information on building fences, you can depend on Jim Brown's Farm and Home Fence Handbook. It is easy to get. Just drop a postcard request to the Brown Fence and Wire Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Long Island Gardeners Hold Flower Show



Photos by Dormand.

The rough-textured sage green tablecloth offered a suitable background for the bright red of the strawberries in the center compote and the old cranberry glass containers of wild strawberry plants which had both fruit and flowers on them. A spray of grape leaves connected the center dish with the two others. This suggests many other possible arrangements, using fruit and other wild plant material at hand. Arranged by Mrs. Harold H. Hallock.

THE RIVERHEAD (Long Island, N. Y.) Garden Club resumed its annual flower show this year after a lapse of several years. The members of the Club are women from the village and from neighboring farms. The show is staged by a committee composed of members; they make up the schedule of classes, which this year included cut flowers grown by the exhibitors and arrangements.

The cut flowers were perennials and biennials which were in bloom at that time, including roses, of course. Roses were divided into hybrid teas and hybrid perpetuals.

"Summer in the Home" was the general idea underlying all table and flower arrangements. To carry out this idea the general classes were divided into Entrance, Living-Room, Dining-Room, Kitchen, Child's Play Room and Beach House. Two types of arrangements were allowed for the Entrance, those in large containers on the floor and those in baskets suitable for hall tables. In the Living-Room group the exhibitor could enter an end table with accessories or an arrangement to complement a picture. In the Dining Room, the arrangement could be in an old silver container suitable for a tea table or a table setting for a buffet meal.

For the Kitchen, one could enter any arrangement in any kitchen container, and it was to be judged for originality. The Child's Play Room arrangement was to be a small one, not over eight inches, whereas in the Beach House the arrangement was to be in sea shells with suitable accessories.

The accompanying photographs of three of the prize-winning arrangements exemplify some of the outstanding principles of good arrangement. Needless to say there were many other fine arrangements in the show, but our space limitations prevent using them here.—*G. W. H.*

—A. A.—

Ϋ The arrangement in a kitchen container, judged for its originality, was made in a set of scales. The scales were painted bright red and the arrangement consisted of stalks of rhubarb, asparagus, rhubarb leaves and spinach and viburnum. Strawberries on bright green leaves, placed on the opposite side of the scales, repeated the color combination besides facing down the arrangement to the "ground" underneath. Note that one of the leaves drops toward this smaller grouping to suggest such a line. Arranged by Mrs. William Hannah.

PROPAGATING ROSES

Recently I spent a happy afternoon at the rose gardens at Newark, N. Y. There were hundreds of beautiful roses, and the women in our group were especially delighted with three of them—Donna, Dickson's Red and McGredy's Sunset. One woman told how she successfully propagates vigorous bushes from cut roses. Here are her directions:

Bruise stem for about an inch from the bottom. Make a slit in stem above bruised part and put in a kernel of wheat. Plant about four inches deep in good sandy soil. Place a quart glass jar over rose and do not remove until the next spring. In the winter, heap a little earth around jar and protect from winter winds. A rose started this summer should blossom the following June.—*E. T.*

Ϋ In this living room arrangement to complement a picture, Mrs. William Hannah used leaves from iris and peperomia with blossoms from the Ismene lily and red sweet William to repeat the colors of the picture, which were white magnolia and the bright red of the cardinal. A small red vase at the base of the larger arrangement repeated the red accent. The containers used were two squarish Chinese vases familiar to most flower lovers; one is lying on its side with the other standing upright upon it.







Make and Enjoy!

No. 3033. Cool, dainty nightgown with soft tucks at shoulders and waist lending an easy fullness. Sizes 14 to 46. Size 36, 3¼ yards 39-inch; 2⅛ yards edging.

No. 2620. This neat 'twcen-age frock has a dainty, square neckline, full puffed sleeves and a flattering back-tied sash. Sizes 4 to 10. Size 8, 2¼ yards 35-inch; with 1¼ yards ruffling.

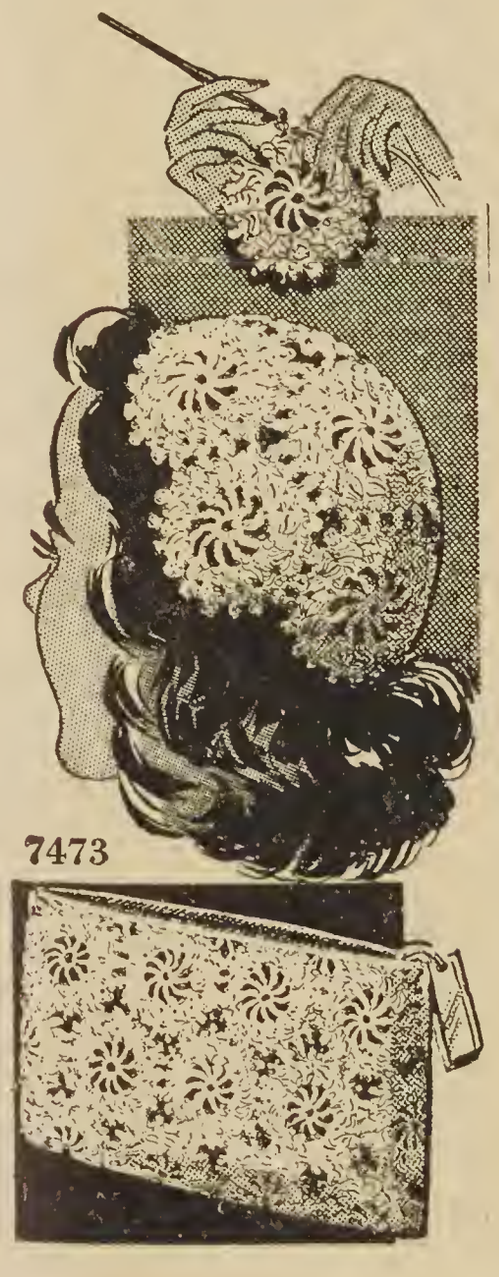
No. 2679. Protect your frocks with this crisp apron. Cut in one size, requires only 1 yard 35-inch; and 4 yards binding. Applique included in pattern.

No 2860. Make the toddler this spruce little dress with the very briefest of cap sleeves—panties are included, too. Sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4. Size 2, for dress and panties, 1⅞ yards 35-inch; 1¾ yards lace trim.

No. 2957. Slimming princess lines and short cap sleeves enhance this pretty frock. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 36, 3½ yards 35-inch; 2¾ yards edging.

No. 2879 is a lovely simple dress with flattering, soft, casual lines. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, 2¾ yards 35-inch; or 2⅝ yards 39-inch.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins for each pattern wanted. Add 15 cents for our New Summer Fashion Book. Address Pattern Dept., AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

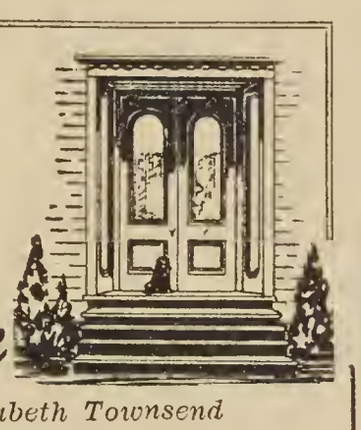


MEDALLIONS joined make this hat and bag set. Best of all they're crocheted in plastic yarn. Goodlooking, inexpensive to make. Crochet medallions quickly in plastic yarn or two strands of cotton. Pattern 7473 has directions for hat and purse; stitches.

TO ORDER: Send twenty cents in coins for this pattern to Embroidery Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Our newest Needlework Book, 1946 edition, is yours for only 15 cents more—104 illustrations of designs for crochet, knitting, toys, home decoration, embroidery, and a free pattern for three potholders printed in the book.

At Our House



By Elizabeth Townsend

SINCE I enjoy canning and never like changes of any kind, I was slow in becoming interested in frozen foods. Finally, a short article in *American Agriculturist* by the author of FARM FREEZER FACTS AND FANCIES made me want a freezer locker in a commercial plant. As the nearest locker plant was fourteen miles from our farm, we have used this locker mostly for meat. But now that lockers are available in our nearest village, we will freeze vegetables and fruits as well.

When our first steaks and roasts were served, my family voted so enthusiastically for frozen beef, as against canned, that I knew my days of canning meats were over. Now, while I can no longer stand and gaze happily at rows of canned meat on our cellar shelves, I can open perfectly packaged meat, wrapped in cellophane, with no work on my part.

As for vegetables, we had never liked canned Brussels sprouts, cauliflower or broccoli, but find the frozen product delicious. However, I still contend that nothing could be as nearly garden fresh as canned string beans and corn, if done without salt.

Of all frozen foods, strawberries, in the midst of a winter's blizzard, are the most thrilling. We were glad the locker in the village was ready in time to freeze this fruit. It gave us a chance to try the new corn syrup which is especially suited for freezing. Many locker plants are selling this syrup in limited quantities and hope to have more later. It saves sugar and is easy to use. This syrup should be especially good for peaches, for it is said the peaches are firmer and do not discolor, as they do with sugar. Of course, many people now use ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) to keep peaches from browning.

There is no doubt that freezing is easier and, for many things, better than canning, but the two methods of food preservation supplement each other. If a freezer locker is not yet available to you, either in your home or in a commercial plant, do not despair. Good nutritious winter meals can still be prepared from home canned meats, vegetables and fruits.

—A. A.—

CORNELL CHOOSES NEW HOME ECONOMICS HEAD

Cornell University lost a distinguished Dean and Vassar College gained a President in the resignation June 30 of Sarah G. Blanding, who has headed the New York State College of Home Economics since 1941. The new Dean who will succeed her is another outstanding woman teacher and administrator, Dr. E. Lee Vincent. Dr. Vincent comes to Cornell from the Merrill-Palmer School and the Wayne University Medical School. She is the author of several books and has had wide teaching experience at a number of leading universities. Her training, background and personality are said to qualify her eminently for the deanship of the New York State College of Home Economics.



"UNBLOCK" your DIGESTIVE TRACT

And Stop Dosing Your Stomach With Soda and Alkalizers

Don't expect to get real relief from headache, sour stomach, gas and bad breath by taking soda and other alkalizers if the true cause of your trouble is constipation.

In this case, your real trouble is not in the stomach at all. But in the intestinal tract where 80% of your food is digested. And when it gets blocked it fails to digest properly.

What you want for real relief is not soda or an alkalizer—but something to "unblock" your intestinal tract. Something to clean it out effectively—help Nature get back on her feet.

Get Carter's Pills right now. Take them as directed. They gently and effectively "unblock" your digestive tract. This permits your food to move along normally. Nature's own digestive juices can then reach it. You get genuine relief that makes you feel *really* good again.

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Peaches *and other fruits— did browning occur in the thawing process?*
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The NEW Ascorbic Acid Compound effectively prevents browning and flavor loss in the thawing of Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Pears, Plums and Cherries which have been home-frozen or canned.
SEALS-IN the natural flavor.
FREEZAID seals-in the natural fruit juice flavors that LAST until ready to serve.
FREEZAID is also excellent in preparing fresh fruit salads and desserts.
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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

"I DIDN'T know whether you'd be at home or not," said a young farmer who dropped in at Sunnygables last night.

"Anyway, I figured the drive would rest me and I'd think more clearly than I would at home. When I'm making an important decision, I like to get other people's slant on it."

Two days before, this young man had been offered a price for a bunch of cattle he had raised during the last two years which would enable him, if he sold them, to pay off the mortgage on his farm. He was trying to decide what to do.

He said, "There are some farmers in my neighborhood who are in their sixties who are just now paying for their farms. I'm half as old and I can own my farm free and clear if I sell part of my cattle. Of course I'll lose some current income, and with the market as unsettled as it is I don't know whether I'm getting a good price or not. I'd like to get your slant on what to do."

Well, first we examined the price he was offered and neither of us could tell whether it was fair or not. Obviously, it was above the old OPA ceiling, but was it up to a supply and demand figure? We agreed we couldn't tell.

We also agreed that in the terms of what he had paid for his original cattle and had in the bunch, it was pretty good. On the theories that nobody can go broke taking profits and that the fellow who waits for the absolute top usually misses it, we both decided that the price offered was all right.

The next question was one of policy. Would it be smart to sell the cattle and pay off the mortgage on the farm? On this question I have a pretty positive opinion. The young man leaned the same way. *We agreed to pay off the mortgage.*

I've recounted this little incident from real life for what it is worth. The moral of it is that this is a great time for farmers to pay off debts and probably a pretty good time to keep from going into debt.

DAIRY HERD DEVELOPMENT

I believe that it was on Sept. 1, 1943, that we decided at Sunnygables to go back into milk production.

During the summer we had accumulated 12 cows and this was the number we started with. We also had a bunch of heifers coming on. Our cows averaged to cost us less than $150 apiece.

On the evening of July 1, '46, I spent several hours checking over the dairy cows and heifers we now own. I found that we have 56 cows which are or have been in milk and 20 heifers which are due to freshen before Nov. 1.

Of course, out of a total of 75 we can't expect, even at the peak, to have many over 60 cows milking at one time. Our cows are bred to freshen throughout the year and there should be a dozen or so dry most of the time if they are to be given the proper rest.

Some additional figures I worked out covering the 56 milkers follow:

Excellent producers, 30; good producers, 20; fair producers, 6; average age of cows in milk, 4 plus; number of cows over 7 years old, 4; cows to freshen between Aug. 1 and Dec. 1, (35 plus 20 heifers); hips down, 2; impaired udders, 4; abortions in past year, 1; retained afterbirth, 1; sets of twins, 2.

The herd includes two purebred Brown Swiss, 6 purebred Holsteins, 4 purebred Guernseys. We raised approximately two-thirds of the animals. Everything is vaccinated for Bang's and on July 1 there was not a single animal which could be called unhealthy or in poor condition.

Two of the cows with impaired udders were bought that way. One of them cost $100 and made just short of 15,000 pounds in her last lactation from three quarters. Obviously, she could be quite a cow.

Factors to which we attribute the excellent health and breeding record of the herd are: (1) our use of the pen stable which has kept down udder injuries; (2) our feeding of grass silage which has kept up body weight and helped the breeding record; (3) our freedom from breed prejudice. If a cow is a good one, we like her whether she is red and white or black and white or just fawn.

CROSSBRED DAIRY CATTLE

Just for the fun of it, I'm planning to get some experience with crossbred dairy cattle.

Here at Sunnygables we have three breeds we can cross in the future. They are Holstein, Guernsey and Brown Swiss. We own excellent Holstein and Brown Swiss bulls and have available for occasional service one of the top Guernsey bulls of the breed.

This summer we've had a few Guernsey and Holstein cows drop calves from the service of our Brown Swiss bull. These calves all have been solid color. The ones from the Guernsey cows are a very beautiful fawn. Those from the Holstein cows are chocolate brown.

Everyone of these crossbred calves has been an outstandingly rugged and vigorous individual.

I believe that if we follow the way the U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station at Beltsville, Md., has succeeded in developing its unusual herd of crossbred dairy cattle, the thing for us to do will be to breed the Swiss-Holstein crosses to a Guernsey bull and the Swiss-Guernsey crosses to a Holstein bull.

As I write this I have before me the pedigree of a bull bred at the Beltsville station which I understand is highly regarded. His sire is a purebred Jersey bull. His dam is a crossbred cow, half Red Dane and half Holstein.

I presume that the breeders of purebred dairy cattle will tend to fight crossbreeding just as did poultrymen and swine breeders for a while. Such a course, in my opinion, will be shortsighted. Crossbreeding, as I see it, puts a greater premium on purebred animals of quality than does orthodox breeding of purebred cattle. (Editor's Note: See story on crossbreeding at Beltsville on Page 6, June 15 issue.)

MACHINERY POOL

At the present time our Sunnygables operation covers about 1,200 acres of land. Part of this land we own, part of it we lease.

Because we live in a rough and wooded country, only a little over one-third of our land is tillable. The other two-thirds is divided about equally between rough pasture and wasteland, and woodland.

To keep out of the big farm class I have sold part of the land I owned to two of the young men who work for me, and they also have taken over some of the leases. In effect, what we now have is three farms with three owners, running as a single unit.

I have gone into this detail because it is basic to a very important decision we have made recently. We have decided to set up a machinery pool to be owned partially and wholly controlled by a fourth man. This man will work the machinery anywhere we need him. He will be solely responsible for the upkeep of the machinery, for replacements and for the way it's used.

We feel we have been forced to this device by the fact that even though we were operating the three farms as a single set-up, there was no one who had the responsibility of the machinery to the extent that we have, for example, been able to fix the responsibility for the cows, the chickens or the hogs.

Incidentally, the cost of the minimum machinery pool that we feel we can get along with will exceed the value of the dairy or of any one of the farms in our group. This is something to think about.

CORKING A SILO

One big point in the excellent directions for putting up grass silage which have been put out by the Beltsville Station of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has to do with sealing a silo.

Our boys call it "corking" the silo and they have filled enough silos with grass silage this summer so they have gotten quite a little experience building "corks."

The best "cork" we think we have put in a silo is built up of eight big truck loads of chopped green oats and weeds. This "cork" is so heavy that as soon as it was blown into the silo, the compression effect of it was immediately noticeable although the silo up to that point had been filled and refilled several times and the silage given plenty of time to settle. It really began to go down after the 18 to 20-ton "cork" was put in it. To keep the "cork" from drying out, the boys blew a load of weedy dry hay on top of it.

While they haven't exactly gone to a premium, patches of weeds like thistles and dock have come into their own since we got our field chopper. They are about the only vegetation which is succulent enough to make a really wet "cork" for a silo in midsummer.

MILKER FATIGUE

The more I think about it and the more observations I make, the more convinced I am that, wonderful as it is, there is a serious flaw in the modern milking machine.

Now before you milking machine manufacturers hit the ceiling, I'll correct this statement and say perhaps the flaw is in the cow and not the machine.

At any rate, an increasing number of men who are using mechanical milkers are breaking down from what I'm going to call milker fatigue. These breakdowns seem to occur in individuals who are milking from 25 cows up, twice a day. They complain of aching feet, cramps in their legs and pains in the small of their backs. They attribute these discomforts to the hard cement floors on which they work, to the repeated squatting necessary to clean a cow's udder, attach teat cups and strip her, either by hand or by machine.

After all, there is something which is not quite in tune with the supposed dignity of man when he has to get on his knees two or three times, twice a day, to the rear end of a cow.

Seriously, I'm sure that more milkers are suffering from occupational fatigue than is generally appreciated. I can name off-hand half a dozen individuals of my own acquaintance.

In industry little attention was paid to fatigue at one time. Now, no factory is considered modern which does not study the causes of worker fatigue and attempt to eliminate it. It is one of the reasons why the assembly line always moves at waist height and why seats are provided for operators who have to work below that height.

Of course it will take a lot of effort and very careful selection to develop a line of dairy cows with waist-high udders!! As for the milking machine people, they traditionally will fly to the defense of their machine. So if we dairymen want anything done about milker fatigue, it looks to me as though we would have to do it ourselves. I'm developing some ideas along that line.

When the kids were younger, one of the boys had a nanny goat which he taught to jump on a windowsill when he wanted to milk her. Her reward was a cigarette which she ate, paper and all.

Dairy cows aren't as nimble as goats, but they certainly can move about and climb hills. You get the point.

GRASS SILAGE EXPERIENCE

For readers of this page who are in locations where it is difficult to grow corn, the experience of E. C. Stiles and Son, Milan, N. H., with making silage out of other crops may be of interest. This experience is reported to me by Dwight C. Stiles in a letter dated December 19. The Stiles use a field chopper which cuts and chops their silage crop in one operation. Dwight writes as follows:

"The reason which prompted me to write this letter was your last article in the Dec. 15 *American Agriculturist* regarding grass silage. We had, in 1942, an old stave silo of about 50 ton capacity, and had filled it for several years with corn silage, which we liked very much. We tried several varieties and found Westbranch Sweepstakes to be about the best all around variety for this section. We have trouble maturing corn before the early frosts here and this is the primary reason why so little silage is grown. The farmers as a whole have little or no faith in it.

"After reading your articles in the *Agriculturist,* and of course being familiar with experiments conducted at the University of New Hampshire on grass silage and reading bulletins from the University of Vermont and elsewhere, we decided to build another silo and try grass silage. We discussed this tentative procedure with the county agent, Mr. Dan O'Brien, whom we have much faith in and he was all for it. So we built a Craine Triple Wall silo of 145 tons capacity and we honestly believe it is the best investment we have ever made on the farm.

"We have ensiled ordinary grass, oats and vetch, and Jap millet and Manchu soybeans. We like the millet and soybeans the best simply because it grows exceptionally well here and its yield per acre is much higher than anything else, including corn. We put in a good 200 tons of silage this year on about 6½ acres of millet and soybeans. In fact, some of the millet was a foot over my head and the soybeans grew 4½ feet high in places. It grew so rank that we are thinking of using Hungarian millet this year so it will be easier on the chopper. The cows like this silage very much and produce milk on it. Since feeding grass silage, we have been able to get fully as good production as previously with practically the same herd (several of the cows have proved immune to Bangs) on about half of the grain and much less hay.

"We feed silage and grain morning and night, and hay at noon. We average to feed the mature dairy and beef animals about 60 pounds of silage a day without any noticeably bad effects. The bulls eat about as much as the cows without any bad effects—at least they are far from being sterile."

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

SELLING ON SYMPATHY

"Recently a young man, neatly dressed, stopped his car in front of our house and walked in from the road. He said he was representing the ——— Circulation Company and was a discharged veteran trying to win a subscription contest scholarship.

"As a rule, I am cautious, but I fell for his line and now I am wondering if this company is on the level. I am hoping to warn others in case it is not."

There are a number of conditions here that deserve comment:

1. You probably will get your magazines, although we have continual complaints about agents of this type of company because the agents occasionally collect the full amount and fail to turn in the money.

2. When a man leaves his car at the road and walks in, it is time to be suspicious. It may be all right. On the other hand, it may be he wants to make it more difficult for you to take his license number.

3. We can see no reason for anyone, veteran or otherwise, selling on sympathy. He has something to sell, and if you want to buy it, that is time to make a deal.

4. The Army was really a cross-section of America and therefore had all kinds of people. Probably this man was that kind of agent before he went into the Army, and now, being a veteran, has one more argument to add to his sales talk.

—A. A.—

ABOUT C.O.D.

"I bought some bicycle tires from a mail order concern. When they came, I found them defective and shipped them back, but the company would not accept them. I hope you can settle this for me and get the return of my money."

When we took this up with the concern, we found our subscriber had returned the tires C.O.D. It is a rule with most concerns that under these conditions, C.O.D. packages are not accepted, because there is no way of knowing the condition of the contents of the package.

The correct procedure is to deal with firms in whom you have confidence, then if goods are not satisfactory, return them and at the same time write a letter and ask them for an adjustment or a refund. Returning goods C.O.D. just complicates the situation.

—A. A.—

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME

"What can you tell me about the Boys' Athletic League? It has solicited me several times for money to help send New York City boys to camp. I live in New Hampshirg."

The aim of the League is certainly admirable, and the only criticism we have ever heard is the claim that the administration costs are rather high. On the other hand, I am sure there are many boys in your own county who would also benefit from a camp experience.

—A. A.—

HE CHANGED HIS MIND

"I was involved in an accident with a driver of a truck. He admitted it was his fault, and said his boss was insured, and that the insurance company would take care of the damage. Later I received a letter from the insurance company saying, "It would appear that the responsibility of this accident does not lie with ——— Company which carries insurance in our company. We are, therefore, sorry we cannot make settlement in this case."

Reading between the lines, it appears that the driver of the truck, after he had time to think it over, decided there was no reason why he should jeopardize his standing with his employer by admitting his negligence in this accident. This emphasizes the importance of getting a state trooper or policeman to inspect the cars involved in an accident before they are moved. His written report will serve to refresh the memory of the one whose negligence caused the accident, if such refreshing is necessary.

Never put too much reliance on the statements of a person who has just been involved in an accident. He is quite likely to change his story after he has had time to think it over. In this case, the insurance company will not settle unless the truck driver admits he was at fault. The only other way to get settlement is to sue the company. If you win, the insurance company has to settle.

—A. A.—

SHORT GRASS

The chances are that no farmer would fall for this one, but it is a fact that thousands of villagers have been stung by salesmen who peddle grass seed and promise that the grass will grow no higher than 3 inches!

—A. A.—

CHEAP BUT NOT ECONOMICAL

"For about four years, I have had hospital insurance in the ——— Company. The other day I saw an advertisement in a paper about hospital insurance in another concern at the rate of 3c a day, which is considerably less than I am paying. Should I drop the one I have and take out insurance in a cheaper company?"

I am glad you asked this question. The company in which you have had insurance for the past four years is licensed by the Insurance Department of State in which you live. The "cheaper" one whose ad you saw is not so licensed.

After a thorough check-up, it is our firm belief that it is wise to do business with insurance companies that are licensed by the Insurance Department in the State in which you live. The advantages of doing that far outweigh the few dollars you would save.

—A. A.—

We are anxious to learn the present address of Mr. John A. Kelly who in 1945 lived in Washington, D. C. We understand he also lived at one time in Woodbine or Camden, New Jersey. If any subscriber knows of Mr. Kelly's location, we would appreciate his sending the information to *American Agriculturist*, Service Bureau, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

25.00 FRAUD REWARD — American Agriculturist will pay $25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction for theft.

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Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

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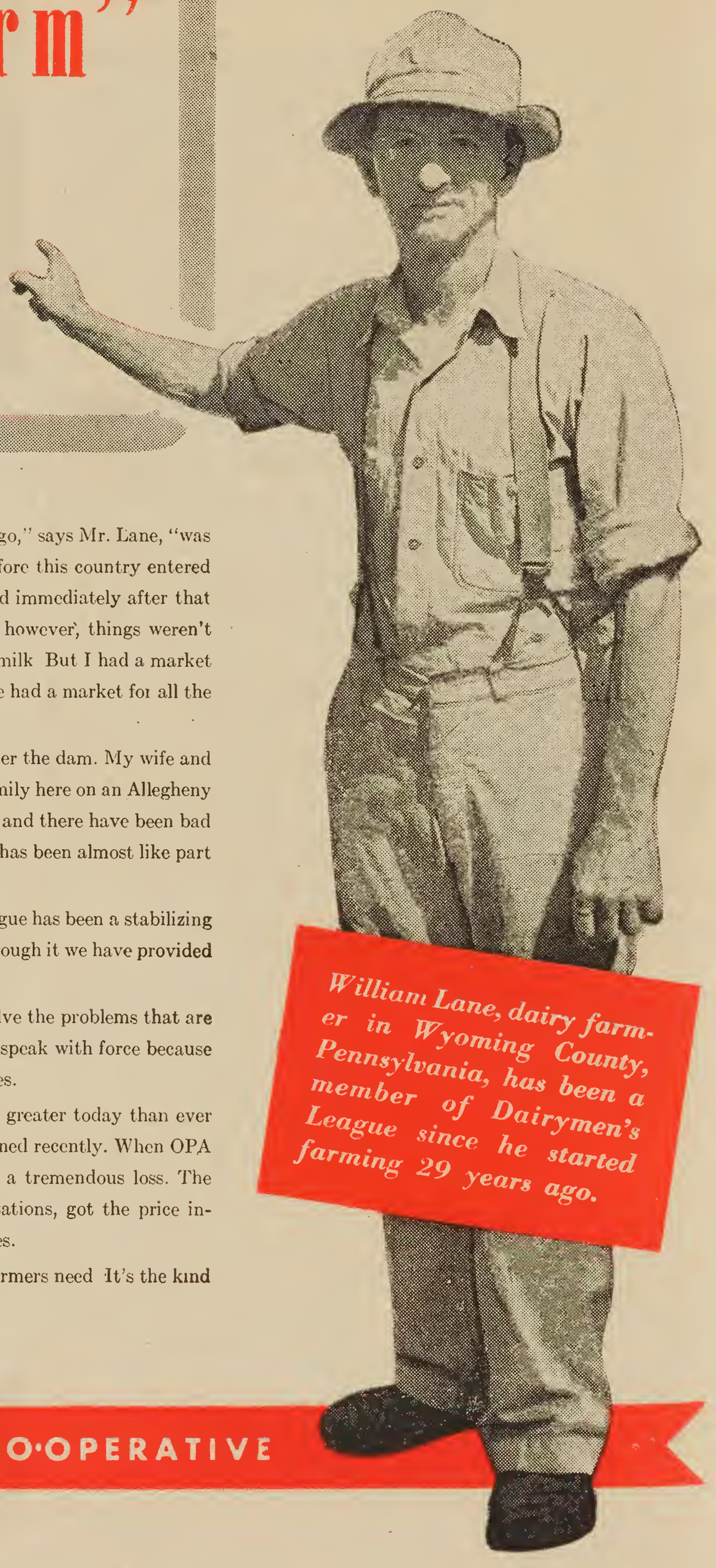
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4-SQUARE LUMBER AND SERVICES

"It's Like Part of My Farm"

DAIRYMEN'S *League* MEMBER

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION



William Lane, dairy farmer in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, has been a member of Dairymen's League since he started farming 29 years ago.

ONE of the first things I did when I started farming 29 years ago," says Mr. Lane, "was to join the Dairymen's League. That was in 1917, just before this country entered the First World War. There was a big demand for food during and immediately after that war just as there has been this time Along about 1921 and '22 however, things weren't going so well and a lot of farmers didn't have a place to sell their milk But I had a market through the Dairymen's League—in fact, for the past 29 years I've had a market for all the milk I've produced.

"Since I started farming back in 1917 a lot of water has gone over the dam. My wife and I have raised six sons. The youngest is now 17 Raising a big family here on an Allegheny Mountain farm has been no easy job. There have been good times and there have been bad times, but I always have been able to count on the League it has been almost like part of the farm.

"Why am I so strong for the League? Well, I'll tell you Our League has been a stabilizing influence on the milk markets here in the New York Milkshed. Through it we have provided ourselves with a sure market every day in the year

"We use the League not only to market our milk but also to solve the problems that are too big for any one farmer to tackle Through the League we can speak with force because we are backed up by a strong membership, plus plants and facilities.

"The need for such organizations as the Dairymen's League is greater today than ever before because we face so many more problems. Look what happened recently. When OPA went out the window, subsidies went with it and farmers faced a tremendous loss. The Dairymen's League moved in fast and, with other farm organizations, got the price increased to protect us from loss through the withdrawal of subsidies.

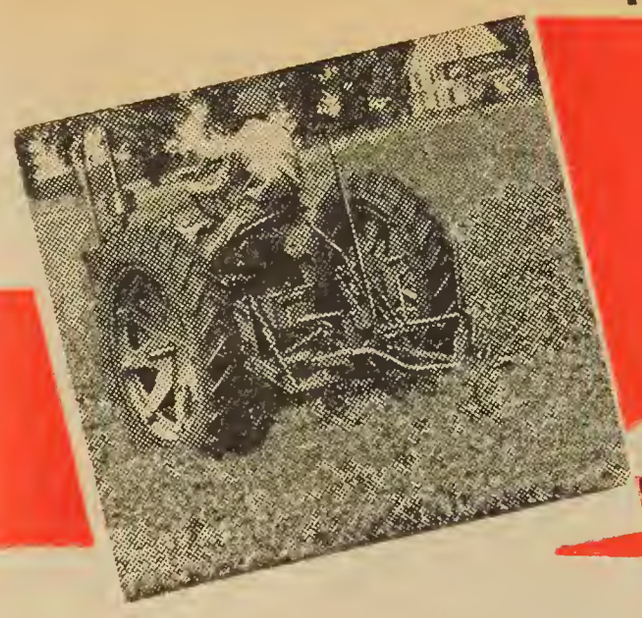
"That's the kind of action I like. It's the kind of action dairy farmers need It's the kind of action we can get through the Dairymen's League."



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

AUGUST 3, 1946



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Going Fishing with Grandfather

By ROMEYN BERRY

GRANDFATHER was a minister of the gospel. He followed both trades of Simon Peter, however, and went fishing whenever he got a chance. When I got old enough to tag along and bait my own hook, he'd take me with him.

There was a tradition, unquestioned in the family, that as a young man Grandfather had been a trout fisherman of parts. There were pictures in the parlor album, taken in the North woods, tending to give substance to the tradition. Reading from left to right, they all showed Grandfather in ministerial garb, plus hip boots, holding one or more large trout and trying vainly to conceal the sin of worldly pride. But by the time I was old enough to dig bait, Grandfather had a vast white beard and was probably beyond journeys to Paul Smith's. Anyway our fishing expeditions had to be squeezed in between dinner and getting ready for prayer meeting and they could take us no farther afield than Mr. Rivenburg's millpond half a mile from the parsonage. There were no trout in that pond, but plenty of sunfish, perch, rock bass and bullheads.

Since those days with Grandfather I've managed to get at odd times what most folks would call some first-class fishing. I've never caught a salmon, to be sure, but I've taken bluefish in the Atlantic, tuna, yellowtail and barracudas in the Pacific. I've caught steelheads in the California mountains, black bass in Maine. But it is none of those spectacular experiences that I recall, and think about, and long to repeat nowadays after a summer downpour when it's too wet and soggy to get on the land, and farm boys beg off work for an afternoon's fishing. I've gone past the age for athletic and adventurous fishing and I'd probably bring on twinges if I soaked my legs all afternoon in a cold brook. What I think about and long for most nowadays is one more afternoon with a bamboo pole, a cork dauber and a can of barnyard worms, catching sunfish, yellow perch, shiners and rock bass in Mr. Rivenburg's millpond.

That's the kind of fishing I'd like one more day of, sitting on the shady side of the grist mill in the charming society of village loafers who claimed their rheumatism prevented them from holding any steady job and that they were doing all they possibly could to support their families when they hobbled home in the late afternoon with a string of fish. Not that the rheumatism story ever fooled Grandfather to any great extent, or would now. He'd just sniff, withdraw the hem of his garments, and write them off as lazy good-for-nothings content to let their wives support them.

Salmon and tarpon and tunas have their place, no doubt, in the scheme of things, but little boys are barred from that type of fishing. They'd be in the way and their mothers would worry. For old men and little boys the advantage is all on the side of sunfish and yellow perch, of bamboo poles and cork daubers at Mr. Rivenburg's millpond. It was perfectly safe. If it came on to thunder and rain, you could always step into the mill shed and keep dry. And you were pretty sure to come home with enough fish for supper.

Thursday was apt to be the best day. By that time Grandfather would have his sermon under control and would be pretty well caught up with his pastoral calls. Thursday afternoon he'd be pretty apt to take me fishing unless, of course, there was a wedding or a funeral looming (*Turn to Page* 17)

A. J. STANTON



Cornerstone

THIS is the cornerstone of G.L.F.—a Patrons Committee at work. Upon the Patrons Committees, one in each community, rests the whole system of farmer-control of G.L.F.

The system is simple and clear-cut. The farmers of each community choose from their own number a group of qualified men to represent them in G.L.F. affairs. This local committee helps to guide and shape service in the immediate trading area.

It also serves as a delegate body in regional and general meetings, where G.L.F. directors are nominated and elected, and broad questions of policy are discussed.

This is representative democracy. Like all democratic processes, it depends upon the selection of qualified men.

At some 600 local G.L.F Patrons Annual Meetings to be held in the next few months, every G.L.F. patron-member will have the opportunity to share in the nomination and election of committeemen.



Ray Johnson and 6-year-old grade Ayrshire who produced 1,254 pounds of milk in February. He hopes for a much bigger yield from her daughters, sired by a purebred.

Looking Ahead Ten Years

RAY JOHNSON, 29 years of age, started planning his farm career when he bought his Maple Crest Farm in the Riverdale District, near Springfield, Mass. While still a schoolboy he worked on his granddad's farm at Amherst and then, to get broader experience, hired out to a different farmer each summer. With many of the practical problems of these farms in his mind, he took an agricultural course at Massachusetts State College and rounded out his formal education with one year at the Middlesex Veterinary school at Waltham to learn what he'd need to know to give good care to his own future stock.

Armed with this experience and training but not too much cash, he bought 5 years ago a 165 acre farm that hadn't been worked in 7 years. The 78 arable acres were mostly sod grass, while 50 acres of unimproved land contained 20 acres of rough pasture. The balance was brush and woods.

To quote him, the farm stock consisted of six "pure scrub" cows. His gross income that year was $3,200.

INTERVIEWS *by*
A. JAMES HALL

The fifth year that figure climbed to $7,800, but Ray figures he has hardly started his plan yet. "I do as much as one left hand and one right hand can do. I plan a registered Ayrshire herd but it will take me 10 years to build what I want."

Ray has 20 mixed grade cows milking now and 7 head of young stock. He has purchased Bay State Linwood from the State College and is buying two purebred Ayrshire heifers to breed him to. He has one 16 year old grade Ayrshire now that gave 60 pounds a day average during her last lactation and he is raising her calves to boost yield while the purebreds are coming along. His veterinary training has stood him in good stead—only one case of mastitis developed in the 5 years and he "nipped that in the bud."

In addition to his planned herd of 30 purebred milkers, Ray has the cooperation of County Agent Paul E. Browne and the Marketing and Production Association in a land improvement demonstration started this year. It is designed to renew more of the runout sod land and increase feed supply to support an enlarged herd.

A 6-acre corn field got 15 tons of lime prior to planting, 40 bags of superphosphate, 15 bags of muriate of potash, manure and row application per acre of 300 pounds of 5-10-5 plus 150 pounds of 33% ammonium nitrate. He's not sure whether he'll seed it down with fall rye or a nurse crop of oats, either of which will be grazed.

Improvement plans for other fields included: 4 acres, seeded down to a Ladino mixture in oats, got 4 tons lime, 1½ acid, ½ potash. Ten acres of mowing sod was topdressed with 2 tons 7-7-7 plus manure, while another 4-acre plot was topdressed for grazing with 4 tons of lime, ½ ton of 0-14-14 for clover top and ½ ton of 7-7-7 for the stalks. A final field was scheduled to be topdressed with reinforced superphosphate manure plus to the acre: 1½ bags ammonium nitrate and a ½-bag of muriate of potash.

Ray also plans a 7-acre peach orchard if he can get enough help to set it out next year.

FARM DRAINAGE in a Big Way

IN JUST A little more than a year, muckland growers of the Elba, N. Y., area have seen much accomplished towards stopping crop losses caused by excessive moisture. Realizing that the 32-year-old system of ditches which drains the area had become inadequate for the 6,500 acres now under cultivation, a group of growers in the two counties formed the Genesee-Orleans Conservation Cooperative, Inc., and through it growers united to maintain their five million dollar investment.

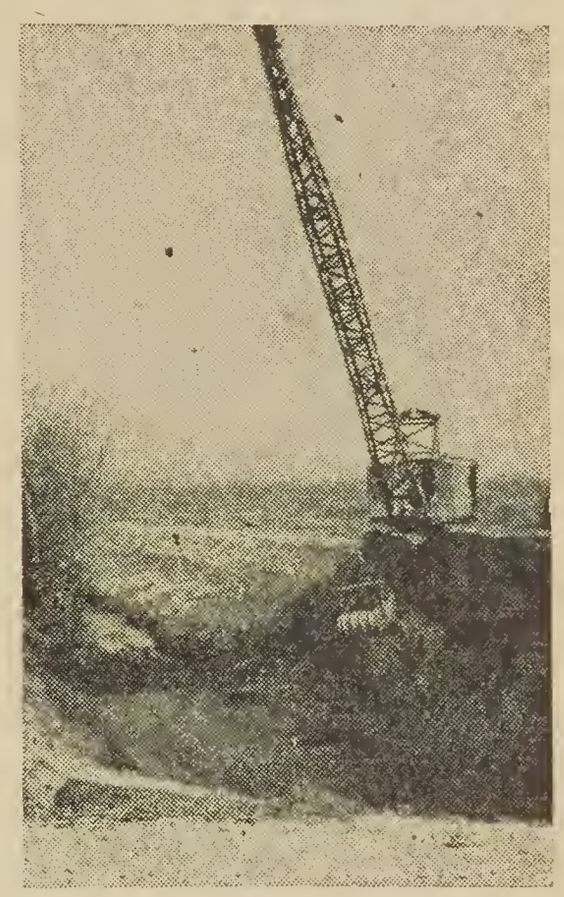
A committee from the cooperative, led by Charles Weeks of Elba, solicited the aid of the Farm Bureau and the Board of Supervisors to have Genesee County declared a Soil Conservation District, and when that was accomplished the growers enjoyed the right to rent county machinery for the extensive project.

The muckland area is nine miles long and varies in width from one to three miles. The first operation, completed this year, was to excavate a main ditch from 20 to 40 feet wide down the center of the area for 4½ miles. The co-op hopes to extend it the whole nine miles eventually and anticipates that every grower in the area will belong to the co-op before the work is finished. The State supplies engineers for the work, while the growers pay the county rent for the two big drag-line shovels they are using and pay the operators' wages.

Planned in the project are check-dams in the feeder streams and main ditch to provide flood-control and maintain a water level during the dry season in order to maintain production of food at a normal high level. Individual growers maintain most of the transverse ditches in the area, which includes Elba, Byron, Oakfield and Alabama townships in Genesee County, and the townships of Clarendon, Barre and Shelby in Orleans County.



Anthony H. Garnish of Elba, vice-chairman of a committee of the Genesee-Orleans Conservation Cooperative, Inc., which investigated the drainage problem, checks another big problem of muckland growers: How to keep the seed in the ground in face of high spring winds. Some growers had to sow onion seeds three times this year, due to high winds blowing out or burying other seedings. Much of this wind drift is controlled by willow windbreaks, now supplemented with ordinary snow fence.



One of the two big drag-line shovels at work on the first 4½ miles of a drainage ditch being constructed through the center of the Elba, N.Y., muckland area. Through cooperative effort growers succeeded in having the area declared a soil conservation district designed to maintain the high level of food production.

Too Little Time for Farming

IF there is anything Herbert W. Voorhees, president of the New Jersey Farm Bureau, doesn't like about his job, it's the fact that it doesn't let him spend enough time on the 370 acres he and his Dad own in beautiful Hopewell Valley in Mercer County. I was lucky to get there on one of those days that he was devoting to farm work, and he turned over discing seed-corn land to his 12-year-old son, Peter O. Voorhees II, to show me around.

Herbert's father-partner, Peter O., came to the present 110-acre 'Home farm' 50 years ago, when his father sold the original Voorhees farm two miles away to the State for the Epileptic village at Skillman. Now they've bought 60 acres across the road and rent 200 acres of two adjoining farms.

Herb helped organize and has served as president, treasurer and director of the New Jersey Field Crop Improvement Cooperative Assn., and through this farmer co-op, markets all the seed grains grown on the farm. This year their certified seed crops include 33 acres of Hybrid Ohio C-88 corn, 48 acres oats, 25 acres wheat, and a large acreage of Cumberland red clover—the amount of which will be determined by the weather.

Wheat serves as a nurse crop for the clover, and the second cutting will go for seed, if not too wet, in which case it will be cut for hay. When I was there in May, foot-high wheat was yellowing at the base, due to the long spell of dry weather. Last year 20 acres of nurse crop seed wheat was lost to the wet weather, but the stand of red clover on it now is among the best I've seen and should well offset the wheat loss.



Peter O. Voorhees, II, 12-year-old son of New Jersey Farm Bureau president Herbert W. Voorhees, can handle a tractor, disc and culti-pack about as well as his Dad.

Corn for Seed and Grain

Herb also has 24 acres of feed corn which with every fifth row (the male row) of his seed corn acreage gives him all the corn he needs for his dairy of 50 head of purebred Guernseys.

The Voorhees' cattle get no silage. Their roughage consists of long, baled hay. Grains, which a mill mixes and grinds with a supplemental mixture, come largely from graded and blown-out wheat and oats from the seed grains. That the cows thrive on their diet shows up in DHIA reports, which once went three full years without a test below 5% fat. Breeding is all artificial through the N. J. Cooperative Artificial Breeding Assn. No. 1. He built a new one-story cow barn with 30 tie-in stanchions five years ago and plans by next winter to have 30 head milking the year 'round.

He plows in 700 pounds to the acre of 5-10-10 fertilizer for the corn and uses a little less of the same analysis

(*Continued on Page* 13)

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

MOON'S PHASES FOR AUGUST

First Quarter	4th	3.55 p. m.
Full Moon	12th	5.26 p. m.
Last Quarter	19th	8.17 p. m.
New Moon	26th	4.07 p. m.

OPA TROUBLES BACK AGAIN

THE OPA is back with us again, with its scarcities, black markets, law-breaking, inflation, and all the other troubles of an economy run by bureaucrats. Some of the provisions of the new compromise OPA bill are as follows:

1. Revives OPA until June 30, 1947.
2. Forbids price ceilings before August 20 on meats, dairy products, grains, cotton seed, soybeans, poultry, and eggs, tobacco, and petroleum and its products.
3. Creates a new three-man control board to be named by the President, to decide before August 20 whether the items mentioned above will be restored to price control or left free of ceilings.
4. If this board fails to act, OPA itself can restore controls on most of the above-mentioned products.
5. Revives rent controls.
6. Provides for reasonable profit to manufacturers.
7. Transfers price controls for farm commodities to the Secretary of Agriculture.
8. Grants an additional million dollars for subsidies, but bans any food subsidies after April 1, 1947.

Thus neither business men nor farmers know what to expect. Will OPA attempt to roll back prices? Will subsidies be restored? What will be the price of milk after August? It is anybody's guess.

OPA was revived because of the pressure of minority labor groups, government employees, misinformed consumers, and socialistic and communistic elements within and without the government who are more interested in changing the form of government than they are in stabilizing prices. There were not enough Congressmen who, faced with the coming elections, had the courage to continue to resist the elements that brought pressure to restore the planned wartime economy of OPA.

POOR ECONOMICS

SOONER OR LATER potato growers must adjust themselves to a normal demand for potatoes without the artificial stimulus given to the business by government price support. There was an enormous crop of early potatoes, far more than the market could absorb normally, even with the general short food supply. Growers immediately brought pressure on the government to get a floor price early in the year under potatoes, which was done. The government then started purchasing potatoes at the floor price and reselling them to distilleries at a heavy loss.

I submit that that kind of economics is wrong for everybody concerned, including the potato growers themselves. During the war there might have been some reason for support prices, but the war is over.

WHAT IS FREE ENTERPRISE?

THE FOLLOWING, taken from a recent address by Ody H. Lamborn, President of the National Association Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, Inc., expresses a fundamental truth much better than I can:

"Now let's see what this expression 'free enterprise' means, of which so many speak glibly and too many with tongue in cheek. Free enterprise is synonymous with free markets. Free enterprise is the antithesis of government control. Free enterprise is the fifth freedom—the freedom so necessary to a democratic people in getting full production and the type of distribution where the person of modest circumstances who 'doesn't know somebody' has a chance to get his share of the goods available. Free enterprise develops the best—whether

By E. R. Eastman

it be ideas, production, the standard of living, esprit de corps, or citizenship.

"To put it in even simpler terms, until the time comes when John Jones and Pete Smith can bargain with each other and arrive at a mutually satisfactory price for a sack of potatoes, a bushel of wheat, or a pound of coffee, without the government's sitting in judgment as a kind of referee or umpire or without a government agency's directing what it *thinks* is the right price for the commodity bought and sold, we will not have free enterprise."

"HARD KNOCKS" IS A GOOD SCHOOL

A FEW DAYS ago a friend and I were swapping stories of our early boyhood. Although he was raised on a farm in the West and I in the East, we were surprised to find how similar were our experiences. I told him that the only time that we used to have oranges at home was at Christmas, and then sometimes one orange had to be divided into several pieces. My friend said that he could beat that, for he and his family had had oranges on both the Fourth of July and at Christmas time. I worked one year for $12 a month and my board; my friend worked several years during the summers for 50c a day.

Then we agreed that at least some of those early and somewhat difficult experiences were good for us and that it was too bad that most young people today have things so much easier. For example, recently a young married couple were desperately in need of an apartment. They finally found one, but it had no bathroom and the girl refused to take it. She said she had always lived in a house with a bathroom and wouldn't know how to live without one. I thought of the millions of people who have lived upon this earth and had to depend upon the old washtub for their Saturday night baths.

Another girl of my acquaintance, who has had almost every luxury all of her life, fell in love with and married a young farmer and has gone to live with him in a farmhouse which has few if any modern conveniences. That girl has my respect and admiration for her courage, and I predict that some time she and her husband will have all of the things that they are doing without now.

It has always been the ideal of American parents to want to make things easier for their children than they were for them. If carried too far, it's a bad policy, for hardship is the stuff out of which are made great people and great nations.

ELMS MAY GO THE WAY OF THE CHESTNUTS

SOME YEARS ago I visited former Governor Lehman of New York State to try to convince him that he should sign an appropriation bill aimed at the control of Dutch Elm Disease. The Governor had indicated that he didn't intend to sign the bill.

"Governor," I said, "would you mind stepping here to your window a moment?"

When he came over to the window, I drew his attention to the park below the Capitol Building, dotted with beautiful old elm trees, and said:

"Could you ever think of America without the elms?"

I have forgotten the Governor's reply, but he later signed the bill.

It is sixteen years since the fatal fungus disease known as Dutch Elm Disease was first discovered in America. It is now found in nine states, including New York, New Jersey, and some New England states, and it continues to advance. Montclair, New Jersey, has 4,000 infected trees which will cost the city and taxpayers $100 a tree for removal—this in addition to the greater loss of the trees themselves. The only means of control is to cut down and burn the diseased trees promptly. That means a regular, publicly supported control campaign similar to the TB and Bang's Disease campaigns with dairy cattle.

YOU MAY BE NEXT

WHEN YOU read the following figures, don't think of them as statistics but use your imagination and think of the blood, tears and suffering these figures indicate.

In 1945 the automobile killed 28,500 persons, permanently or temporarily injured 1,000,000 persons, and caused an approximate loss of $1,450,000,000.

That was for 1945. The figure will be much higher for this year.

Any one of these persons killed or injured could have been you or some one you loved. Do you drive carefully? Have you had your brakes checked recently? Do you have your car frequently serviced and inspected? Remember that today most cars are four or more years old.

TIME TO WATCH OUT

OFTEN one hears someone say rather sadly that as far as farming is concerned, he was born at the wrong time. Usually this comes from a man who bought a farm at the top of inflation after the first World War and then tried to pay for it during the great depression.

But it isn't so much a question of being born at the wrong time as it is of using good judgment in not paying more at any time for a farm than it is worth at normal values. Many of us are now worried that young men of today will later say that they were born at the wrong time, for farm real estate values are certainly badly inflated now and are still going up.

It takes a long time to pay for a farm. Some of that time will come during a period of low prices. Better watch out.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUTS

SOME TIME ago I published a letter from a reader lamenting the fact that the whippoorwills had gone from the Northeast. I was immediately overwhelmed with letters, mostly from northern New York and northern New England, stating that the whippoorwills were not gone. One person wrote that she hoped they soon would be, for she couldn't sleep nights for their yelling. But most agreed that they loved these birds.

For years Arthur L. Deering, Dean of the Maine State College of Agriculture at Orono, and I have carried on a "war" about which state has the better climate—Maine or New York. This started one time when I was in Maine with Arthur and the snowdrifts were higher than the telephone poles. Here is a letter from Arthur about the whippoorwills, together with my answer to the same:

"Where have the whippoorwills gone? Why, Ed, that's easy. You should have known the answer to that question. They have gone to Maine, of course. Every night we can hear the lonely call of the whippoorwill, and it isn't the cats or the automobiles that have driven them out of New York State. It's the weather, Ed. When that State is buried under those 12-foot snowdrifts that last long into the summer, there is no possibility of these birds that nest on the ground surviving. So, naturally, they come to a warmer climate with a longer season! No, they are not all gone from the Northeast. They are plentiful in Maine, for the climate is ideal for man, bird and beast."

"Dear Arthur:—I note from your letter that all of the whippoorwills have gone to Maine. Of course they have. As civilization has progressed in other parts of the Northeast, the only refuge left for the wild and lonely whippoorwill, for wild animals and wild men, is the State of Maine—too rough for the automobile and too wild even for the domesticated cat! Sincerely, Ed."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 143, No. 15.SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives. The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. Colby Bartlett, Associate Circulation Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

FOOD: Season has now progressed to the point where crop reports have some meaning. Unusually bad weather or disease or insect outbreaks could still reduce estimates. **Except for 1942, reported condition of all U. S. crops is best in seven years.** Prospects in all Northeastern states are good. Some areas reported recent need for rain, but since then good rains have hit many sections.

GRAINS: Estimated 1,090,092,000 bushel **WHEAT** crop is **second only to 1945 crop.** Wheat acreage is largest since 1938 and third largest in nation's history. Wheat stocks on hand July 1 were abnormally low.

CORN estimate is 3,300,000,000 bushels, which if realized will be an all-time record. Stocks of corn on hand on July 1 were smallest for the date in nine years and 30% below a year ago.

OATS yield is estimated at 1,471,026,000 bushels, almost equal to the record crop of 1945.

BARLEY crop estimate is 230,278,000 bushels, 13% below last year.

Total yield of grains is high, but in view of domestic and world demand no surplus is expected.

CASH CROPS: Dry **BEAN** crop is expected to be 15 million 100-lb. bags, two million more than last year but a million below the ten year average.

POTATOES promise bumper crop of 431,672,000 bushels, 1.5% above last year and exceeded only by 1943 crop. However, the expected production in 18 surplus late states is 4% **BELOW** last year's crop in those states.

CABBAGE acreage for all purposes was 5% below last year but still 14% above the ten-year average.

Domestic cabbage acreage for early fall harvest is about 36,600, a thousand acres less than in '45, **but about 6,000 above average.** Acreage in New York and Washington is up, Michigan about the same, New Jersey and Wisconsin down.

TRUCK CROPS promise a yield 14% higher than last year and 29% above the 1935-44 average. **The fact that vegetable prices rose little when OPA control was lifted is evidence that production is best cure for inflation.**

FRUITS: U. S. Commercial **APPLE** crop estimate is 106,405,000 bushels, 56% above last year's near failure but only 12% below the 1935-44 average. In the Northeast, crop is 3½ times as large as last year and about ¾ of a normal crop.

The **PEACH** crop is a record high of 82,838,000 bushels. Average of 1935-44 is 59,938,000 bushels.

PEARS—3% above the ten-year average.

GRAPES—3% below 1945; 6% above ten-year average. In the East, the grape crop is double last year's small crop.

MILK: Producers and dealers for New York City area met at Albany July 22 to talk August prices. **Dealers grudgingly agreed to continue Class 1-A and 2-A prices of $5.02 and $3.95 agreed on for July IF 97% of New York City dealers agree.**

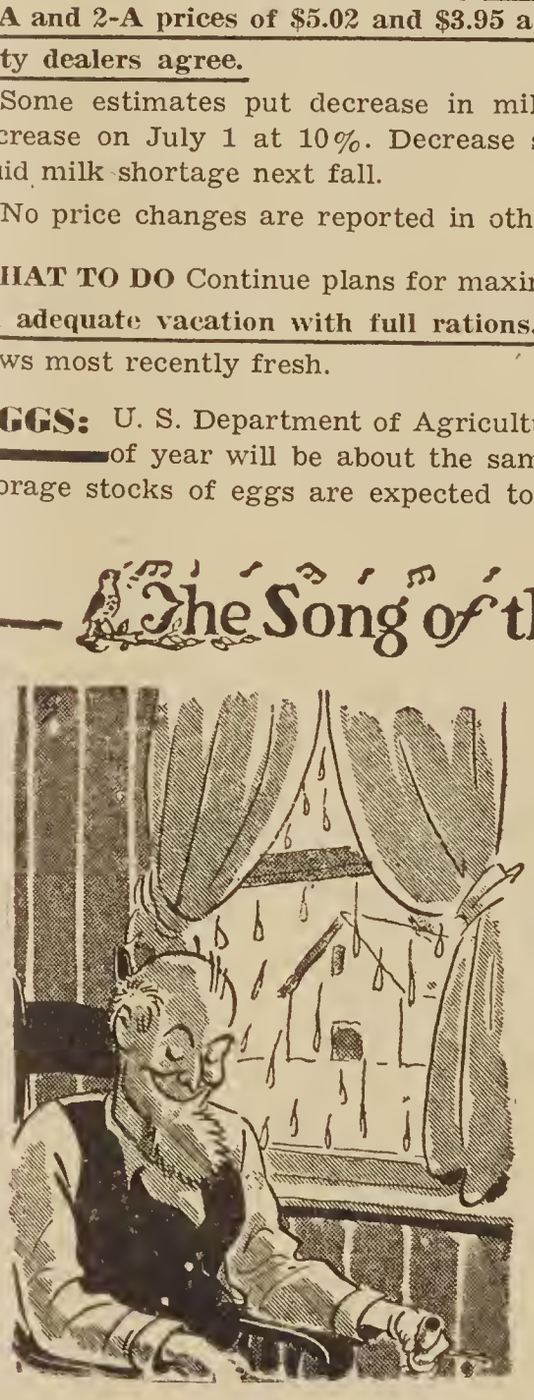
Some estimates put decrease in milk consumption due to consumer price increase on July 1 at 10%. Decrease should minimize but not cure expected fluid milk shortage next fall.

No price changes are reported in other Northeastern markets.

WHAT TO DO Continue plans for maximum fall milk production. **Give dry cows an adequate vacation with full rations.** Feed grain to highest producers and cows most recently fresh.

EGGS: U. S. Department of Agriculture prediction is that egg prices for rest of year will be about the same as for same period last year. Large storage stocks of eggs are expected to offset reduced hen numbers.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



OF ALL the good things that I know, there's not a one that pleases so as does a softly falling rain a-beating on my window pane. On summer days as hot as fire, when my old back's begun to tire, there's no more welcome sign to me than black clouds coming up, by gee. When first the big drops start to splash 'mid thunder's roar and lightning's flash, I high-tail for my rocking chair, and sit beside the window where the sound of raindrops in my ear fills my whole being with good cheer; and then I kick off both my shoes and settle down to take a snooze.

Once more I put aside the fear that we will have a drouth this year; the moisture's falling on the soil, and meanwhile I don't have to toil. That hothouse smell that rainstorms bring is 'most enough to make me sing, especially when diluted by the smell of baking apple pie. There will be no more work today, no reason for my wife to say that I am just a lazy cuss who will not work without a fuss. Mirandy can not beat the rain, no matter how it gives her pain; as long as it is wet outside, there's no excuse to tan my hide.



Sanilac Cattle Spray For Double Protection



Harmless to herds! Yet Sanilac both kills and repels horn and stable flies, other infectious insects. When used as directed, won't burn or blister the hide, stain or gum the hair, or taint the milk. Economical, too—takes only 1 to 1½ ounces per cow. Get Sanilac today! Steps up milk production—increases your profits! Developed by the famous Socony-Vacuum Research Laboratories. Available in drums and gallon cans.



NEW! All-Purpose Sanilac 25% Liquid D.D.T. Concentrate

Easy to use! Just add water and follow directions on the package for the different dilutions you need. Use as a cattle spray or livestock dip to control horn flies and lice. Use as a surface spray to kill flies, mosquitoes, bedbugs, wasps, fleas, gnats, roaches, ants, ticks, lice and many other insects. Brush or spray it on for a long-lasting residual effect on barns, stables, chicken coops. As a larvacide on stagnant water, 1½ gallons will protect an acre of water! Thoroughly tested by Socony-Vacuum's famous Research Laboratories.

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Sanilac Cattle Spray • Sanilac Harness Oil
Sanilac Axle Grease • Sanilac Hand Separator Oil
Sanilac Insect Spray • Sanilac Compound Neatsfoot Oil
Sanilac Disinfectant • Sanilac 25% Liquid D.D.T. Concentrate

Summer Seedings

By GEORGE SERVISS

GETTING a big yield of oats, barley, or wheat and a good hay or pasture seeding at the same time does not always work out. Not many farmers, though, are likely to adopt practices that limit grain yields, even if such practices result in better seedings. It is human nature to want high yields, and with most crops under most conditions it is certainly good business to strive for them.

Many farmers are solving this problem by seeding after the small grain is harvested, rather than seeding with or on it in the spring. This is not a perfect solution, since climatic conditions in mid and late summer are not generally as favorable for seedings as in the spring. However, the risk here appears to bc more than compensated for by thc rcmoval of nurse crop competition.

Unfortunately, seeding after oats cannot be recommended in the short season areas of the Northeast, since the oats are not harvested early enough to permit the seeding to become well established by winter. The increased use, though, of early maturing rust resistant oats, such as the Vicland, has moved north somewhat the area in which summer seedings should normally be successful. The short straw of the Vicland and its early ripening should reduce the risks of spring seedings with oats. Summer seedings should go in about two months before a real killing frost can be expected.

The cultipacker method seems to be ideal for summer seedings, except possibly on heavy clay soils. In this method, after the seedbed has been properly fitted with a harrow it is then gone over with a cultipacker before seeding. The seed is then broadcast and is covered by going over the field again with the cultipacker, the second cultipacking preferably being at an angle to the first. This calls for an extra operation over the usual method, but the results seem to justify it. Some farmers have modified the method so as to save thc extra operation by mounting the seeder on a cultipacker so that the seed falls between the front and rear sets of rollers. The first set of rollers makes grooves that most of the seed falls into, and the second set covers the seed at just the right depth. More grass seedcrs on cultipackers and fewer on grain drills would increase the proportion of really good seedings.

On clay soils, cultipackers have to be used with care. Breaking down the granular structure of these soils by excessive harrowing and rolling should be avoided. Cultipacking once on these soils ahead of seeding is usually desirable. Cultipacking again after seeding is apt to pulverize the surface to a dust so that a hard crust may form after the first rain. Covering the seed lightly with a weeder or peg tooth harrow is probably best. A light mulch of manure applied immediately after seeding helps to prevent serious "crusting" and gets the seeding off to a good start, but manure foul with weed seeds should not be used.

If the seeding should contain smooth brome grass, the brome grass seed will probably have to be sown with a grain drill. The best procedure with this type of seed is to mix the amount for an acre with 100 to 200 pounds of fertilizer and then to drill it as shallow as possible, the rest of the seed being put through the grass seeder. Brome grass can be used to advantage in place of timothy on most soils that are reasonably well adapted for alfalfa. Recommendations vary from 8 to 12 pounds of brome grass per acre along with the usual amount of alfalfa or Ladino. There does not as yet seem to be much to gain by seeding brome with short-lived clovers, such as red and alsike.

The need of legumes for lime is so well understood that little need be said about it except that it is a waste of money to seed legumes on very acid soils without first applying lime.

Just what fertilizer to use depends on the soil and how recently it has been manured. Taking the Northeast as a whole, about 500 pounds to the acre of 0-20-20, 0-19-19, or 700 pounds of 0-14-14 or 0-12-12, is about right for most situations. If the soil has not been manured for some time and is quite low in nitrogen, grades like 8-16-16 or 5-10-10 will get the seeding off to a quicker start. There are, too, some areas where the soils are naturally quite high in potash and on these soils, if they have been manured recently, straight superphosphate is likely to be adequate. High potash grades are likely to be short this summer and fall, and it may be necessary to use other grades than the ones suggested.

Many soils in the Northeast are deficient in boron for the best growth of legumes. Just how widespread this deficiency is has not yet been worked out. In some areas the use of borax is well established. In others it certainly would seem wise to apply some borax if there has been any difficulty in getting and holding stands of alfalfa and clover that cannot be adequately explained otherwise. Twenty pounds per acre of borax is the usual recommendation. Some companies put out a special fertilizer for legumes carrying enough borax when used at the recomended rate. Fertilizer containing this much borax should never be drilled with the seed, but should be applicd separately.

It is not usually a good idea to graze or mow a summer seeding in the fall. Where this is done, winter-killing may be severe. If the seeding starts slowly and is thin, a light application of manure before real freezing weather will help to bring it through the winter.



OWEN T. HOWARD with his wife and seven children who occupy the 100 acre farm owned by the Mormon Church of Salt Lake City, said by agriculturists to be one of the best farms in Seneca County, N. Y. It is the site of the first Mormon church. The farm is given over to the growing of grain, hay and canning crops.

All Flesh is Grass

By Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

"ALL FLESH is grass". So declared the prophet Isaiah more than twenty-six centuries ago, and now, after all the years, the botanists and the nutritionists fully agree that the Hebrew seer was at least ninety per cent right.

When a botanist says "grass", he means not only timothy and red-top and blue-grass of our meadows and pastures, but also he is thinking quite as much of wheat and barley and oats and rice and corn and the sorghums and sugar-cane and bamboo, to say nothing of an almost infinite number of lesser known species that throughout the world furnish most of the food for man and beast. It is true that the clovers and alfalfa and some other legumes are agriculturally important, and surely we should encourage and broaden their use; yet these excellent plants play only a relatively small part in the farming of the world.

So much for what the botanist includes in his idea of "grass." What I am thinking of just now is grass in the sense that we all use the word in everyday speech — meaning the various grasses, along with clovers and other legumes on the side.

Of one thing I feel very sure: the growing of grass, and more especially the care of our pastures, has until very recently at least been the most neglected of any part of our general farm practice. By the way, it will do us no harm and may possibly conduce to a proper humility of spirit if we remember that in spite of knowing so much more than any earlier gencration —in spite of our rubber-tired tractors and commercial fertilizers and agricultural colleges and state experiment stations and farm bureaus and all the other things which arc supposed to make us such excellent farmers—the astonishing fact remains that the per acre yield of our cereal crops has increased either not at all or only by small percentages since the Government first began to make crop estimates in 1866, eighty years ago. This statement may seem unbelievable, but the available statistics allow no other conclusion. It would seem that while grandfather was unfortunately compelled to farm in hard, slow, back-breaking ways, he was nonc the less a pretty good farmer. When I remember these facts, I do not "feel all puffed up with book-learnin'." Shortly after the middle of the last century, John Johnson of Geneva, who lives in history as the "Father of tile drainage in America," wrote in the old *Country Gentleman* that he feared he had "made his farm too rich for wheat," because so often it lodged before heading; and now, after three-quarters of a century, I like to feel that all around me here in the Milk Shed are farmers whose per acre yields *arc* increasing as the years go by.

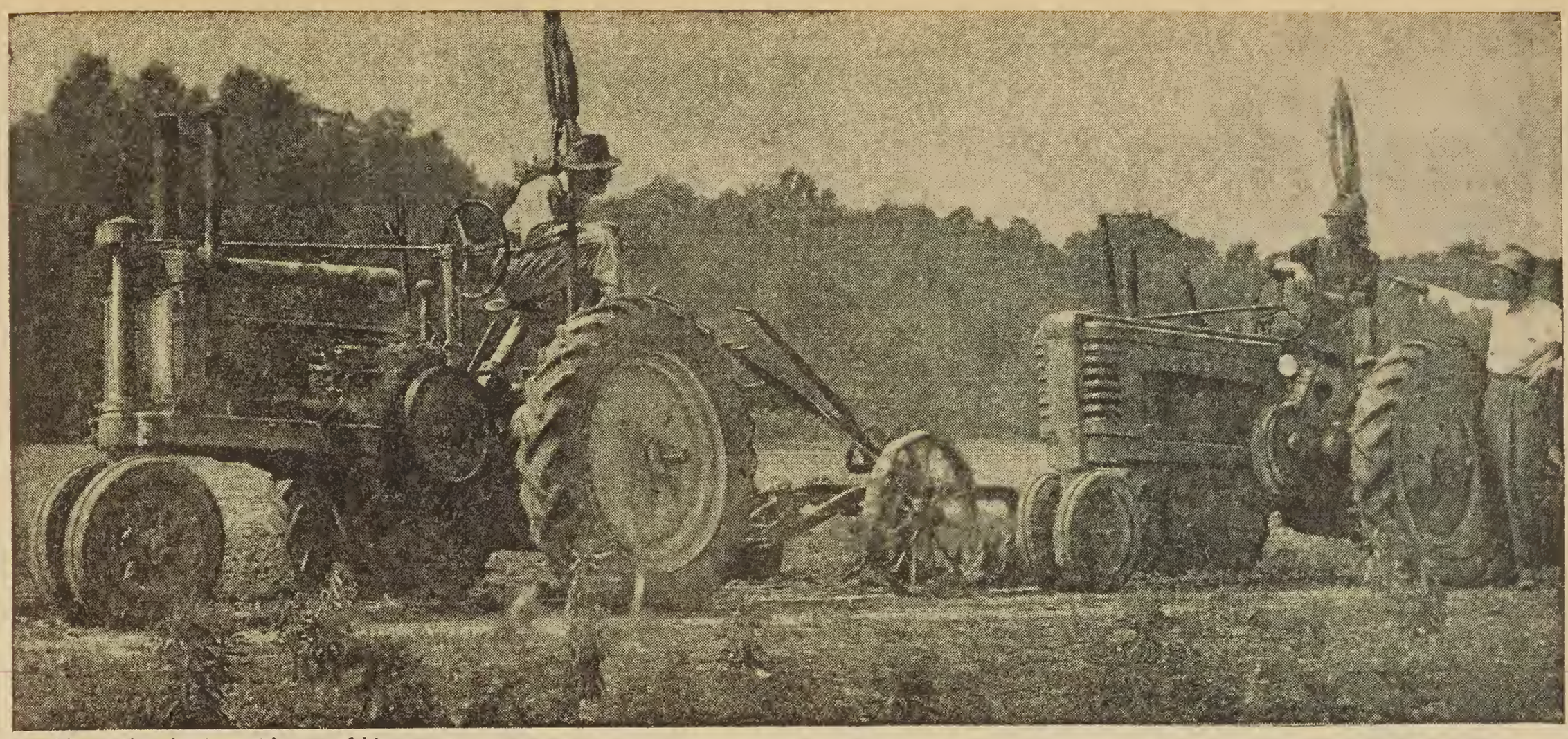
But be that as it may, grass, and more especially pastures, has been the neglected "poor relation" of the agricultural family. It is my observation that a good many men who in all other respects are thoughtful and intelligent farmers have until very recently failed to realize that pastures also need attention if they are to remain valuable. The old-fashioned idea was that while the cow devoured everything, she at least left her droppings in return, so that the fertility problem was taken care of. This easy solution failed to take account of the fact that a considerable percentage of the nitrogen, phosphorus and lime is shipped from the farm in the milk-cans and—even worse than that—the cow does a very poor job of systematic top-dressing. She harvests the crop everywhere, but altogether too large a proportion of what she returns goes under the trees where she lies down to rest, or close around the pasture bars where she stands waiting for milking time. A few small areas get richer with the years, but the pasture as a whole grows steadily poorer.

I feel very sure that there is no part of our farm economy where such great advances are possible as along the line of the systematic improvement of pastures. Very fortunately, our soil conservation movement is doing a great deal to help along this particular line.

(*Continued on Page* 23)



"Kinda breaks the monotony!"



Sheldon talks plowing with two of his tenants

A Banker's Eye...and Sandy Soil



C. W. Sheldon,
banker turned farmer

NOT SO STRANGE a combination . . . not to the people of Franklin County, Arkansas. For here is located C. W. Sheldon's 1550-acre Parkes Plantation at Ozark.

In "Sheldon Land," they watch their market, and their sandy soil is made to yield what is most in demand.

For five years it's been peanuts . . . paying top price, and hogs and cattle . . . fed on peanut hay . . . sold in the Fort Smith market. Today Sheldon and his half dozen tenants are the largest peanut growers in the state, but next year his crop may change, depending on supply and demand.

Sheldon took all the factors of farming and market into consideration before deciding on peanuts . . . and success. And this same type of planning led to a choice of Esso Tractor Fuel, Essolube Motor Oil, Esso Greases and Atlas Tires for use on the plantation. "Each product gives us outstanding service," is the reason Mr. Sheldon gives.

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COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

Mr. Hank Wagner's *New Horse*

By REUBEN B. OLDFIELD



MR. WHITE drove his coupe into our drive, and Mr. Hank Wagner was sitting in the boot with his feet sticking out, leading a new horse. It was a big roan with white eyes and it stuck its head up and snorted awful loud.

"Stand back, Junior!" said Pa. "Strange horses are liable to kick."

So I stood back and Mr. Wagner took a long stick, like a big cane, and made the horse go around in circles so Pa could see him good.

"How's that for a piece of horseflesh?" he asked Pa.

"I can see he ain't a colt," said Pa. "Where's the Gypsy camp?"

"No Gypsy ever had a thoroughbred like him," said Mr. Wagner. "I bought him at a regular horse sale."

"You ought to seen Hank buy him!" said Mr. White, winking at Pa. "Two fellows wrastled him out, and the auctioneer says, "Well, Gents, here's a horse. How much am I offered?" Hank yipps up, 'Twenty-five dollars!' and before Hank had time to get his mouth shut the auctioneer yells, 'SOLD!' You ought to heard that crowd laugh!"

"Them ignorant crowds will laugh at anything," said Mr. Wagner, kind of mad.

"They laughed all right when you tried to lead him. He swung you around like a swingle on a flail."

"He leads all right now, don't he?" said Mr. Wagner, scowling at Mr. White.

"Why wouldn't he, when you got him snared in that jockey rig and a club to knock him down with? He's a smart animal."

"You stand there and run this animal down, and you don't know a thing about him. If I had—"

"Hey!" said Pa, "what you fellows trying to do, start an argument?"

"Hank's tryin' to argue, but I'm just tellin' him the truth," said Mr. White.

"He took a dislike to this horse the minute I bought him," said Mr. Wagner. "I think he's jealous of my bargain."

"Look out!" yelled Mr. White.

PA JUMPED back and the horse just missed kicking him. Pa grinned and said, "He seems to have plenty of life."

"You notice he ain't got any shoes on," said Mr. White. "Probably they couldn't find a blacksmith that dared tackle him."

"I'll shoe him myself when I get him gentled," said Mr. Wagner.

"Junior will be growed up by then," said Mr. White.

"You'll be around wanting to buy this horse inside of a week!"

"Not unless I go ravin' crazy," said Mr. White.

Just then the horse stood on his hind legs and pawed at Mr. Wagner, and Mr. Wagner swished his stick at him.

"He's tryin' to be friendly with you, Hank! Can't you see he wants to shake hands?" Mr. White laughed real hard, but Mr. Wagner was watching the horse. Mr. Wagner got back in the boot and the horse looked at him awful mean and switched his tail and chanked his teeth.

"Now he wants to kiss you!" laughed Mr. White as he started the car.

Ma came out after they went and asked Pa, "Is that a new horse Mr. Wagner has been getting?"

"If you want to buy him, I think Hank would let you have him—reasonable."

"I might get him for Junior to ride to school," said Ma, and I said I just as soon ride on the bus, and Pa laughed and said, "Junior knows more about horses than Hank does."

AFTER supper Mr. White and Mr. Wagner came and told us about what an awful time they had getting the new horse into the box stall.

"I never did see such a fightin' horse," said Mr. White.

"I'll admit he was a little fidgetty," said Mr. Wagner.

"He kicked Hank's stick out of his hand, and if I hadn't grabbed a pitchfork I think he'd et him up," said Mr. White. "First we tried to tie him in a regular stall, but he bit the rope off."

"Bit the rope off?" said Pa.

"He snipped it off like a woman snips a bastin' thread," said Mr. White. "I tell you he's a hellyon!"

Mr. Wagner shook his head and looked at Pa and said, "I guess this is once I got too much for my money."

Pa said, "Maybe he'll quiet down."

Ma said, "Some horses are very sensitive to strange people."

"I think Hank better keep him locked up and let him season for a spell," said Mr. White, and Pa said, "I wouldn't take him out till he begins to act different."

Mr. Wagner said he guessed he'd wait a week or so before he hitched him up.

Almost every day Mrs. Wagner either called Ma up about the horse, or Mr. Wagner and Mr. White came down to talk to Pa. It acted worse, and Mr. Wagner was awful discouraged.

Mrs. Hawley called on Ma and she said all the neighbors were talking about Mr. Wagner squandering his money.

"Twenty-five dollars," she almost yelled. "Just think of it. A man in his circumstances throwing his money away like that!"

Ma said, "I've known other folks to make poor investments. I think that Mr. Wagner will get his money out of that horse and more with it."

"Why, Mrs. Johnson, you talk like a young child. Everybody knows that he has lost that money. If I was Mrs. Wagner, I would give him a good piece of my mind."

"The Wagners are very kind to each other," said Ma. "They are wonderful neighbors."

"For Mrs. Wagner's sake, I hope he does find a way to get himself out of the mess he got himself into," said Mrs. Hawley, and went right home.

Ma went out in the kitchen and I heard her say to herself, "That old buzzard!"

One day a tall man with a blue coat came to our door and asked Ma, "Is this Wagner's place?"

Ma shook her head and said, "They live the second place on the right."

"I'm the cruelty to animals man. Do you know anything about his misusing a horse?"

"The Wagners are very nice people," said Ma. "Who sent you here?"

"That I can't tell you, Lady. I'm just a finger of the Law."

"I think you are making a horrid mistake," said Ma.

"I'm an investigator with all the credentials. I got a Deputy Sheriff with me and I'm going to look into this case clear to the roots. I just got this appointment and if you hear of anybody maltreating a poor dumb animal, just call 1064F79 and ask for Harkenrider. That's me."

"If I were in your place, Mr. Harkenrider," said Ma, "I would go a little slow on this case. You might get kicked out of the barn."

"Never fear for that, Lady. Remember the Law is on my side!"

Ma and me watched the big shiny car go up the road, and Ma said, "He won't last long in that job."

IN A little while we heard the car coming down the hill and it didn't even slow up for the curve. Then Mr. White's car came into the drive and Mr. White was all excited. "Where's Lem?" he hollered.

"He went to town, but I expect him back any minute," said Ma. "Why, has something happened?"

"I was just driving by Hank Wagner's and he called to me. I may not have it straight—but he said some tall mouthy fellow by the name of—ah—"

"Harkenrider?" asked Ma.

"That's him. He said he was a cruelty to animals inspector. Had a Deputy Sheriff with him. Somebody made a complaint about Hank's horse, and this danged fool was bound to let the horse out of the stall. Hank tried to talk him out of doing such a crazy thing, and the Deputy said he was satisfied the horse was all right, but this Barkenhiger—or whatever they call him—goes and opens the stall door and the horse grabs him by the shoulder and tosses him into the air and kicks him twice before he lit."

"It's a wonder he wasn't killed," said Ma.

"Kicked him clear out the barn, but Hank said he jumped up and run like a white-head for the car, and yelled to the Deputy to take him to the hospital. Hank said the horse didn't get a good grip on his shoulder, but he pulled all of Rickenharder's collar off."

"That was a narrow escape," said Ma.

"They drove off and left Hank with that wild animal loose on his barn floor. No tellin' what damage he may do. He can get in with the other horses, and they're tied fast."

"Merciful Heavens!" said Ma. "Something must be done at once."

"Hank and me don't think we can handle him alone. That's why I'm here to get Lem."

"Here he comes now!" said Ma.

Pa was awful excited, and he and Mr. White went up the hill as fast as the car could go. In a minute we heard a roar and the Sheriff's car came up the hill. It was full of men and the Sheriff was driving and they went so fast we couldn't hardly see them.

Pa had left our car in the drive and Ma said, "Get in, Junior, we'll go too."

ALL THE men were out by the barn and three of them had on cowboy hats and lassos and pistols in their belts. One of them was tall and had a red handkerchief around his neck. He looked through a crack in the barn door, then he said to the Sheriff, "Tell all these men to get out of this barnyard and to keep a pitchfork in their hands. This horse is a man-eater!"

Ma told me to stay in the car no matter what happened.

When the men were all through the gate, the tall man said, "Well, Gentlemen, you got ringside seats for the biggest act in our Wild West Show. We three men claim to be the best ropers in any show. We're now going to rope and tie this horse. He has been named "Dynamite" on account of his being so dangerous to handle. About two weeks ago he got away from his keepers and ran wild in the woods. How he got to the horse sale, we don't know. But Mr. Wagner here bought him in good faith. We just happened to be in the Sheriff's office when the Deputy came in and told us what happened up here. We knew it must be Dynamite, and we're here to get him. Now, no matter how this fight goes, you men stay on your side of

(*Continued on Page* 15)







Secretary of Agriculture Anderson said in a recent broadcast:

We have these three lessons: First, our herds can produce more milk. Second, the people, when they have the money, will consume more milk. Third, the people, to be well-fed, *need* more milk. These are the basic bricks with which the dairy industry can build a sound and prosperous future. Your reconversion job is not to cut back production. Your job is to step it up.

. . . There will still be problems ahead as there are difficult problems with us now. But the biggest problem we have is one for which we can all be thankful: It's the problem of meeting demand.

As a dairyman myself, I welcome that kind of a challenge. It combines the opportunity to make a good return for honest work and enterprise with the opportunity to improve the health and well-being of our fellow men.

AUGUST SUGGESTIONS

✔ *Get that fertilizer on your pastures, and seed legumes—to build milk production next spring.*

✔ *Trench, box and slat fence silos built now will hold the extra silage your cows will need next winter.*

✔ *Repair your barn, plug up cracks. Cows need good shelter in cold weather.*

✔ *Stagnant water makes poor milk. Provide fresh, clean water for your cows.*

That's the real situation. More milk, good milk is needed now . . . and the need is not temporary, not just for now or the rest of the year. The need for milk and the products of milk has never been met. Plan on more production. Every indication points to years of good markets ahead for you.

Your dairy plant field man or County Agent will be glad to tell you *what and when to plant for better fall pastures, for earlier pastures next spring; how to cut your cost and labor in producing more quality milk.*

For practical help, get in touch with one of these men. Do it now . . . to get more dollars on your milk checks . . . to make your future more secure.

Sheffield Farms
General Ice Cream Corporation
Breyer Ice Cream Company
Western Maryland Dairy
Chestnut Farms Dairy
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The need for MILK has never been met—PLAN NOW TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

This LINCOLN LEVER GUN Saves Time... Gives You EXTRA HOURS in the Field...



Saves Labor
Saves Bearings
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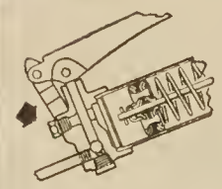
Here is an "All Purpose" Lever Gun that provides the unique feature of combination Spring and Force Prime—steel follower spring for light lubricants; and a special latching arrangement to engage follower rod into follower of gun for priming heavy lubricants at low temperatures. Model 1043B is a suction-fill grease gun. Model 1043FB is equipped with Filler Nipple making it easy to fill from a Lincoln Filler Pump. All models are so designed that follower rod can be pushed back into barrel when gun is filled.

Get those extra hours in the field—ask your Lincoln Dealer for a Lincoln Lever Gun—if he can't supply you, write us.

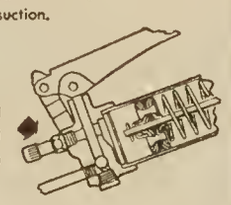
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Model 1043B

Check these Features



The steel head of the Lincoln Lever Gun is tapped, threaded and plugged when gun is to be filled by suction.



Plug can be easily removed and o Lincoln Filler Nipple inserted making it easy to fill from a Lincoln Filler Pump.



When heavy lubricant is to be dispensed in cold weather, a unique latching arrangement permits the gun to be easily force primed. Simply draw follower rod back through follower assembly. Give rod ¼ turn and push against follower assembly. When priming is completed the follower rod is pushed back into barrel.

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Either straight blade or bow frame are interchangeable on any machine at extra cost, using same motor.

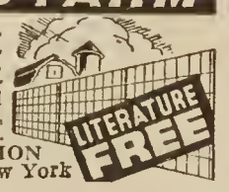
Weight 48 to 55 lbs., depending on length of guide bar.

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Fruit Growers Plan Summer Tour

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

FOR THE first time since before the war the New York State Horticultural Society is staging a summer tour, with the Champlain Valley as the locale, next Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 5 and 6.

President Gerow Schoonmaker of Wallkill and Associate Secretary Thomas E. LaMont of Albion recently spent two days going over the route with the local committee, headed by Donald Green.

Starting place of the tour will be at Chazy Orchards Monday morning at 9:30, daylight saving time. A box luncheon will be provided and in the evening there will be a boat trip on Lake Champlain, with a buffet supper on board.

* * *

New Institute Manager

At the annual meeting of the New York and New England Apple Institute at Pittsfield, Mass., it was announced that L. W. Marvin, former advertising manager of the Florida Citrus Commission, had been engaged as Institute manager. Institute officers expressed much satisfaction at being able to engage Marvin, which was partly due to the fact that he wished to maintain his home at Woodstock, N. Y., where he owns a house.

James W. Elton of Hampton Falls, N. H., was re-elected president; J. Wessel TenBroeck of Hudson, N. Y., continues as vice-president and Thomas E. LaMont of Albion as secretary. Theodor Oxholm of Esopus, N. Y., announced that after serving as treasurer for 10 years he could no longer continue because of pressure of other work. He is assistant treasurer of the Episcopal Diocese of New York. C. H. Gowdy of Greenwich, Conn., who has served as assistant treasurer, was advanced to treasurer and Oxholm agreed to pinch-hit as assistant.

* * *

Cherries Scarce, High

Cherry growers are reporting prices of 16 to 18 cents a pound by processors for the sour varieties. The crop in this state is comparatively small and spotty. Distributors' shelves are bare and there has been strong demand for the crop. While the price seems exceptionally high, compared to prices paid in some past years, growers say that all their costs, including picking, have advanced in proportion and that the small crop offsets the price.

* * *

Peach Outlook Good

With a generally good crop of peaches reported in the making, Willis Phillips of Burt, president of the New York State Peach Growers' Association, has been advising growers that consumers will look for quality. Thinning to improve size and quality has been stressed by the association this year. With scarcity of sugar and high purchasing power of consumers, it is not believed that small and green fruit will have much chance. On the other hand, many growers who have built up outlets for tree-ripened fruit during the past two or three years report that their experience has been very satisfactory, especially if they can dispose of part of the crop to a canner in case continued hot weather ripens the fruit too fast.

* * *

Loan Groups Merged

An outstanding example of unifying farm credit groups is seen in the new Finger Lakes National Farm Loan Association of Canandaigua. It was formed by consolidating five loan associations, Seneca, Yates, Finger Lakes, Ontario and Red Jacket. The new group is to be operated jointly with the Production Credit Association of Geneva in order to give farmers "one-stop" service on all of their farm credit needs.

* * *

Blackcaps Frozen

Yates County's extensive black raspberry crop is finding a new outlet this year, frozen in individual paper containers ready for the housewife to use. Last year the Haxton company froze some berries in barrels for use by the armed forces. This year it is putting up 15,000 12-ounce containers daily, 10 ounces of berries and two ounces of sugar. If the new method proves to be all that is expected, the industry may receive a considerable lift. Growers are reported receiving 42 cents for 20 ounces of fruit, with containers furnished.

* * *

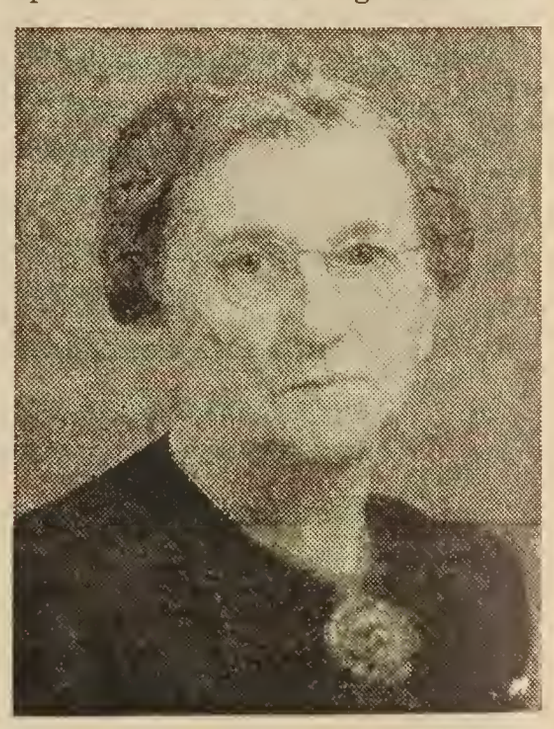
Growers Buy Storage

A group of Orleans County growers, headed by Fred J. Nesbitt, has formed a co-operative and taken over the plant of the Albion Cold Storage Company. W. E. Burritt, for a number of years manager of the Knowlesville GLF store, will be in charge of operations. Funds to purchase the plant were quickly subscribed by growers, in agreement with the GLF to provide trained management. For several years the co-operative has operated a plant at Clyde and more recently has opened a produce sales office in Rochester, with Joseph L. Batty in charge of developing a fresh fruit and vegetable marketing program.

— A.A. —

GRANGE COOKIE CONTEST NEWS

Grangers are baking and eating soft rolled molasses cookies from one end of the state to the other, judging by the reports we are receiving from chairmen of Pomona Service and Hospitality Committees. Here are the latest counties to be heard from and the names of their winners:



Mrs. Bernie King of Champlain, N. Y., Clinton County Pomona Molasses Cookie Contest winner. Mr. and Mrs. King, who will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary in a couple of years, joined the Grange 40 years ago and have always taken an active part in its work.

POMONA WINNERS

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Broome	Castle Creek	Mrs. William Lawrence
Clinton	Champlain	Mrs. Bernie King
Niagara	Ransomville	Mrs. Edward Lederhouse
Orange-Rockland	Montgomery	Mrs. Walter Karsten
Tompkins	Enfield Valley	Mrs. R. M. Updike

The molasses cookie contest is the eleventh annual baking contest to be sponsored jointly by the New York State Grange and *American Agriculturist*.



The barn at Hillswold farm just off Route 20, six miles from Worcester, purchased by the Massachusetts Selective Breeding Association for its headquarters. A good central location, the 50-acre farm has pasture for forage, two good houses, and barns to house the bulls.

Massachusetts Breeding Association Ready to Go

SUCCESSFULLY over the first three important hurdles—a volume program, purchase of a central headquarters, and the hiring of competent men — the Massachusetts Selective Breeding Association is starting its service to dairy farmers both on a state and a New England-wide basis in August.

Dairymen are strongly supporting the association with a total of more than 12,000 cows registered for breeding during the first year. A total of more than 900 dairymen are represented. Breeds to be serviced at the present time are Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, and Ayrshire. The Ayrshire battery of bulls, in cooperation with other state breeding associations, will be maintained at the Massachusetts association's farm and will be used for breeding purposes throughout all of New England. This New England coverage by the Ayrshires is planned because this breed is found in small numbers in this area. Each of the New England states has a similar problem with Jerseys, and the association hopes to create enough interest to justify Jersey bull service on the same basis. Until such time as a New England setup can be affected, the Jersey committee has announced that the Association will purchase Jersey semen from the Androscoggin Valley Artificial Breeding Association in Turner, Maine.

Centrally Located; Ample Facilities

Purchase of the Hillswold Farm, just off Route 20, six miles from Worcester, has solved the problem of an ideal, centrally-located headquarters for the dispatch of semen. The attractive property includes 50 acres of land, modern barns and space to provide facilities for 22 bulls to be procured, two houses, and excellent pasture.

F. L. Van Hooser, laboratory manager of the New York State Artificial Breeding Cooperative, Ithaca, will head the unit as manager. He will be located at the central headquarters at the Shrewsbury farm and will supervise the management of the central headquarters, the feeding and care of the 22 bulls and the shipment of semen throughout the state. He will have charge, particularly, of the Ayrshire battery of bulls which will service all of New England. The association feels fortunate in securing Van Hooser as manager because of his experience and fine record at Ithaca. Two other persons, a herdsman and laboratory technician, will join the association.

A total of 25 inseminators already have been trained at 10-day short courses at Cornell University and Rutgers and it is planned that 16 of these men will be working for the Association when the unit begins operation. Three men, the manager, herdsman, and technician, will be stationed at central headquarters, with 13 technicians working in the counties providing breeding service.

Decentralization of the state association into cooperating county breeding units is made by the organizers. County associations already have been organized in all counties except Bristol and Norfolk. The working arrangement of county and state associations includes acceptance of orders by not later than mid-morning by the county units and the actual breeding by the local inseminator thereafter each day.

Officers

Officers of the state association include prominent Massachusetts dairymen who have given much time and effort to the development of the unit. They are: C. H. McKinney, Huntington, president; Fred Linton, Wellesley Hills, vice president; James W. Mistark, manager of the Worcester State Hospital, secretary; James DeNormandie, Lincoln, treasurer. Chairmen of the bull committee are: Guernsey, DeNormandie; Holstein, Linton; Jersey, Roland Tittermore, Spencer; and Ayrshire, Robert Bowler, Plymouth.

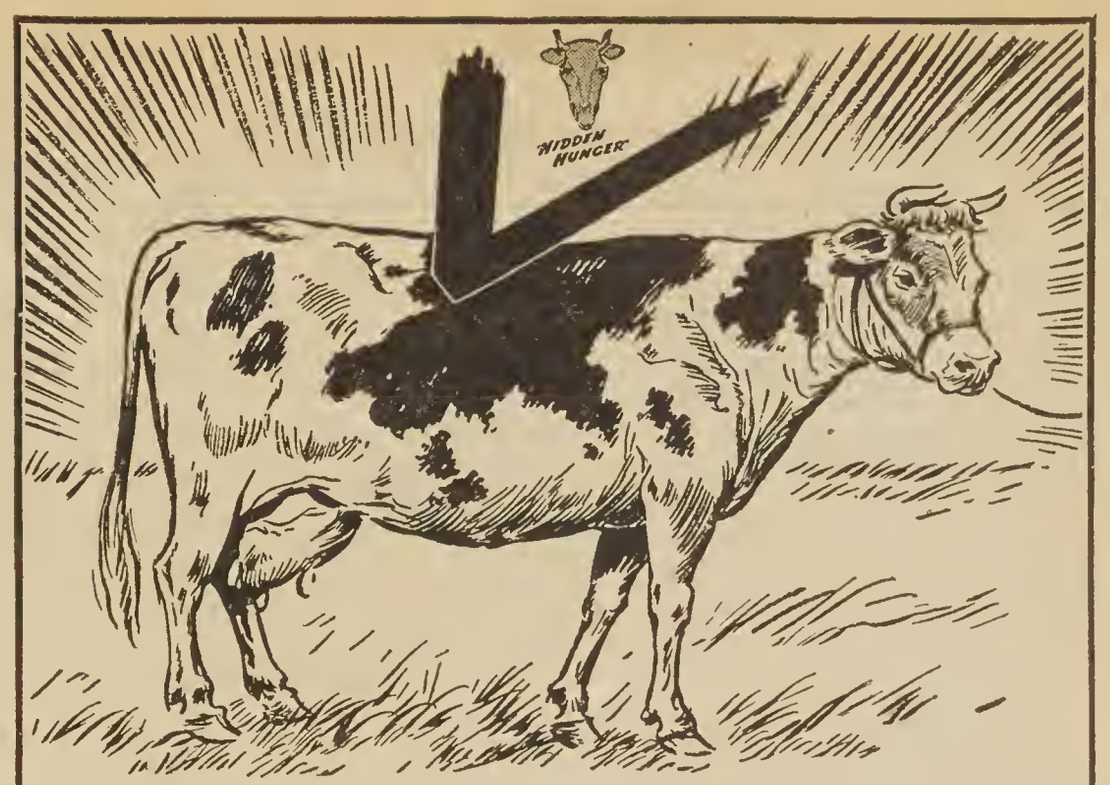
According to one study, it costs $170 to $194 to raise heifers to freshening date, and twice as much to buy replacements because they last only half as long. It costs $125 a year to keep a bull. That is why up to 20 milkers can be served artificially by topnotch bulls for less than it costs to keep a bull, regardless of quality.

Advantages

Here's the advantage, then, of the selective breeding setup as seen by the organizers: Increased production, increased value of the herd, freedom from diseases transmitted by bulls, increased safety and economy.

The conception rate of artificial breeding, averaging 1.6 to 1.9 services per pregnancy, compares favorably with the best of nature's records. Before being approved, each sample of semen is tested for concentration of sperm, sperm mobility, and other factors essential to success. It is then diluted and made inactive by cooling, and placed in test tubes which are inserted into thermos bottles packed in ice—good for three to four days.

Sufficient semen will be mailed to each inseminator every afternoon to enable his customers to have a choice between two bulls of each breed. Economy of operation is shown by the fact that only a small breeding fee with two repeats will be charged. In addition to paying for each cow served, dairymen will pay a small membership fee. They also pay a herd assessment on the number of cows 18 months of age or over owned, whether all of them are to be bred or not. It will cost the owner of five cows only $10 to be eligible to have one of them served, plus the fees for those actually accommodated. The owner of 11 cows pays $15.60 before service begins, and the owner of 21 cows pays $19.60.



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Blowing green, chopped hay into the mow at Begeacres Farm, Ithaca, N. Y.

A Speedier Method for FLUE-DRYING HAY

DRYING hay in the barn by using an electric fan to blow air through it is a relatively new method of making hay. But already a new variation has cropped up. The new innovation has been introduced on Begeacres Farm, Ithaca, N. Y., where hay is blown in to be barn-dried without ever touching the ground.

The hay is harvested with a field chopper and blown into a truck. At the barn it is unloaded by hand with a wide fork and blown into the barn. So far, the only thing that is new is that the hay is not mowed and left on the ground to wilt.

"Folks said that it couldn't be done," said Mr. Begent, "but I am doing it, and the hay hasn't heated a bit; in fact, the hay that we put in first is thoroughly dry."

Here is a summary of the drying installation:

At present there are two air ducts across the barn, and when the installation is complete, two more will be added. Each one runs independently, and air is blown in by a 4-foot fan operated by a 7½ h.p. motor. In addition there are two 42-inch exhaust fans in each peak of the barn, operated by a 5 h.p. motor.

The set-up is planned so that there will be a 3-day intermission before additional hay is put on top of the previous cutting. The harvester cuts an acre an hour, and the blower has a capacity of about 16 tons in six hours. Each air duct will take care of a 30-foot width of hay in the mow, and the cost for current to run the motors is 12 cents an hour for each motor.

Chopped hay, of course, is much heavier than loose hay, and the plans are to put hay over each air duct to a depth of 10 or 12 feet.

So far, there is not the slightest sign of heating. The hay that was put in first seems thoroughly dry and is, of course, top quality because no color has been lost by bleaching in the sun and no leaves lost by shattering.

I asked Mr. Begent what induced him to make the change, and he replied, "Two things,—time and quality. We used to bale in the field. By that method we cut the hay one day, raked it the next, baled it the next, and drew it the next—that is, we did if we had 4 days of good weather. Now it is all handled in one operation, and the hay is in the barn the same day it is cut." —*H. L. Cosline.*

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Question Box

Is it too late to set out strawberries?

You get a much better crop with strawberries that are set out early in the spring—say in April or May—but you can set them out as late as the first week in September and still get at least a partial crop the following year. Put it this way: If it is a choice between setting them out now or not having any strawberries next year, take a chance and set out a few.

* * *

Kindly advise me as to how much fertilizer and winter wheat seed to use to plant twenty acres; also the kind of fertilizer and wheat seed.

Cornell recommends the following fertilizer grades and rates for wheat that is not to be seeded to a hay or pasture crop in the spring: Two hundred pounds of 6-18-6 or 300 pounds of 4-12-8 or 4-12-4. If the wheat is to be top-dressed with manure, use 300 pounds of straight superphosphate instead. If the wheat is to be seeded to a hay or pasture mixture, the rate of application should be practically doubled. However, if it is doubled and all of the fertilizer is drilled in contact with the wheat seed, which is usually the case, some injury to germination might quite likely occur if the soil should be quite dry.

Yorkwin and Cornell 595 are the recommended white wheat varieties for use where wheat is to be sowed for milling. They appear to yield equally well, but 595 has a stiffer straw and should probably be the one sown on rich ground where lodging might occur. Two bushels per acre is the accepted rate of sowing. — *George H. Serviss.*

* * *

What causes red raspberry canes to die at the ends?

This sounds very much like the raspberry cane borer. If you look at the canes carefully, you will usually find two rings on the stem about an inch apart, and somewhere between these rings the borer has laid an egg. If undisturbed, it will hatch and bore down through the cane and into the crown where it will pass the winter. This weakens the canes. The way to control it is to cut off the tips of the canes when they begin to wilt, being sure that you cut below the point where the egg was laid. Take them off promptly and burn them before the insect hatches and starts boring.

Growing Your Own PORK SUPPLY

By John P. Willman

THE demand for weanling feeder pigs has been unusually good this year. Swine breeders have been unable to supply this demand fully in many sections of the state. Even though the prices for feeder pigs have been higher than for a number of years, the buyers of these pigs should be able to produce the family pork supply at a reasonable cost if they will utilize to the fullest extent the by-product and waste feeds that usually are available on farms or on small places in the country. It is true that grain and concentrates are scarce but much less of these are needed for pigs when all other suitable by-product and waste feeds are used.

A factor in favor of the smaller enterprises is that the pigs seem to make more satisfactory gains when they are fed in small groups than when large numbers of pigs are run together. In either case, however, the best results will be obtained when the pigs are provided with adequate shelter from the sun and rain, are given sanitary quarters, and are fed adequate rations.

Spring farrowed pigs need only a clean, dry bed, a tight roof overhead, and two or three side walls to protect them from the cold winds and the rain.

The equipment need not be expensive and usually can be made of scrap material found on the farm or elsewhere when only a few pigs are fed. A few posts driven in the ground, with poles overhead that are covered with old hay or straw, will provide shade and shelter. Poles or old lumber may be used for side walls and fence, and a trough will complete the equipment needed. If the pen is small, it may be necessary to clean it more often than when larger pens are used.

Feeds

One of the most critical periods in the life of the pig that is being grown for the family pork supply is immediately after he is weaned. Great care should be taken to keep him comfortable. He will suffer more from inadequate or unsuitable rations at this time than when he is older.

Grain and middlings or middlings alone is not a good ration for pigs. A small amount of skimmilk, buttermilk, tankage, meat scraps, soybean meal and other protein-rich feeds should be included in the rations. The little fellows need a higher percentage of protein in their rations than the older pigs.

Pigs can use to good advantage the waste or garbage from the house, stale or damaged bakery products, cooked cull beans, cooked potatoes and waste from the garden. In the summer and early fall it is possible to improve the ration and cheapen the cost of production by giving the pigs access to pasture. When pastures are not available, the pigs may be fed the lawn clippings or other green feed. Swine cannot utilize large quantities of grass and forage, but they will eat and make good use of small amounts of this kind of feed. Ground legume hay fed at the rate of 10 per cent of the ration (dry basis) should be used when pasturage or green growing feeds are not available.

Minerals

Many rations that are offered are low in calcium. Pigs also need salt. These deficiencies can be corrected by giving them access to a home-mixed mineral supplement consisting of 40 per cent ground limestone, 40 per cent ground steamed bone meal, and 20 per cent salt. This or other suitable but inexpensive mineral mixtures may be supplied in a mineral box located in a sheltered place.

Give Him Enough to Eat

Numerous experiments and the experience of pork producers have shown that with few exceptions it is best to full feed the pigs. Full feeding is usually the most economical method. Some feeders say that they like to "grow" the pig until he weighs about 150 pounds and then they will get some corn or ground barley and fatten them. A better plan is to feed adequate rations at all times. The older pigs tend to fatten more than younger pigs and they can do well with rations containing less protein than is needed for the younger pigs.

Some pigs tend to fatten more easily than other pigs. The short-bodied, short-legged type usually are fatter at lighter weights than the more rangy type of hogs. If you don't like too much fat on your pork, it is best to slaughter the pigs before they get too heavy and too fat. Pigs that weigh between 200 and 250 pounds live weight usually produce the best carcasses.

Pig Feeding Bulletin

If you are new in the "pig business" you may want to get a copy of Cornell Extension Bulletin 500, "Raising the Family Pork Supply"—from the New York State College of Agriculture. If you are a swine breeder, you may want a copy of the Cornell Extension Bulletin 341.

If you live in New York, there is no charge for these bulletins. If you live in other states, enclose 5c for each bulletin you ask for.

—A. A.—

TOO LITTLE TIME FOR FARMING

(*Continued from Page* 3)

to top-dress 18 acres of permanent pasture. His pasture mixture contains a little Ladino and alsike, but is mostly blue grass and timothy.

With all of his outside activities, Herb plans to save every precious minute on the farm. Hay from 40 acres is baled in the fields and taken by elevator to the top of mows, from where the bales are just rolled down as needed. Voorhees' cattle stay out of the gutters. A battery-charged wire runs along above the gutter and when a cow insists on backing out, a piece of baling wire is hung from the overhead wire at her rear. It only has to be left there two or three days 'til she learns to stay forward!

Working for All Farmers

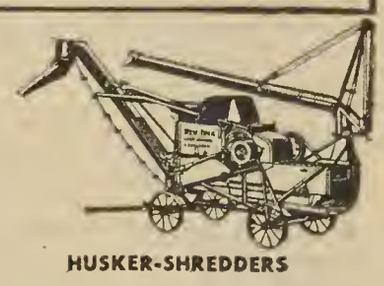
Following the wearying war years when he spent so much time on marketing, feed rationing committees, etc., and as chairman of the Selective Service final appeal committee for agricultural deferments, Herb hoped that he'd find more time for personal farming. This thought was further strengthened when William P. Watson, a 4-year agricultural graduate of Rutgers, was discharged from the Navy and engaged as Farm Bureau Secretary in April. But it looks like Herb has become so valuable an ally of fellow farmers that he's doomed to spend most of his time working for agriculture as a whole, rather than on one farm.

FIRST CHOICE FOR HARVEST SECURITY

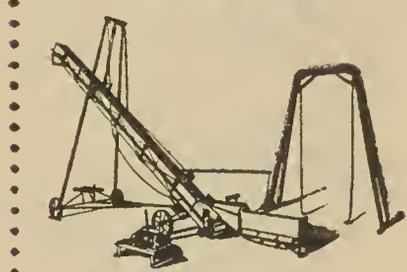


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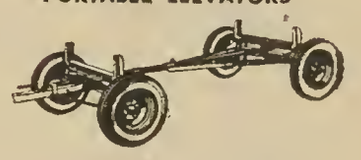
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R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

196th Earlville Sale
America's oldest established series of REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE SALES.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7
In Sale pavilion, EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y.
125 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
T. B. Accredited, negative to blood test, many Bang's Vaccinated, milking animals mastitis tested.
100 Fresh and Close Springers, many producing 50 lbs. to 70 lbs. twice a day.
6 Ready for Service Bulls. Including a son of the $26,000 Montvic Lochinvar out of a 907 lb. fat dam.
Young Calves of both sex sell after their dams.
Every animal sold to be as represented. These sales conducted under same management for past 25 years with satisfied buyers through all parts of the East.
Trucks arranged for. Sale starts at 10:00 A. M.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.
Sales Manager and Auctioneer.

BIG OSWEGO CO., N. Y. AUCTION
MONDAY, AUGUST 12
GEORGE BLUMER & SONS COMPLETE DISPERSAL
1 mile North of MEXICO, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.
70 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
T. B. ACCREDITED, BLOOD TESTED.
30 milking cows, all due in fall.
15 first calf heifers due in fall.
12 open yearlings.
10 last fall heifer calves.
2-year-old Machold Farm bred herd Sire from 650 lb. fat dam.
A home raised herd, selected and bred many years for profitable, high production. The herd is well-known locally as one of the best.
COMPLETE LINE OF FARM & DAIRY EQUIPMENT will be sold in the forenoon together with 4 horses and 40 new stanchions never installed.
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SALES MANAGER AND AUCTIONEER.

Madison Co. Farm and Cattle Auction
FRIDAY, AUGUST 9
In Village of HAMILTON, N. Y.
56 HOLSTEIN CATTLE
(40 REGISTERED, 15 GRADES, 1 BULL)
15 Fresh — 15 Due in Fall.
10 Bred Heifers — 10 Yearlings.
5 Calves.
T. B. Accredited, blood tested, every animal old enough Bang's Vaccinated. Herd founded in 1900 by the late C. A. Evans. Heavy productions. Good individuals.
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196-ACRE FARM with modern buildings and a large RETAIL MILK Business in this Colgate College town with necessary equipment of pasteurizer, bottler, and separator. Everything goes to the high bidder. Sale starts at 10:00 A. M. Phone or write Owner for more details. HAROLD EVANS, HAMILTON, N. Y.
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CHEMUNG CO. AUCTION SALE
THURSDAY, AUGUST 15
EDWARD A. RITZ Complete Dispersal
At his farm, on Route 13, 10 miles North of ELMIRA, N. Y., near HORSEHEADS.
65 HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Majority registered, balance purebreds without papers. T. B. Accredited, blood tested, younger animals Bang's Vaccinated, milkers mastitis tested.
33 milking cows, some fresh, others close or due in fall or winter.
11 first calf heifers due in winter.
21 calves of all ages, sired by bulls used in Central Artificial Association. CTA records for years.
This is a milky herd, free from blemishes and home raised. Sale held in tent, starting at 12:30 P. M.
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By J. F. "DOC" ROBERTS

WITH OPA out, we are experiencing about what could be expected —a slow return to normal livestock marketing.

The first day, of course, things started off with sky-high prices, $20.00 hogs everywhere, $22.50 cattle, $20.00 lambs, etc. Then, as always, price produced the animals, and they came from everywhere. The next day the old supply and demand law began to work. Hogs broke back to less than $17.00, which is about where they should be. No farmer should have been asked to sell them for less, the way corn, feeds, and labor have been pegged. Then, the cattle, the rough hogs and lambs began to spread downward in price where quality, kind, fat and finish were not what they should be. Again we were back on a true value basis and away from the "anything goes" era of too low ceiling prices.

Gradually meat came out from "under the counter" and "back of the barn". Animals appeared on our livestock market and went into legitimate distribution channels, not as wrapped up meat at any price.

To be sure, competition hasn't all shown up yet, and until it does you will be taken advantage of by a certain type of dealer; but if they will only leave this thing alone a short while, the public will be paying less for legitimate meat than it has been for the black market meat it has been buying.

LIVESTOCK WILL BE SCARCE

I know that some people will be saying that all these animals coming into the daylight as soon as OPA was out proves that the farmer was hoarding, holding back, etc. Three things, however, should not be lost sight of:

FIRST. A great many animals are being marketed **now** that normally would not be marketed for another month or more. The farmer is afraid OPA will come back and slap him in the face again. So he is rushing to market. Over-marketing is the situation we now face as a result of past experience with government planners.

SECOND. A tremendous number of animals have been going into meats that never were on a market. These are now coming to market.

THIRD. With the new corn crop not yet in, animals are still being liquidated off farms.

There simply are not enough meat animals anywhere to keep up present supplies. Meat will be short a long time to pay for the follies of OPA. Livestock will continue scarce and high..

P. S. Since this was written, livestock and meats have risen to all time "highs" — yet today have broken "down" again. We must expect these drastic changes as long as they continue to play around with OPA in Washington. No one will know what anything is worth as long as they fool with prices.

—A. A.—

HOBBS BILL HAS HOLES

The enacting into law of the Hobbs Bill was considered a victory by farmers, but indications are gathering that it was only a partial victory, and that the Teamsters' union intends to operate just as close to the line as they can, and possibly take a test case into court.

Here is a recent occurrence: A farmer near Wilkes Barre, Pa., took a truckload of cucumbers to market, where union men refused to unload them because the farmer did not belong to the union. Rather than have his load spoil, the farmer joined the union and paid twenty-seven dollars. The matter was reported to the F.B.I., and the decision given, so we are informed, that inasmuch as the farmer joined, this was not a case of compulsion. Had he paid a fee for having his truck moved or unloaded, it would have been a violation of the Hobbs Act.

Apparently the next step is for some farmer to refuse to join, thereby allowing his load of produce to rot, then to report it to the F.B.I. After that, a court decision might be reached as to whether or not this type of activity is a violation of the Hobbs Bill. The union, of course, claims that it is merely an ordinary piece of union activity.

HANK WAGNER'S NEW HORSE

(*Continued from Page 8*)

that fence. We got guns and we know how to use 'em."

Then the tall man nodded to one of the other men and he swung the barn door wide open. The horse had a mouthful of hay, but he dropped it when he saw the men swinging their ropes.

"Come on, you Son of Satan!" yelled one of the men, and the littlest man sissed through his teeth and said, "You son of a sea-cook! Come with your head up, will ye?"

Dynamite braced his feet and put his head down and jumped through the door and tried to run between the men. The littlest man's loop floated through the air just ahead of him, and slipped over the horse's head, just as easy.

The 'tall man's lasso caught Dynamite by his front foot, and the other man's rope just missed catching a hind leg. The man swore awful and yanked his rope back quick as Dynamite started to run, but the little man stuck his high heels into the dirt, and jerked Dynamite's head sidewise. Dynamite went to kick at him, and the other man's lasso caught his leg, and then the tall man ran back and jerked Dynamite's front foot out from under him, and the little man sagged back so quick that Dynamite fell down. The next thing they had Dynamite's legs tied so he couldn't hardly move.

"Nice knitting, boys!" said the tall man. "You hardly dropped a stitch. That's the quickest we ever did get him."

"That's the best ropin' I ever see done," said Mr. White.

"He's a hard one to get in your noose," said the tall man. "Did you see him try to duck under Jerry's loop?"

The men all went and looked at Dynamite, but Ma made me stay in the car. The tall man looked down the road and said, "Here comes the truck. They drive like they had a load of loose eggs."

Dr. Smith drove in to see what was going on, and when Ma asked him about Mr. Harkenrider, he said, "He's had a nervous shock, and some minor contusions. He left the hospital at once to tender his resignation of some position he holds."

The men put Dynamite into the truck and drove away with him, and Mr. Wagner didn't say a word, till the tall man came and stuck out his hand. "Mr. Wagner," he said, "it gives me the greatest pleasure to compliment you on being a very brave man. You deserve a hero medal."

"Oh, Shucks!" said Mr. Wagner, "I've handled horses all my life."

"You had one to handle this time, Brother! He's the most dangerous horse in all the world."

"I thought he was a little ornery," said Mr. Wagner.

The man pulled a paper out of his pocket and gave Mr. Wagner his pencil.

"You sign right there," he said.

"What's this?" asked Mr. Wagner.

"It's a bill-of-sale for the horse."

Mr. Wagner laid the paper on the hood of our car and signed his name.

The man took the paper and pulled some money out of his pocket and gave it to Mr. Wagner, and Mr. Wagner counted it and said to the man, "Is all this mine?"

"It sure is, Brother, every damn cent of it! That's the reward they offered."

Mr. Wagner looked at Mrs. Wagner. "LIBBY!" he yelled, "We've got a hundred and fifty smackers!"

The tall man laughed real loud and slapped Mr. Wagner on the back and said, "Brother, I wish it was more. You're the kind of a fellow I like to meet up with—and good luck to you! O.K., Sheriff, we're ready."

We all watched the Sheriff's car till it went around the curve. Then Ma said, "Mr. Wagner, we are all so pleased at the way this turned out!", and Mr. White said, "Darn you, Hank! If I had your luck, I'd play Wall Street."

"I want to pay you and Lem for the trouble you've been put to," said Mr. Wagner.

"You pop-eyed loafer, you couldn't pay either of us a cent, and you know it!" said Mr. White.

"That's telling him," said Pa.

"Now I can sleep nights," said Mrs. Wagner, and then Ma said to Pa, "Get in here and drive me home. I'm just dying to call up Mrs. Hawley and tell her about Mr. Wagner selling his horse."

—A. A.—



"Darling, stop drooling!"

HOLSTEIN SALE

At the Golden Hope Farm dispersal in Earlville Sale Pavilion, R. Austin Backus, Mexico, manager, there were 62 purebred Holsteins sold to 31 buyers for $22,406, a general average of $359.

The bull, Golden Hope Lochinvar, was secured by Robert E. Moore, Canajoharie, at $1,000. Elmwood Farm, Lake Forest, Ill., took the top cow at $710.

The classified averages were:

30 cows	$396
22 bred heifers	332
4 open heifers	165
6 bulls	393

Eighteen animals were sold above $400. —*John R. Parsons.*

—A. A.—

Upset — The University of Delaware has upset the time-honored practice down this way of planting late potatoes on July 4. Evidence gathered at the University indicates that this is too late for maximum yields. Tests conducted at Newark in 1945 showed that plots of Sequoia when planted on June 9 yielded 150 bushels per acre, while those planted on July 9 yielded only 35 bushels per acre.—*Amos Kirby.*

Car - Mar Hereford Ranch Dispersal Sale

We have announced the forthcoming date of Saturday, September 14 at 1:00 o'clock for the complete dispersion of our herd of Pure Bred Herefords. It was with reluctance that the decision was made, but circumstances including health seem to dictate at times, and there is nothing we can do about it. The sale will be held at the Ranch, and we hope to make every visitor as comfortable as possible.

Our cattle are in very good condition but not over-fat. They are rugged to withstand varying temperatures from 90° summer heat to 35° below zero in winter.

We are listing in our Catalogue 52 lots, which include:

3 Herd Bulls.
4 Yearling Bulls.
30 Cows, some with calves at side.
15 Open Yearling Heifers.

Sale will be held at Car-Mar Hereford Ranch on Concrete Highway Rt. 12—13½ miles north of Watertown, 8½ miles from Clayton, 1000 Islands, 85 miles north of Syracuse, 140 miles northeast of Rochester, and 95 miles northwest of Utica.

Representatives from the American Hereford Association, the Hereford Journal and the Eastern Breeder will be present.

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Large Eng. S. C. White Leghorns	10.00	20.00	5.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	12.00	17.00	11.00
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Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist.*

Watch Pullets for Blue Comb

By L. E. Weaver

THIS IS the season when Blue Comb will appear, and it can be expected any time up to December. Blue Comb can cause a great deal of trouble, or it may be no more serious than an interruption of egg production for four or five weeks. Of course, even that should be avoided if possible. Early recognition of the presence of Blue Comb and prompt treatment will lessen the losses. As an example of what can be done by prompt application of treatment, I am citing the following experience:

Four pens of pullets arrived at the opening of the 15th Western New York Laying Test last fall with well developed cases of Blue Comb. Not all the pullets in these pens were affected. No deaths occurred. All pullets recovered and subsequent egg production has been good to excellent. Later the disease showed up in several other pens, ran a brief course and the pullets recovered. Surprising enough, none of the later outbreaks occurred near the pens where the disease had first been present.

Apparently Not Contagious

This experience with Blue Comb is quite in line with reports we have been getting for the past five or six years. Most authorities have said that it is probably not contagious. Certainly it didn't spread at the test from pen to pen as contagious diseases usually spread. Mortality was low. Less than 5% is said to be usual. Recovery was within the usual 15 days. Very few combs actually were blue, but the pullets certainly were miserably sick.

I recall one pathetic specimen that I predicted would be dead by next morning, but which Mr. Chase thought still had a chance. He has seen more of the disease and the way it works than I have. He was right. A few weeks later you would never think she was the same pullet.

From what I have read about Blue Comb it looks as though the kidneys go bad and cease to carry on their job of eliminating waste products. Therefore, poisons accumulate in the blood stream and digestion comes to a complete stop. If you open a hen that has died of Blue Comb, you will usually find fermented, foul-smelling food in the crop and gizzard. Of course that is a guess on my part. Perhaps I have the horse behind the cart. Maybe the kidneys quit because the digestion went haywire.

Cause Still a Mystery

What causes this internal disturbance is still a mystery. Extremely hot weather combined with the advent of laying has been suggested. Some experimenters have produced practically identical symptoms by feeding an excess of salt. One experiment station has found some evidence that a virus is responsible. I met a poultryman with a novel theory. He suggested poisoning by pollen dust. He argues that ragweed causes hay fever in humans, so why couldn't some fall-blooming plant be the cause of Blue Comb? Perhaps one guess is as good as another. At any rate we don't need to know what starts the trouble, since we do know how to stop it.

How to Treat It

Here is the treatment now recommended by the Cornell Veterinary College. Use one tablespoonful of muriate of potash in each gallon of drinking water for four days. Then put no more potash in the drinking water but mix a pound and a half of the dry material in a hundred pounds of mash. Feed this for ten days. Muriate of potash is commonly used as a fertilizer and will cost you about three cents a pound from your fertilizer dealer.

Another effective treatment is to mix 40 parts of molasses and 60 of mash and add enough water to make a moist mash. It is the potash in the molasses that does the job of getting the kidneys active again. It seems to me that the muriate treatment may be better, because some pullets will drink when they may be too sick to do any eating.

Loss of appetite is the first symptom to show up. If you watch the feeders closely, you may be able to detect an outbreak before it gets to the blue comb stage. Early treatment reduces severity.

—A. A.—

VACCINATE NOW

This is no season to take unnecessary chances. You are banking fall egg production every day in the young stock in the brooder house and on the range. Don't risk a bank holiday on account of fowl pox. This infection is likely to show up again during the fall and winter, on premises and in localities where it has appeared in former years. Mortality is generally not high, unless there are complications such as roup or parasites. But the loss in egg production during the high price season can easily be the ruination of the year's work.



VACCINATING PULLETS

Vaccination properly done confers a lasting immunity. The following suggestions may help your program:

Vaccinate early— at least six weeks before laying begins. While vaccination at earlier ages is successful, it will interfere with the sale of broilers, and most poultrymen wait until the cockerels are disposed of. When the hatching season extends over several weeks, some quarantine is necessary to prevent vaccinated birds from coming in contact with those younger ones not yet vaccinated.

Vaccinate only healthy pullets. Chickens weakened by the effects of coccidiosis or worms may not stand the further effect of vaccination, and the parasite infestation should be controlled before vaccination.

Always check for "takes". Immunity may be relied on if there is evidence of brownish or yellowish scab and swelling, at the point of inoculation, observed about ten days to two weeks after vaccination. If no such condition appears and the skin appears normal, it is likely that the vaccination has failed. It is better to find this out, by checking a good sample of the flock, and to repeat the inoculation if necessary, than to be vexed with a natural attack during the fall or winter.

Vaccination offers the best method of forestalling loss from fowl pox on premises where the disease has appeared in other years. In no case, however, should vaccination be used in districts or on farms where pox has not been experienced in the past.

—*Locke James.*

—A. A.—

BOILED EGGS

I read with great interest L. E. Weaver's article, "Good Eggs Can Be Too Fresh," in the June 1 issue.

I want to say that when hard boiled eggs stick to the shell, the trouble is not with the feed, the hen or the egg —the COOK alone is at fault.

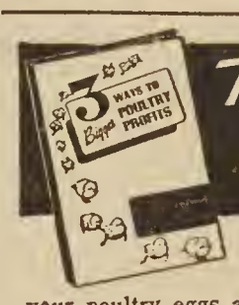
An egg can be taken from the nest and hard boiled, and it will peel off smoothly PROVIDED it is removed from the boiling water immediately and plunged into cold water. If there is sufficient cold water to begin with, all well and good, but if the egg warms the water even slightly, pour it off and put in more cold. I treat all my hard boiled eggs in this manner, and today's egg peels as smoothly as last week's egg. Try it.—*Mrs. M. R. G., Mass.*.

—A. A.—

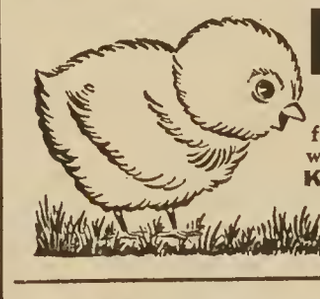
HEN HABITS

A hen is a creature of habit. Poultrymen differ widely in their management practices, and two men may do things quite differently and yet be equally successful. It is important, however, to establish a routine and follow it day after day. If you are using lights, do not miss a day, and turn them on and off at the same time. Feed the hens at the same hours and in the same way.

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BABY CHICKS $14.00 per 100
Hatching Eggs. Special Prices on Large Orders. All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.
I Specialize—One Breed, One Grade at One Price.
JOSEPH TOLMAN
DEPT. B. - - - ROCKLAND, MASS.

WENE CHICKS
BROILERS—ROASTERS—EGGS
U.S. Approved N. J. Extra profits from Wene R.O.P. Sired Chicks. Write for REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE Hatches Every Week on all matings. We specialize in chicks from HEN BREEDERS. Leading purebreds and crossbreeds. Bloodtested. Capacity 1,800,000 Year Around eggs. Write for free catalog.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. H-4, Vineland, N.J.

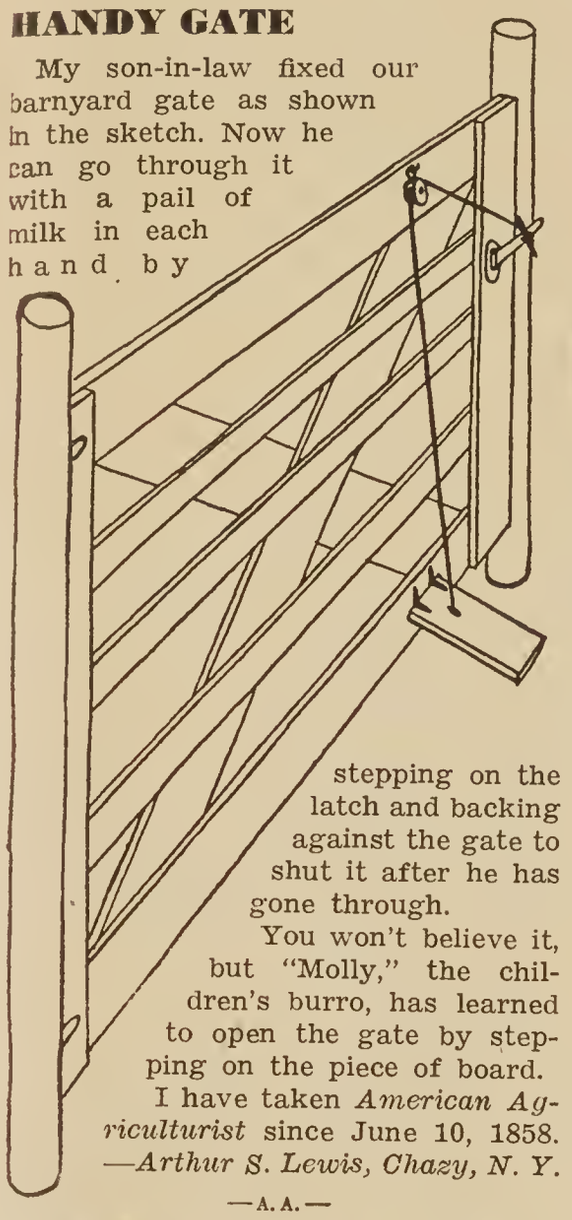
"It's Handy"

HERE'S an opportunity to cash in on handy, homemade devices that you have found useful on your farm. Send us a brief description and rough sketch or photograph. In sending description and sketch, remember it has to be clear enough so it can be understood by a third party; otherwise, it is of no value.

If your idea is used on this page, we will send you a check for $5.00.

HANDY GATE

My son-in-law fixed our barnyard gate as shown in the sketch. Now he can go through it with a pail of milk in each hand by



stepping on the latch and backing against the gate to shut it after he has gone through.

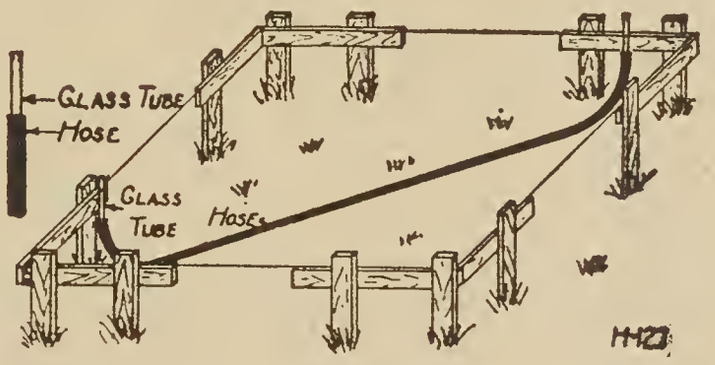
You won't believe it, but "Molly," the children's burro, has learned to open the gate by stepping on the piece of board.

I have taken *American Agriculturist* since June 10, 1858. —*Arthur S. Lewis, Chazy, N. Y.*

—A. A.—

SIMPLE WAY TO LEVEL FOUNDATION

The diagram (H-127) shows clearly how I use a garden hose to level up a building foundation. Use a 50-foot section of garden hose and insert a steam engine water glass in each end, fastening them in place firmly by means of friction tape. Now fill the hose with water, hold one glass against the batter board at one corner and the other glass at the opposite corner or at any other desired point. The water lines in the two glasses will give an exact level.—*R. C.*



(EDITOR'S NOTE: Most mechanics do not realize what a simple but extremely accurate method of leveling this is, nor how often it can be used about the farm. The chances of error are much less than with a carpenter's level, and it can be used for laying out grades for tile, water pipes, sewers, granary and feeding floors, etc. The best arrangement is to put the glasses into three-foot sections of hose with the proper fittings, so they can put on the ends of one or two or three 50-foot sections of hose as may be needed. When not in use, the short sections can be coupled together and hung up in the shop.)

—A. A.—

EMERGENCY LOCK NUT

This writer has discovered that in an emergency an ordinary rubber band can be converted into an effective lock nut. Wrap the rubber band tightly around the threads of the bolt by stretching the rubber while wrapping. The band being endless it will stay in place nicely.

Then turn the nut on. The rubber band will prevent the nut from working loose much more effectively than will many so-called nut holding devices. The rubber band will very likely be "chewed up" by the threads when screwed in place, but that will usually make no difference because the "particles" of rubber remaining between the nut and bolt continue to be elastic even as individual pieces and they will all aid in doing the holding. —*W. F. Schaphorst.*

—A. A.—

PAINTING TIP

If a large sized paper plate is glued to the underside of the paint can, there will be no need to worry about paint spots on the floor. Slide the paint can along the floor or carry it from room to room, with no paint dripping. Place the messy mixing stick and the brush



on the protruding edge of the plate.—*O. O. Chilton, St. Joseph, Michigan.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: You can also use an old china plate. In a recent painting job, we tried this. We started out by holding the plate rather than the pail, but when we put on the second coat, we found that the pail and the plate had joined hands by virtue of dried paint.

—A. A.—

GOING FISHING WITH GRANDFATHER

(*Continued from Page* 1)

up. No special preparations were required. The bamboo poles were always ready in the barn with the lines wound around them and last week's worms dried hard on the hook. I always had worms in a tomato can dug fresh for any emergency. Along toward the end of dinner, with the pie coming up, I'd look at Grandfather and he'd look out the window at the weather. Then if he looked at me out of the corner of his eye, and grinned, I knew we were going fishing. That's all there was to it. We just took our poles and our can of bait and went fishing. Fifteen minutes would see us down the village street, down the mill lane, and with our daubers afloat in a fever of excitement over which of us would catch the first fish—a pumpkin seed probably. I can still feel that breathless sensation in the stomach that comes only when the cork dauber twitters a little to indicate a nibble, twitters again, and then goes down a foot under water. That's the time!

"Snatch him, Grandfather. You've got him!"

And Grandfather'd snatch. There was no false delicacy about sporting methods at Mr. Rivenburg's pond. When you got a fish, you snatched him as fast as you could, because Grandmother expected fish for supper and had made her plans accordingly. So we'd snatch 'em and let 'em lay while the biting was active. And then when things slowed down, I'd pick up the fish and string 'em through the gills and put 'em in the water to keep fresh and slimy.

That's what I think about, but those experiences can't be repeated now. It would be easier nowadays to get on a salmon river in Canada than to find a grist mill and a millpond where one could sit in the shade and catch pumpkin seeds and shiners. Mr. Rivenburg's pond, together with its water lillies and bullheads, went out in the big flood of 1899, and has never been restored. Grandfather preached his last sermon and caught his last yellow perch more than half a century ago. And I don't know how many years it's been since I've seen a little boy with a string of sunfish.

Not that it makes much difference, because nowadays with mechanized equipment and the help shortage and chickens there's too much to do on a farm to let anybody go fishing even on rainy days. Rainy days are the only chance one gets to grease the truck and spray the laying house. But while I'm putting new piston rings in the tractor, and listening to the rain on the shed roof, I guess it's all right to sneak off—mentally—and go fishing with Grandfather again in Mr. Rivenburg's millpond.



F. W. Velie of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., his wife and daughter-in-law, with their homemade spray equipment. Mrs. Velie, Sr., is sitting at the controls, and Mrs. Velie, Jr., is holding the spray gun.

With American Agriculturist Advertisers



CONTEST: The INTERNATIONAL MILLING COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn., has just announced an enormous essay contest for Robin Hood flour. Those who enter will use 25 words or less to finish the sentence, "I like Robin Hood flour because. . .". The first three prizes are Buick automobiles. In all, there are 653 prizes valued at $37,000. Mail your entry to Robin Hood flour, Box 33, Minneapolis, Minn.

LUBRICATE: Dirt, dust and exposure make the job of lubricating farm equipment a doubly important and tough one. A thorough job takes time. To save time, write to LINCOLN ENGINEERING CORP., St. Louis, 20, Missouri, for their booklet on labor-saving grease guns. Be sure to mention American Agriculturist.

CORN: The DeKALB AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION is using airplanes to dust 6,000 acres of hybrid seed corn with DDT. Two planes cover about 1,000 acres a day, and protect the crop from damage by European corn borers.

REPELS: A new product to repel mosquitoes, flies and other insects has just been announced by the CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS CORPORATION of 30 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y. The repellent is applied to the skin or to the clothing, on the inside of cuffs or neckbands. This new product is sold under the trade name "6-12", and remains effective for much longer periods than old repellents. Under laboratory conditions, a liberal application has repelled mosquitoes for as long as 20 hours. If you are interested, and if this product is not available in your town, drop a postcard to the address above, and ask for the dealer nearest you.

PEACHES: A year ago many readers reported that they could not buy ascorbic acid to prevent browning of peaches to be frozen. There should be no such problem this year. Under the name "Freezaid," ascorbic acid is for sale by A. E. MACADAM & CO., INC., 95 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn 5, N. Y.

BARNS: Many farmers never build a barn, and few build more than one in a lifetime. That indicates the importance of careful planning. An excellent source of help is the design section of the WEYERHAEUSER Farm Building Book, which you can get by filling out and sending the coupon on Page 23 of the July 20 issue.

"QUONSETS": More and more frequently as you travel through the countryside, you see a new Quonset building newly erected or in the process of being erected. For complete information on the adaptability of Quonset buildings to farm use, drop a postcard to the GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION, Stran-Steel Division, 37th Floor Penobscot Bldg., Detroit 26, Mich.



Built in 1907 this "auto wagon" manufactured by the International Harvester Company, was on display in Detroit during the Automotive Industries Golden Jubilee on May 31 to June 9.

More Convenient FARM HOMES

Cornell Experts Study Remodeling of Rural Houses

DO YOU want a streamlined kitchen? Built-in bath-tub? Picture windows? Would your husband like a little private office so that important farm papers and records wouldn't get lost? Do you both want a new heating system and insulation so that living will be more enjoyable next winter? Are you considering remodeling to some degree?

The chances are your answer is "yes" to at least one of those questions, because fully three-quarters of the farmhouses in New York State at least, are 40 or more years old and it's about time some work was done on most of them.

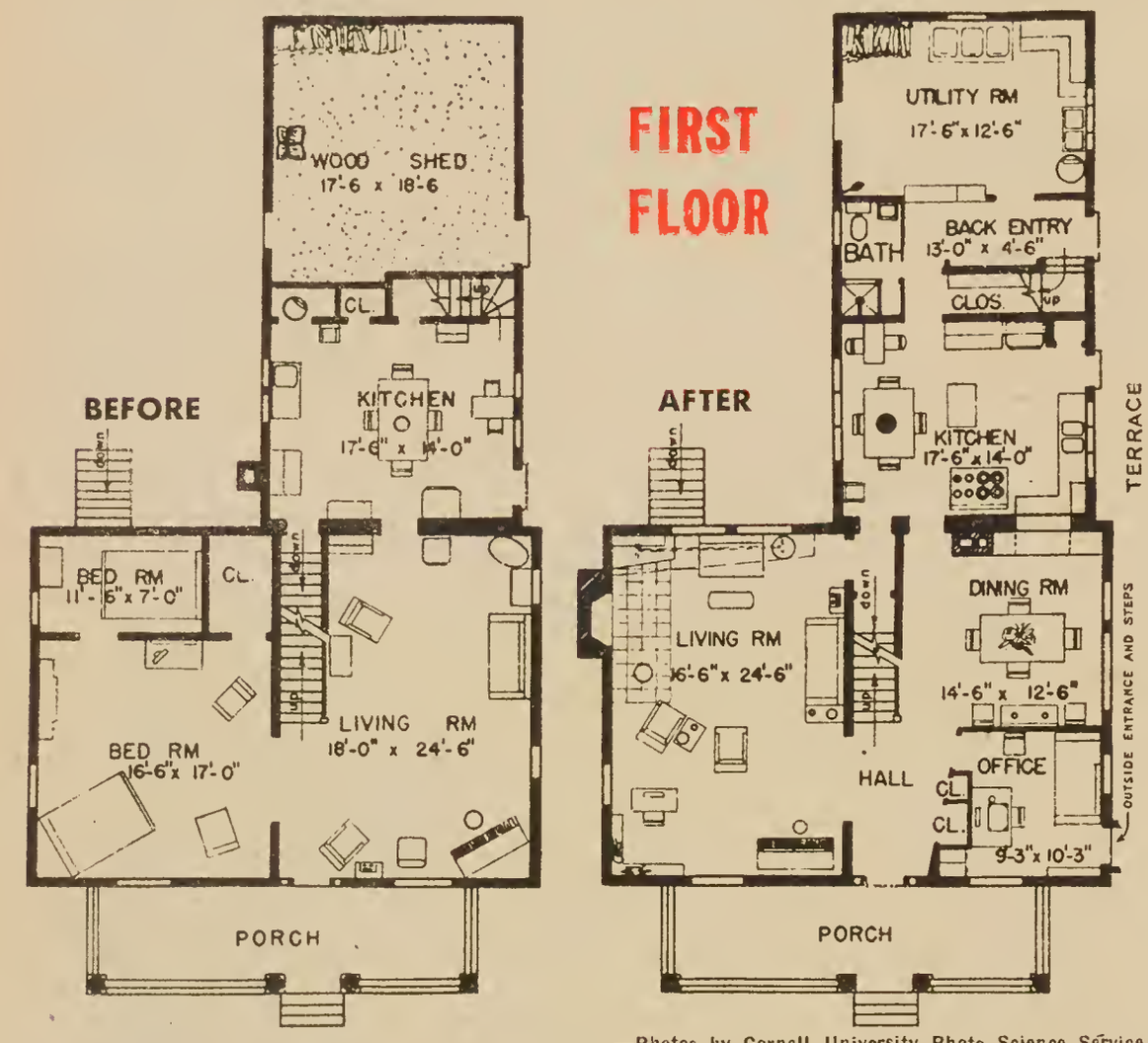
Perhaps you already have your own plans to lay new hardwood floors or put in an upstairs bathroom and are just sitting back waiting for materials to become available?

Well, you've waited a long time and I'd like to suggest that unless you've had the advice of an architect or housing expert, you take just a little more time to check up on your plans before starting to yank out partitions. *(Editor's Note:* Before starting any remodeling job, make sure first that you will be able to get the needed building supplies and equipment for it.)

Miss Grace Morin, who is in charge of Rural Housing Research being carried on at Cornell in the College of Home Economics, didn't say so, but it seems to me after talking to her and looking over plans they've made for some rural home owners that the uninitiated could easily make costly mistakes—mistakes that could make them regret hasty "improvements."

It may seem cheaper on the surface to convert that extra little bedroom off the dining room into an office. But would you think of switching the living and dining rooms, enlarging the former by adding the little bedroom to it and then build the office in a part of the dining room? Such a simple and relatively inexpensive change in plans worked out in one case to the complete satisfaction of a farmer and his wife in Cortland County (See drawings below) In its present location the office overlooks the barnyard and a separate outside door saves the farmer many steps. His wife is saved what would have been a never-ending task of cleaning up the front bedroom and living room floors had the office gone in the back bedroom.

Another wife-saving idea incorporated in several of the plans developed during the research study, including those shown on this page, provides a washroom for the 'boss' to clean up in after coming from the fields, and a ventilated space in which to hang up the barn-scented clothes.



—Photos by Cornell University Photo Science Service.

If you visited the Cornell Farm and Home Special train last spring, you saw these "before" and "after" floor plans of a farm home that is being remodeled in connection with the Cornell Rural Housing Research project. Note especially the labor-saving location of farm office and washroom; woodshed converted into utility room and laundry convenient to kitchen; better living-dining room arrangement; more closet space both upstairs and down, and utilization of waste space on second floor. Study these drawings and read the article on this page to see how expert advice helps farm families to make their homes more comfortable and convenient.

The Housing Research program which started in April, 1944, under a State grant to the College of Home Economics (incidentally the first research grant the College has ever received) was designed according to Miss Morin, "to discover what the present rural housing conditions are in New York and how the rural house, together with its equipment and furnishings, can be made to serve more completely and effectively the needs and interests of the family that occupies it."

Miss Morin "discovered" present conditions after an exhaustive analysis of the 1940 housing census and all other available research material on rural homes. From this she compiled by counties such statistical information as the ages of farm dwellings and found that more than half of the farmhouses are of eight or more rooms; that the size of farm families has dropped; that tenants now have smaller families than owners, and that only about one-third of the homes have bathroom facilities. Much other material about heating, roofing, farm income, etc. was collected. Everything pointed to the need of a program to help rural residents with their plans to make their homes more efficient and comfortable.

The next step was to find out how many wanted to do something about their homes and how much they wanted to spend to do it. Miss Morin chose Cortland as a typical upstate New York county (near the College for economical reasons) and sent rural home owners questionnaires to determine the type of improvements wanted. This was followed by personal visits to 72 homes by Miss Morin, Sherwood Holt and Thomas Baird, architects who were working part time with her, and Mrs. Holt, an interior decorator.

The houses were examined structurally from footings to ridgeroll, pictures taken, floor plans and elevations drawn and heating plants checked. Then, in cooperation with the families, plans were designed to meet their requirements. Such things as the number and ages of those in the family, their hobbies and entertainment practices were all considered by the researchers.

Some householders were only interested in adding closets or kitchen cupboards, while others wanted extensive remodeling. From these the most representative problems were chosen for the first 18 plans drawn. Some of these, along with 'before and after' models of a farmhouse and a new tenant house were exhibited on the Cornell Farm and Home Special train that toured New York State this year and are on exhibit in the Martha Van Rensselaer Gallery this summer.

Miss Morin, who was head of the Household Art department before taking charge of the new research project, is a graduate of the University of California in architecture and did architectural work for firms in San Francisco and San Diego before coming to Ithaca in 1926. She has long been interested in home improvements and feels that to make and keep a house attractive and basically sound may not only increase its value beyond the cost of the work, but will also increase the value of the whole farm.

In the first bulletin published in her department, "Repairing the Farmhouse," Sherwood Holt points out the need of having someone to help who is experienced in planning and remodeling farmhouses to save costly mistakes. The remodeler is also warned to plan the complete program, even though only a little is going to be done each year. In this way one may avoid the pitfall many have tumbled into: that is, having to undo work already completed. Holt stated that before anything other than temporary repairs are made to an old house, a survey of its basic condition, location, etc., should be made to determine whether it would be cheaper to build a new home.

This first bulletin, besides offering helpful suggestions in planning and remodeling, gives detailed, illustrated instructions on how to remedy everything about the farmhouse from cracks in the foundation to heat loss around windows. (To obtain a copy of *"Repairing the Farmhouse,"* write to Mailing Room, Roberts Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. It is free to New York residents, and 15 cents a copy to residents of other states.)

Interest in the housing work climbed during the second year of the program, with letters coming in from 139 people asking for help in making improvements. Knowing from the housing analysis, the questionnaires, survey and letters which problems are of the greatest interest, Miss Morin hopes that they will be able to publish future bulletins dealing with specific parts of the home. Various layouts of improvements would be shown with suggestions how to adapt them to family needs. Lists of materials, construction details, etc., would be included.

In the Cortland survey 51.6% wanted kitchen improvements and 40.3% wanted to install or modernize bathrooms. Roughly one-third were interested in heating and insulation. As ten out of 72

(Continued on Page 20)

THE PARLOR

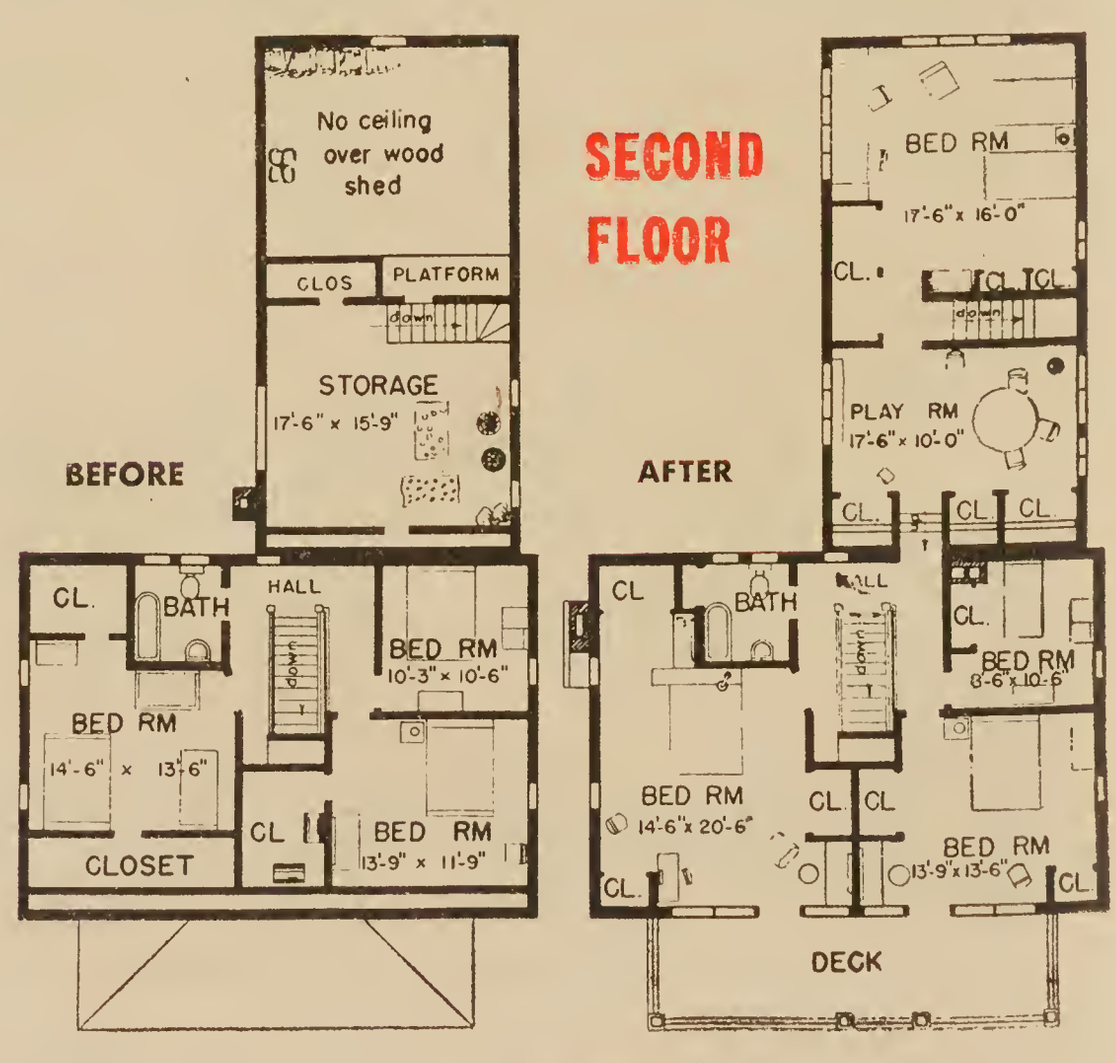
By F. S. Saunders

The "parlor" I remember
Was a very special place,
Where chair-backs, stand and mantel
Were bedecked with snow-white lace.

A Bible, large and heavy,
Graced the center of the stand,
And I thought our family organ
Was the best one in the land.

The music seemed the sweetest
When my mother used to play
And the family gathered 'round her
As we did on Christmas Day.

I sometimes used to wonder
Why the "parlor" had to be
A room so seldom opened,
When it meant so much to me.



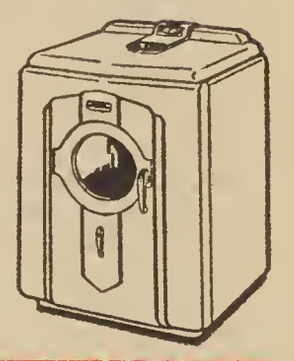
EASY TO WIN!

$37,000 IN SCARCE MERCHANDISE



1st Prize—A 1946 Buick Roadmaster 4-door Sedan.
2nd Prize—A 1946 Buick Super 4-door Sedan.
3rd Prize—A 1946 Buick Special 4-door Sedan.
All cars equipped with radio and heater.

3 1946 BUICKS
25 RCA VICTOR RADIO PHONOGRAPHS
25 FRIGIDAIRES
25 BENDIX WASHERS
25 FRIGIDAIRE HOME FREEZERS
100 SUNBEAM AUTOMATIC MIXMASTERS
200 TOASTMASTER AUTOMATIC TOASTERS
250 WESTINGHOUSE ADJUST-O-MATIC IRONS



25 DeLuxe Bendix Automatic Home Laundries. Washes, rinses, damp dries, cleans itself, drains itself, shuts itself off—all automatically.

NOTHING TO BUY! HERE'S ALL YOU DO!

JUST COMPLETE THIS SENTENCE:

"I like Robin Hood Flour because . . . . . ."

(In 25 additional words or less)

653 PRIZES

Just think of it—a great big, brand new Buick standing at your door! That home freezer you've needed so long right in your kitchen! A new Frigidaire De Luxe refrigerator to take the place of that old one! A wonderful, new, modern R. C. A. Victor Console radio for your living room! An up-to-date Bendix Automatic Home Laundry Washer to make that washday easier! You have 653 opportunities to win a prize!

It's Easy!

You've just as good an opportunity to win one of those wonderful, new, 1946 Buicks as the next woman. Literary skill . . . fancy writing . . . neatness don't count extra. Just say what you sincerely think about this marvelous Robin Hood Flour.

And you'll find it so easy to think of something to say. You see—Robin Hood Flour is the very finest flour being milled today. In fact, it's so wonderful that it's one flour that can say, "It's so fine, you can still bake Angel Food Cake."

The Reason for this Contest

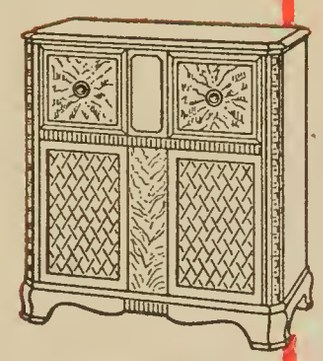
Yes—we all want to do our part to comply with the Government request to save flour. So to enter this contest, you don't have to buy Robin Hood Flour. But we'd still like to know what you think about Robin Hood. And maybe you can win a prize. So ask your friends and neighbors about it. Then get busy and send us your entry.

Every bag of Robin Hood Flour bears a money-back-plus-10% guarantee. Robin Hood is the only leading flour that gives you a guarantee like this.

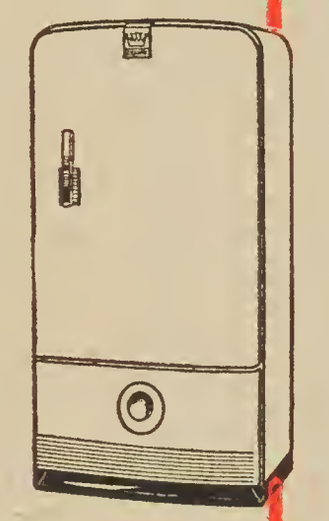
Don't Miss This Great Contest!

Be sure and try Robin Hood Flour if you can. Ask your dealer for it. However, if your dealer is out of Robin Hood Flour, you can still enter this contest. Just read all about this wonderful Robin Hood in the advertisements in your local newspaper or your farm paper. This will help you to complete your sentence about Robin Hood Flour. Then, write your sentence in the coupon below.

CONTEST CLOSES MIDNIGHT, AUGUST 10, 1946



25 RCA Victor Automatic Radio-Phonograph Consoles. 9 tubes, 3 bands—amateur, American and foreign reception. Completely automatic phonograph.



25 Frigidaire 9-foot DeLuxe Refrigerators. With super freezer, deluxe, new meat-tender and 2 deluxe hydrators for moist storage.

Follow These Simple RULES!

1. Complete this sentence: "I like Robin Hood Flour because . . ." in 25 additional words or less. Write on one side of a sheet of paper. Print or write plainly your name and address. Send no extra letters, drawings or photographs with your entry.

2. Mail entries to Robin Hood Flour, Box 33, Minneapolis, Minnesota. You do not have to purchase Robin Hood Flour to enter.

3. The contest closes on August 10, 1946. All entries received on that day and all entries postmarked not later than midnight of that day will be accepted if received not later than August 14, 1946.

4. Entries will be judged for clearness, sincerity and originality. Judges' decision will be final. Fancy entries will not count extra. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in case of ties. No entries will be returned. Entries, contents, and ideas therein become the property of International Milling Company.

5. Any resident of the Continental United States may compete except employees of International Milling Company, their advertising agencies and their families. Contests are subject to Federal, State and Local regulations.

6. Names of the major prize winners will be announced over Robin Hood's "The Peabodys" radio program on or about August 27 (a complete list of winners will be available upon request).

7. The merchandise in this contest has all been purchased from the manufacturer. However, in the event of conditions beyond our control and we are unable to deliver any of these prizes, we will substitute the retail cash value.

ENTRY BLANK

Finish the following sentence in 25 words or less and mail to Robin Hood Flour, Box 33, Minneapolis, Minn.

I like Robin Hood Flour because_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name_____

Street_____ **City**_____ **State**_____

And 25 Frigidaire Home Freezers—100 Sunbeam Automatic Mixmasters—200 Toastmaster Automatic Toasters—250 Westinghouse Adjust-o-Matic Irons.

HINTS ON HOW TO WIN

First, try Robin Hood Flour or read about it in a Robin Hood advertisement or look in your local newspaper for the time of Robin Hood's new radio program, "The Peabodys." Listen to the messages we bring you about Robin Hood daily on this program.

Then, write about Robin Hood simply and sincerely in your own words. For instance, you might write: "*I like Robin Hood Flour because* it's so fine I can still bake Angel Food Cake." Then get your entry in the mail as soon as possible.

TUNE IN "THE PEABODYS"

For further details of this contest, hints on how to win and helpful news about Robin Hood Flour, tune in "The Peabodys" every day, Monday through Friday. See your local paper for time and station. Major prize winners of this contest will be announced over "The Peabodys" on or about **August 27.**



INTERNATIONAL MILLING COMPANY



At the Bird Bath

By PEGGY DAVIDSON

I watched the mother robin with her brood,
Four tiny birds just learning how to fly,
She raked the underbrush in search of food,
Then showed them that the bath was not too high.

They followed her and perched upon the ledge,
Three fluttered on the water in her wake,
But one hung teetering at ripples' edge;
He could not quite decide which course to take.

Then finally his mother brushed him in.
He bolted out and arrowed to the walk
To fluff his feathers, shaking with chagrin;
I knew if I could understand his talk,
I'd hear what every boy I know would moan:
"I'll never take a bath when I am grown!"

Canning Peaches

WITH sugar as short as it is, it may be necessary to can some peaches without sugar this year. They can be used in salads and tart mixtures or sweetened slightly at serving.

The US Department of Agriculture suggests this method of canning peaches:

Can only fresh, firm, ripe fruit, free from blemishes. Ripeness is indicated by the background color of peaches, which would be yellow or yellow-white rather than green. Work with one canner-load at a time. Wash peaches well, lifting them out of the water carefully to avoid bruising. To peel, dip in boiling water for a minute or so, then quickly into cold, and skins will slip off easily.

Pit the peaches, cut in halves or slices, and, if juicy, add ½ cup dry sugar to each quart uncooked peaches and heat to the boiling point. For less juicy fruit, drop into already boiling sirup of about 1 cup sugar to 2 cups water or peach juice made by heating and straining peaches that are sound but are too soft to can. Heat through.

One-third the quantity of canning sugar may be replaced by light-colored corn sirup or ½ of the sugar by mild-flavored honey. If no sugar is available, heat the peaches in their own juice or add just enough water to prevent them from sticking to the pan.

Pack peaches loosely in clean hot jars, then cover with boiling hot liquid, leaving ½ inch head space at the top of the jar. Work out air bubbles by running a knife down the side of the jar; add more liquid if necessary to cover the fruit. Adjust jar lids and process jars 20 minutes in a boiling water bath. Complete seal according to directions for the type of jar. Let jars cool right side up, uncovered, and away from drafts and sudden cold.

—A. A.—

STORING CANNED FOODS

Canned foods keep better if stored in a cool, clean, dark and well-ventilated place. They should never be near heating pipes and furnaces, nor where they may freeze. Also too much light fades the colors and makes unattractive the contents of the jars.

To exclude cold, heat and light, a fruit closet is best in the cellar where temperatures are most even, but be sure there is ventilation or jellies and jams will mold. Wrapping the heating pipes with asbestos—or thick papers—will help to prevent too much heat. Dark window shades or building paper could be hung on the open shelves to exclude light. In very cold weather the fruit closet door may be left open to let in warm air from the main cellar.

If no such closet is possible, jars may be packed in cartons or boxes well padded with paper which is a good insulator. Label each package plainly as to contents.

BEFORE USING CANNED FOODS

1. Watch for any sign of leakage or fermentation.

2. If contents of a jar do not smell right or if food is soft or mushy in texture, do not use.

3. Never taste non-acid vegetables or meats canned in boiling-water-bath to see if spoiled; boil ten minutes in an open vessel before tasting. This destroys toxins and makes the food safe. Also, heating will sometimes bring out odors that are not noticeable upon opening the can.

—A. A.—

WHEN YOU PLAN COMMUNITY MEALS

For women who are helping to plan community meals, yet who want to do everything possible to prevent waste of food, this quantity guide has been worked out by the American Institute of Baking:

BREAD—Allow 2 slices bread per serving.

1¼ pound loaf white bread cuts 19 (⅝") slices, without end crust.

1½ pound loaf white bread cuts 24 (⅝") slices, without end crust.

2 pound sandwich loaf white bread cuts 28 (½") slices, or 56 (⅜") slices, without end crust.

1 pound loaf whole wheat bread cuts 16 (⅝") slices, without end crust.

2 pound loaf whole wheat bread cuts 28 (½") slices, without end crust.

1 pound loaf rye bread cuts **23 (¾")** slices, without end crust.

2 pound loaf rye bread cuts **33 (¾")** slices, without end crust.

(Note: The thickness and number of slices will vary in different localities. Avoid waste during the present emergency by leaving crusts on bread when making sandwiches.)

CRACKERS—Allow 6 pounds to serve 100.

ROLLS AND BISCUITS — Allow 2 per serving.

BUTTER—2 pounds will spread 100 sandwiches. 3 pounds of print butter, each pound cut into 64 prints, will serve 100.

JELLY—8 medium glasses will spread 100 sandwiches.

JAM OR PRESERVES — 3 quarts will spread 100 sandwiches.

SANDWICH FILLING—1 gallon of any filling will spread 100 sandwiches, if approximately 2½ tablespoons are used per sandwich.

PEANUT BUTTER—3 quarts will spread 100 sandwiches.

AMERICAN CHEESE — 6 pounds will spread 100 sandwiches, if approximately 1 ounce slices are used per sandwich. 2 pounds will be ample for use with pie.

MAYONNAISE — 1 pint will spread 100 sandwiches, if approximately 1 teaspoon is used per sandwich.

LETTUCE—5 medium heads for 100 sandwiches.

STUFFINGS—Allow 1 cup of stuffing per pound of poultry, New York or Market dressed weight, or 1¼ cups per pound, full drawn weight, to fill cavity and neck.

COOKIES—1 large or 2 small per serving.

PIES—1 (10") pie will serve 8. 1 (9") pie will serve 7. 1 (8") pie will serve 6.

CUPCAKES—1 per serving.

DOUGHNUTS—2 per serving.

CAKES—4 (14") layer cakes will serve 100. 6 (8") layer cakes will serve 100. 1 (18" x 25") sheet cake will cut 48 cake squares.

WHIPPED CREAM — 2 quarts heavy cream, whipped, will top 100 desserts.

ICE CREAM—10 quarts for pie a la mode, if a small dipper is used, will serve 100.

—A. A.—

THE FOUR-A AWARD

SINCE 1930, ninety-six young people have won the *American Agriculturist* 4-A Award. For some years this award was made at the time of the annual Master Farmer Banquet. Since the choosing of Master Farmers was discontinued at the start of the war, these awards have been made at the annual session of the New York State Grange.

Between now and next December the 1946 4-A winner will be chosen. Two (a boy and a girl) will be members of Juvenile Granges, two (a boy and a girl) will be 4-H Club members, two boys will be Future Farmers, and two will be Boy Scouts living on farms.

The method of making an application is not identical for each of the four groups. The two Future Farmers are chosen from among those who are awarded the Empire Farmer degree. In the case of the Juvenile Grangers, each Grange chooses the boy and the girl they consider the best, then the county Juvenile Deputy picks the two best for the county, and the two winners are selected from these. In the case of the Boy Scouts, each regional executive attempts to submit an application for the best prospect in his area. 4-H Club applications are submitted for the outstanding boy and girl in each county. Letters have gone out to the heads of the various agencies, reminding them that applications will be due soon.

—A. A.—

VERMONT LAD WINS SCHOLARSHIP

IN THE May 4 issue of *American Agriculturist*, announcement was made that, as usual, A. A. would grant a scholarship to some farm boy in the Northeast to attend a leadership training school at Camp Miniwanca, Shelby, Michigan. We are very glad at this time to announce that the winner is Delbert J. Stark of Randolph, Vt.

Delbert is 20 years old. He has been active in 4-H Club work and in the Grange. In school he was captain of the Safcty Patrol. He was chosen as the representative from Orange County to become a member of the Vermont State Honorary Society.



Delbert J. Stark of Randolph, Vt., winner of the *American Agriculturist* scholarship to Camp Miniwanca.

As is so often the case, Delbert helped to pass along the benefits he received from 4-H Club work by becoming a 4-H leader, and at 4-H Club camp he has been councilor for two years. As a Granger, he was Assistant Steward for three years.

Since graduating from school in 1944, Delbert has been at home on his father's 200-acre farm.

The two weeks' leadership training school at Camp Miniwanca is not a vacation. It is an opportunity to study and practice leadership. The scholarship is given each year by *American Agriculturist* so that young men in the Northeast can get this experience, with the hope that they will put it into practice when they return home.

The dates of the camp are August 12 to 25.

—A.A.—

MORE CONVENIENT FARM HOMES

(*Continued from Page* 18)

owners wanted a new home for themselves or tenants, Miss Morin hopes to publish, in addition to the specialized bulletins, detailed plans for the construction of the modern three-bedroom tenant house designed by her staff and now on exhibit in model form.

Miss Morin believes that in order to bring the results of research and the assistance of experienced housing personnel to the residents of the state, housing centers should be established at various strategic points. However they are not in a position to train people or make any definite plans in this direction as funds for the project were granted only to Apr. 1, 1947, and its continuance is uncertain. This uncertainty makes it difficult to keep employees on the staff and complicates future planning.—*A. James Hall.*



"I just cahn't understand why farmers are always complaining about daylight saving time! I should think that the extra hour of sunlight would make their crops grow all the fahster."



NICE TO WEAR

No. **2910.** Hurrah for this gay apron that requires so little fabric to make, yet gives a maximum of protection. Small, medium and large sizes. Medium size requires only 1 yard 35-inch; and 2¾ yards braid.

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TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins for each pattern wanted. Add 15 cents for our New Summer Fashion Book. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



CROCHET—EMBROIDER

Just see what a happy combination of crochet and embroidery! Use the crocheted section—singly or repeat it as shown. Pattern 7498 has transfer of 6 motifs 6 x 9 to 5 x 15½ inches; crochet directions.

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Our newest Needlework Book, 1946 edition, is yours for only fifteen cents more—104 illustrations of designs for crochet, knitting, toys, home decoration, embroidery, and a free pattern for three potholders printed in the book.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden



KEEP DOWN SEEDLING PHLOX

AUGUST, though hot and dry, offers one of the best months for the home gardener to try to root green cuttings because the soil is warm, which stimulates growth.

A layer of sand 3 to 4 inches deep in a cold frame is a good place for starting the cuttings, using a lath or cloth screen to give the necessary shade during the hottest part of the day. Keep the sand moist; then when well-established the plants may be put into a cold frame of prepared soil for over-wintering. They will need some protection.

A battle which I have to fight every summer is against seedling phlox. I always let a few seed heads get by me and that of course means that I have the off-color varieties upsetting the color scheme. Usually, too, these unwanted seedlings are more vigorous than the hybrids and have no scruples about starting in a clump of good ones and crowding them out. It really does save work in the long run if I get the dead heads off before they form seeds.

The abundant rains early in the season promoted vigorous top growth with all my plants. The beautiful speciosum rubrum lily which glorifies the August garden was no exception. But now black spot is apt to make its appearance and spraying or dusting with Bordeaux and sulphur will have good effects. Hot, humid weather is what the pest likes, especially on lilies, delphinium, phlox and roses.

By the way, one way to get good fall roses is to keep spraying during August and to disbud, leaving only one bud to a shoot. Fertilizing at this time is apt to cause winter injury because of the new growth it might produce.

At Our House



By ELIZABETH TOWNSEND

WHEN you visit your friends, don't you feel that the homes which have the most charm and comfort are those in which the homemaker, in her decorating, has ingeniously used materials on hand?

A cousin of mine has recently carried out an effective interior decorating idea. In her bedroom the only available space for her mother's old burl mahogany and walnut bureau was in front of an unused door. Instead of removing the door, she covered it with a wall hanging of English rep, the lining from a worn log cabin quilt. It is a paisley pattern in tones of brown and red and proved to be a perfect setting for the small bureau and mahogany mirror. The rep was hung above the mirror on a curtain rod in a lambrequin cornice effect. This valence has wide scallops, trimmed with brown ball fringe. On each side is a narrow draped curtain with tie-backs.

A friend has carefully cherished her English grandmother's lovely lace curtains. They are so very wide and long that they are not suitable to use as curtains in her home, but when her daughter was married, these rose patterned curtains made an exquisitely beautiful lace cloth for the long wedding table.

A neighbor used narrow table leaves, supported with bricks at both ends, to make a bookcase. With a walnut cathedral clock on the top shelf, flanked by brass candlesticks, it made a creditable piece of furniture for a country living-room. Now that she has an apartment in town, it serves as a kitchen cupboard for her dishes.

My daughter has an attractive dressing-table, with the heavy glass table top made from the windshield of a car. Her father cut wall board the size of the glass and fastened it to the wall with brackets. Around the edge, she gathered wide Swiss embroidery from my wedding petticoat, looping it with bows of pink ribbon. Above the table hangs an unframed oblong mirror, around which is gathered stiffly starched embroidery, laced with narrow pink ribbon.

—A. A.—

Fresh parsley will keep for several weeks if sprinkled lightly with water, placed in a jar, and stored in the refrigerator.



"APPEARANCES may be deceiving"... that's a true saying! When you've finished your cleaning, the bathroom and kitchen may look clean—but are they? They are—and, what's more, they're sanitary, too—if you've used Clorox in routine cleansing. Clorox provides hygienic cleansing, which goes beyond ordinary cleanliness. It also deodorizes, removes stains. Use Clorox in laundering, as well. It bleaches white cottons and linens snowy-white (brightens fast colors), makes laundry sanitary. Directions on the label.

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Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

INDICATIONS are increasing that before long we Northeastern farmers are going to find it difficult to sell at fair prices the milk and eggs we produce.

About the time we run into this condition, the Midwest hog and beef producers will also encounter it.

If the past is any indication of what will happen in the future, we shall then see a raid on Congress by farm interests which will demand all sorts of legislation to provide them with a market.

Legislation Can't Do It

We shall witness a demand for the reestablishment of Wallace's ever-normal granary, for the plowing under of pigs and cotton, and for more farm subsidies.

We are likely to get some action, too. In a condition such as we shall probably encounter, all sorts of political tie-ups are possible in support of all sorts of programs.

The only way we Northeastern farmers can prevent such a situation developing and ourselves becoming the victims of it, as we always do, is by launching our own program now and building both farm and political support for it.

Fortunately, there is a program which will work where legislation falls down. This program is simply to use education, advertising and sales effort to improve the American diet to a point where it will absorb all the animal products—milk, meat, eggs, etc.—that we can raise in this country.

Time To Start

The time to frame such a program is right now. The time to build farm support for it is while farm prices are still reasonably satisfactory. The time to line up political support for the concept is this fall when state elections will be giving the first indication of our national drift politically.

A Fundamental Consideration

Whatever the farmers of the Northeast may offer to other farmers and the general public in the way of a farm program, there is one fundamental consideration which must be taken into account. The program must be in the interests of the general public.

In order to work out a progam such as I have in mind, Northeastern farm leaders need the services of technicians. These are available in our Land Grant Colleges.

They need the services of strong publicity organizations. Farm groups already are in contact with many such organizations and their services can be secured.

Finally, our farm leaders will need, to the extent it can be secured, the support of industrial and labor leaders. I sincerely believe that a program can be developed which will gain such support.

Surely we can't overlook the fact that the United States diet makes the United States farm market, and that the percentage of animal products in the diet determines the prosperity of most of our farms.

HAYING CONCLUSIONS

When a man is farming, the weather can make him look awfully smart or awfully foolish, and there isn't much he can do about it.

We've just had in this section nearly two weeks of hot sunshiny weather which have been perfect for field-curing hay. With this kind of weather, the fellow who went ahead and cut down a lot of hay and then baled it up has looked good. He's put up a lot of nice hay in a hurry. Last year the weather made some of these same farmers who went ahead and got a good deal of hay ready to bale—only to have it rained on intermittently until it spoiled—looked pretty bad.

I could go on with my weather illustrations indefinitely. However, there isn't much point in making more of them, because every farmer knows what I mean. Surely, as farmers, we're entitled to brag when we hit it lucky—and blame the weather man when we don't.

Out of our summer's experience I've come to the following haymaking conclusions. *They are based on the expectation that the weather will always be unpredictable here at Sunnygables*:

GRASS SILAGE

In our scheme of livestock farming, grass silage is here to stay. Making grass or hay into silage is the only way we can be sure of handling it when it is at the height of its nutritive value, before weeds go to seed and when it should be cut to clear the way for second cutting. Also, by using the wilting method and modern equipment the tonnage can be handled with the minimum of manpower.

It is our conclusion, however, that we ran the chopper too long this season and that we tried to make silage out of hay which was too mature.

The net of this is that while we are more convinced than ever of the feeding value of grass silage and of its place in our farm practice, and that while we are quite satisfied with the way our equipment (field chopper — blower—self-loading truck) performed, we still haven't the solution for a really big haying. The chopper hasn't the capacity to handle enough stuff while it is right for silage to take care of all our hay.

BALER NEEDED

Once hay is too mature for grass silage, the field baler seems to be the best way to handle it. Field baling is much more risky than field chopping and it takes more manpower. It also is harder work. However, when the weather is right, it does get the hay in.

Our conclusion is that if we are to continue to put up as much forage as we now are, we must have a field baler to supplement our field chopper.

The baler also will be used to bale our straw.

FLUE DRYING

We are completely satisfied since we have been in contact with the experimental work of the United States Department of Agriculture and Ohio State and other Land Grant Colleges that we made the right decision when we backed away from flue drying in favor of grass silage.

If we ever do go to flue drying, it will be for baled hay. We can't see any sense in flue drying any grass which chopped will make good grass silage.

CORN SILAGE

Ownership of our field chopper, I'm afraid, is going to get us back into corn growing. We are told it really does a job chopping corn and has plenty of capacity. Also, we want some corn to mix with the September stands of grass that sometimes are so lush but can't be cured. A 50-50 mixture of second or third cutting Ladino clover or alfalfa with well matured corn silage sort of appeals to us as a feed.

SUMMARY

For the long pull, it is our conclusion that in the light of present knowledge, the most practical way to preserve the maximum nutritional qualities of grass is to make it into grass silage by the wilting method before it matures. *For this job a field chopper equipped with a pick-up attachment seems to be the best piece of equipment.*

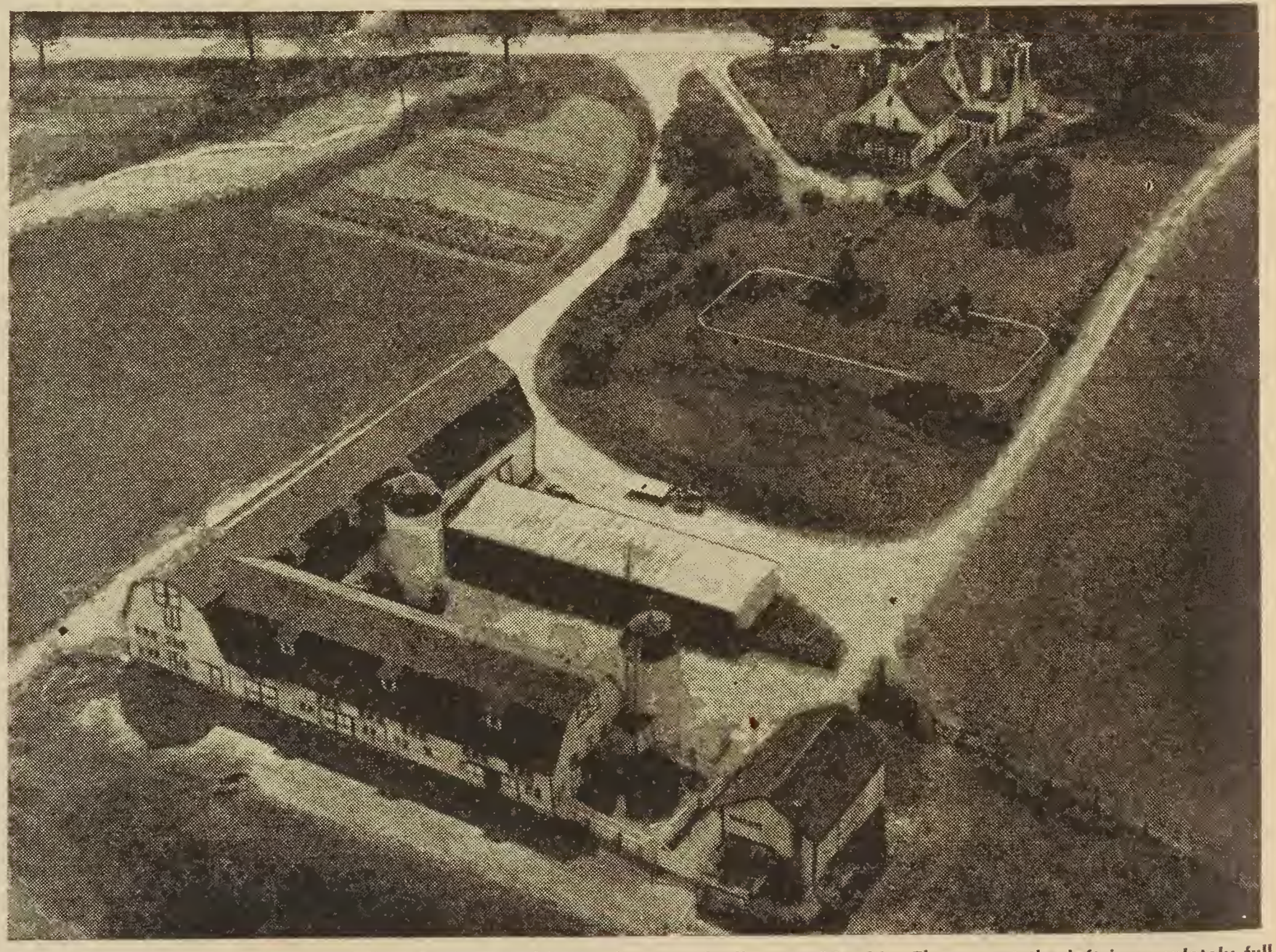
There is increasing evidence that if all of the grass which is used for hay in the Northeast were to be made into grass silage before it was mature, we would gain nutritionally. In addition, however, *to not yet being sure of this fact,* lack of silo capacity and the limited capacity of a field chopper mean that for a long time a lot of hay will be field cured *after it has matured. For handling field-cured mature hay, the field baler seems to be the best piece of equipment.*

Finally, for handling bedding, making corn ensilage and harvesting the fall crop of grass, both the field chopper and the field baler are useful.

PROBLEM

Present indications are that the field chopper and blower and a field baler plus the trucks, trailers and accessories in the form of tractors and belt power will cost more than the average good-size Northeastern dairy farm.

Is there any way of solving this cost problem except by: (1) large farms, which are socially and politically bad; (2) custom work which, as long as the weather is variable, is unreliable; (3) cooperative ownership of equipment by two or more farms?



Early in July a young man circled over Sunnygables and took some pictures of the place from his airplane. The one printed above shows the whole lay-out in pretty good proportion, except that the knoll on which the house stands is flattened out. The building in the immediate foreground to the right is our little slaughter house and freezing plant, which we have not operated for some time now. We found it took too much manpower to make out the reports the various government agencies insisted on our sending them.

Both silos are 14 x 36. The one at the left is completely full of grass silage, the other one about two-thirds full. The north wing of the barn, in the foreground, is 100 x 34; the south wing, 140 x 36. Our implement shed is shown paralleling the north wing. While it does not show in the picture, the barn is so built into a bank that the big wing has two stories which open on ground level. Our big pen stable is at the lower ground level in this wing. Above it are two floors for hens, and above them storage for hay and bedding.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

PURE NERVE

Here is an experience that I thought would be interesting to your readers. Our niece was married recently in Detroit and it was announced in the papers. About a month later a middle aged woman came to our front door and asked for various members of the family, then introduced herself as my niece's husband's aunt Sue and said that she was on her way to Boston where she would meet her son, who was just returning from two years overseas. She spoke of what a fine boy my niece's husband was, she was glad he was out of the Army and that she was sending a set of dishes as a wedding present.

Finally, she said that while getting on the train at Pittsburgh, a man bumped into her and later she found her handbag was open and that her watch, money, tickets and everything that would identify her were missing. She said she tried to get in touch with her husband but she found he had left on a trip. She tried to get in touch with other friends but was unable to. The upshot was we loaned her $25.00. She said she would be coming back the next week and would leave it.

I wrote my niece about the occurrence, also some relatives in Florida, and they wrote back there was no such person as "Aunt Sue" as this woman claimed to be. Of course, the woman never returned to pay us the money.

We are glad to pass this experience along for the benefit of other readers. It is, of course, a very clever but rather risky scheme this woman was using. The lesson to be learned from it, of course, is to be very wary about trusting anyone who tells this kind of story and who is unable to show any identification whatsoever. One way to check such a story would be to phone to some supposedly mutual relative. It would be worth the cost of a long distance call to check the story and put such a lady out of circulation (we mean in jail) for a while in case the story proved to be untrue.

— A.A. —

STOP FOR COWS

What is the law in New York State relative to motorists stopping to allow cattle to cross the road? There are many drivers who refuse to stop or slow down. When a car misses a cow by a few feet, without slowing down, it ceases to be funny.

The New York State law requires the driver of a car to stop to allow cattle to cross the road when the person attending the cattle orders him to stop. The proper procedure with the driver who does not stop is to take his license number and report him to a State Trooper.

— A.A. —

LAYERS WELCOME

I just received my July 6 copy of the *American Agriculturist* and read the Service Bureau's article on feeding the neighbor's chickens. After talking over the problem with my husband, we happened to remember an interesting experience.

A lady was annoyed with hens from her neighbor's, so she finally built a nest in a box by her back door. For a few days the chickens looked at it, and finally one went in, followed by another. Soon she was getting nearly a dozen eggs a day. The neighbor finally became aware of it, and shortly a new fence came up, and the first lady was no longer bothered with the chickens annoying her. I'm sure this solution would be of great help to your reader.

May I tell you how much I enjoy the magazine? I look forward to Eastman's Chestnut, the Service Bureau, and the Song of the Lazy Farmer.—*Mrs. B. T. W., N. Y.*

— A.A. —

APPRECIATIVE

I wish to extend our thanks for the very fine article you wrote in the June 1 issue regarding Leopold Roy. He writes me that it has already brought some business to him.

He is a wonderfully fine young man, and though almost helpless his attitude toward life is marvelous. A few years ago we bought him an ambulance cot. He can now be lifted onto that and enjoy the out-of-doors in the summertime. He has taken a few trips by the cot being placed in a small truck.

I have never had a more appreciative shut-in or one more thoughtful for others.—*Miss Alice W. Lawrence. The Shut-In Society, Inc.*

— A.A. —

ALL FLESH IS GRASS

(*Continued from Page 6*)

At this time in New York State we have about 17 million acres of farm lands, and this must include at least two or three million acres of neglected side-hill pastures. It is my guess—and it may of course be all wide of the mark—that the application of say $15 worth of plant food per acre over a period of one or two years would double the yield of feed. If this guess is fifty per cent too optimistic, the investment is still a good one.

It is now almost sixty years since I listened to the lectures of Prof. I. P. Roberts at Cornell. That was long before there was any general movement for pasture improvement, but Roberts was a pioneer and he had already established a pasture of which he was very proud and which, under the name of "The Roberts' Pasture", was becoming famous. He confided to the little group of boys who made up his class that there was really no secret in getting a good pasture. It was not very important just what varieties of grass seed were sown, he said. You might start with almost any kind of a pasture, and if you would top-dress it with any odds and ends of manure that you could manage to steal from the cropland and any commercial fertilizer that you could get hold of, and just keep this up through the years and maybe clip it a couple of times each season with the mowing machine, by and by the pasture would astonish you and your neighbors. Thus spoke that wise old teacher of boys two generations ago. The prescription is exceedingly simple and not too expensive, and it works.

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Mrs. Graco Scott, Winthrop (Refund on order)	7.75
Mr. Leon Bennett, Marilla (Mail order adjustment)	9.98
Mr. Leo O'Brien, Boonville (Refund on collectors' postage stamps)	4.25
Mr. Ernest Liberator, Portland. (Settlement with railroad)	120.00
Mrs. A. Lawson, Poland (Claim settled)	1.93
Mr. Andrew Fabricius, Newark Valley (Adjustment on chicks)	30.00
Mrs. Edward Reichert, North Tonawanda (Claim settled)	2.69
Mrs. Vera Gulla, Black River (Adjustment on plants)	7.20
Mr. Paul Steffens, Narrowsburg (Payment for eggs shipped)	27.00
Mr. Robert Blasdell, Little Valley (Adjustment with mail order company)	5.98
Mr. Herman Sorensen, Penn Yan (Refund on goods ordered but not received)	5.00
Mrs. Kenneth Marble, Oxford (Adjustment on mail order)	28.27
VERMONT	
Mr. Howard Lamson, Williamstown (Money refunded on order)	3.24
PENNSYLVANIA	
Mr. Albert Jones, Centerville (Adjustment on order)	16.75
Mrs. Joseph Potter, Towanda (Claim settled)	70.10
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Mr. Roy Tomasauckas, Northampton (Adjustment on plants)	2.80



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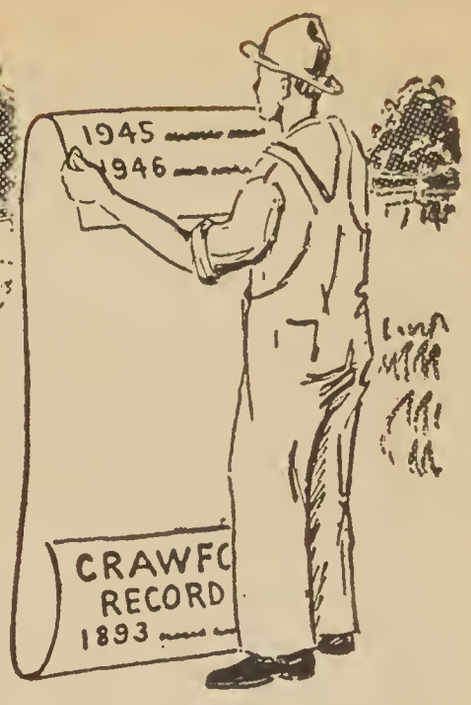
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Insect-Killing and Germ-Killing White Paint

A FLY KILLER AND DISINFECTANT, TOO

Why waste money on expensive DDT mixtures to kill flies? Carbola-DDT (2% DDT) is *guaranteed* to kill them at low cost. Proven in thousands of tests on farms by county agents. Natural adhesiveness of our special mineral carrier causes Carbola-DDT to stick to wall, ceilings. This gives you the *residual*, long-lasting DDT recommended by authorities. Continues to kill flies, mosquitoes, spiders for months. Simply mix Carbola-DDT powder in water and apply with brush or sprayer. Dries white. Costs approximately 3 cents to treat 25 sq. ft. No oil, no fire risk. Use in cow barns, (cuts need for cow spray 50%), poultry houses, rabbitries, pigeon lofts, outdoor toilets. And paint your cellar and dog house.

DESTROYS DISEASE GERMS, ODORS

Carbola-DDT also contains a disinfectant which kills germs of disease that afflict cows, poultry and other livestock. Used for a quarter of a century as Carbola, the disinfecting white paint, by agricultural colleges, hatcheries and thousands of farmers. Now it does three jobs for you in one easy operation: (1) Kills flies (2) Destroys disease germs (3) Meets whitewash sanitation requirements of Board of Health. Used also as a dry dip, deodorant and soil treatment.

Ask dealer for economical 50 lb. bag
1 lb. .25, 5 lb. .80, 10 lb. $1.35, 25 lb. $3.00, 50 lb. $5.50

Write for Handy Egg Record Chart

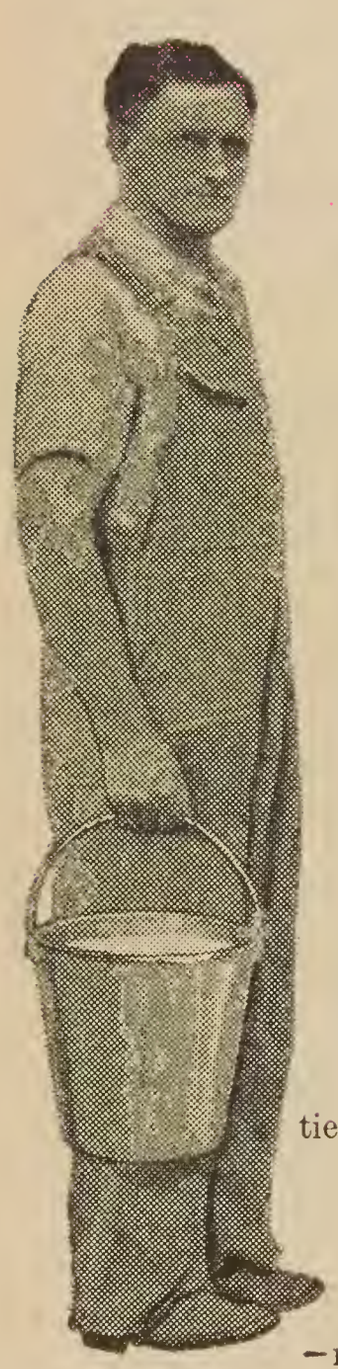
CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc. Natural Bridge 111, N.Y.
Established 1916

It's Good Business to

Produce Fall Milk



Says Earl Jones, a dairy farmer from Cuyler in Cortland County, who has been a member of the Dairymen's League since 1919.



"We DAIRY FARMERS here in the New York Milkshed should try to produce all of the fall milk we can," says Earl Jones. "First, because it's good business to protect our market. Second, it's good business to cut down on the amount of work in the dairy barn during the harvest season. We can do that by having as many dry cows as possible during July and August. Fall freshening cows give more milk than those that freshen in the spring. They get more regular care when they are in the barn, and that extra care means more milk. That's a third reason," says Mr. Jones, "why it is good business to produce fall milk."

At the beginning of this year the State Extension Services prepared a six-point fall milk production program in cooperation with the entire Dairy Industry. These six-points were designed to help farmers produce more fall milk with the facilities that are available on almost any dairy farm in the northeast.

Earl Jones has been carrying on practices which fit the six-point program for several years —many of them since he joined the Dairymen's League and started dairy farming 27 years ago. The pictures on the right illustrate how the practices on the Jones' farm compare with the six-point fall milk production program.



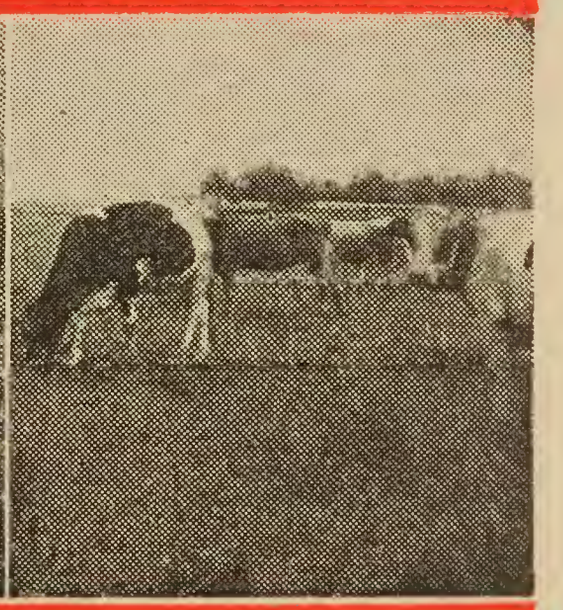
1 KEEP COWS AND HEIFERS FULL OF ROUGHAGE—PASTURE CROPS, SILAGE, HAY —THIS SUMMER. This job is done on the Jones farm with three improved pasture supplemented with hay and aftermath grazing.



2 STORE SOME OF THE BEST HAY FOR OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, FEEDING. Some of the best hay on the Jones farm is stored on one of the barn floors where it can be easily reached for October, November feed.



3 FEED GRAIN LIBERALLY AS POSSIBLE THIS SUMMER. The cows in the Jones herd get grain the year 'round. Mr. Jones feeds according to production and gives special attention to the dry cows and heifers.



4 STABLE THE HERD BEFORE BAD WEATHER STARTS. The Jones cows go into the barn as soon as the first rain starts in the fall. Flesh lost during cold weather has to be made up with extra winter feed.

5 SAVE MILK BY USING A CALF STARTER. Big, healthy calves can be grown on dry calf starter. This method of raising calves saves as much as 800 lbs. of milk per calf and leaves more milk to be sold.

6 BREED FOR FALL FRESHENING. Here are some of the 22 heifers that will freshen on the Jones farm during September and October. In addition, 18 cows are also bred to freshen during the fall period.



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

AUGUST 17, 1946



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Great News Out of the West for Eastern Dairy and Poultrymen

First-Hand Observations on a Flying Tour Through the Nation's Corn and Wheat Belts, Bring This Exclusive Report to the Readers of American Agriculturist . . . .

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

WESTERN NEW YORK EDITOR OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THERE is plenty of feed corn maturing early in the Midwest. Seeing it on a thousand miles through the corn belt I was thrilled by the prospect of stimulated dairy and poultry feeding here in the Northeast. In addition to the corn, there is a record wheat harvest, a near record oats crop, excellent hay and pasture conditions, and soybeans growing to perfection. I saw thousands upon thousands of bushels of beautiful newly harvested wheat that could find no storage space in elevators and no railroad cars to move it away, and therefore had to be piled on the open ground temporarily.

Only two things can happen to curtail feed supplies to Northeast farmers. One is severe and extremely abnormal adverse weather conditions from now on. Possibility of this is discounted, because veteran growers and agricultural college specialists are in agreement that the corn crop is made.

The second, even more potent possible threat, is that government control measures may be reapplied to upset the free flow of corn to market. No one seems to know what Washington will do. But neither in the state agricultural colleges, on the farms or at the country grain elevators could I find anyone who saw any reason for reinstating restrictions on movement of feed supplies.

From Northwest Iowa, I traveled hundreds of miles through the corn belt South and East through Illinois to Indiana. I talked with scores of farmers and at no place could I find that growth and development of the crop had suffered because of unfavorable weather. Many farmers said their yield would be far ahead of last year. When I checked this with state college men they agreed that estimated yields would not go lower, and that they might be upped substantially.

One Chicago newspaper had drought stories on page 1 for two days running. This worried me because I had not found this condition. A careful check disclosed that dry areas had existed in northeast and western Iowa and in northwest Illinois. While I was in Iowa that condition was relieved by rain. The weather bureau said there was a rainfall west beyond Omaha, and that most of the region received a good drenching. Tall and heavy growth of cornstalks indicated that roots were down to moisture. In several places in Illinois we found rain had soaked in three inches.

Official corn estimates July 15 were for a

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

G. L. F. BULLETIN BOARD



Just Like Old Times . . .

MOST farmers who keep chickens for a living should be doing business as usual this fall. Egg ceilings, feed shortages, and other troubles have upset the poultry industry through the war and the first post-war year. But those who have ridden out the storm can now plan for more normal operation.

Once again (unless future regulations change things) it pays to produce and market a better quality egg. Once again it is possible to plan the shift from pullet-rearing to egg production based on a good supply of the right feeds to do the job.

Feed Quality

It is the job of this cooperative to supply the kind of feeds its patrons need and want. As soon as the lifting of regulations permitted, G.L.F. began to buy increasing amounts of the choice feed ingredients.

While growth and production records in the past few years show no nutritional deficiencies in the so-called "war rations," most poultry keepers like to see such things as corn, meat scraps and fish meal more abundant in poultry feeds. Today's G.L.F. mashes and scratch feeds are back in good shape in these ingredients.

Your G.L.F. service agency can now supply well-balanced feeds, formulated for the specific jobs ahead.

Finishing the Rearing Season

Free feeding of G.L.F. Growing Mash (G.L.F Green Pasture Growing Mash if the birds have a good pasture), G.L.F. Coarse Scratch or home-grown grains and G.L.F. Shellfirmer from now until egg production starts.

When the first pullet egg is found the mash should be changed to G.L.F. Laying Mash. No other feeding change need be made.

Use of Home-Grown Grains

Wheat, oats, barley and later corn are harvested on many Northeastern poultry farms. They can be safely and wisely fed to chickens or turkeys soon after harvesting. The only precautions that need be taken are to see that they are not wet, heated or moldy.

In addition to using them as scratch feed, they can be ground and mixed with G.L.F. Mixing Mash to make a fine laying or growing mash.

Present price trends suggest that it will be good business to feed the home-grown grains right along.

GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—*The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey and northern Pennsylvania—*

OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

NEWS NOTES

Two Points on Pullets

by Johnny Huttar

1. Selecting the pullets to house: In this year as in any year, the weak, unthrifty and undersized pullets are better sold than housed. It is best to look over each bird and only house the birds as they comb up and look good. The birds which haven't shown any signs of getting ready to lay are best left out on range while the weather is still good

2. Getting laying house ready: Thorough cleaning and disinfecting the laying house two weeks before pullets are housed is just good poultry practice

G L.F. service agencies have two good items to help with this job: G.L.F. Farm Disinfectant and G.L.F. Approved Disinfectant.

☆ ☆ ☆

Radio News for New Jersey

On August 1, first anniversary of the G.L.F radio program, "The World at Noon," two additional stations in New Jersey began carrying the 15-minute, Monday-through-Friday broadcast, bringing the total to nine. They are WTTM at Trenton and WSNJ at Bridgeton.

"The World at Noon," which features a newscast by Lee Hamrick, specially prepared weather and market reports, brief information of particular interest to G.L.F. patrons, and frequent pickups from Washington and Albany, started over WHN New York, WSYR Syracuse, and WHCU Ithaca.

Later, stations WBTA Batavia, WHLD Niagara Falls, WTRY Troy, and WKBW Buffalo were added

All the stations carry the program at 12:00-12:15 p.m. (E.D.S.T.) except WKBW and WTRY, which rebroadcast it beginning at 12:30 and 12:45 p.m respectively.

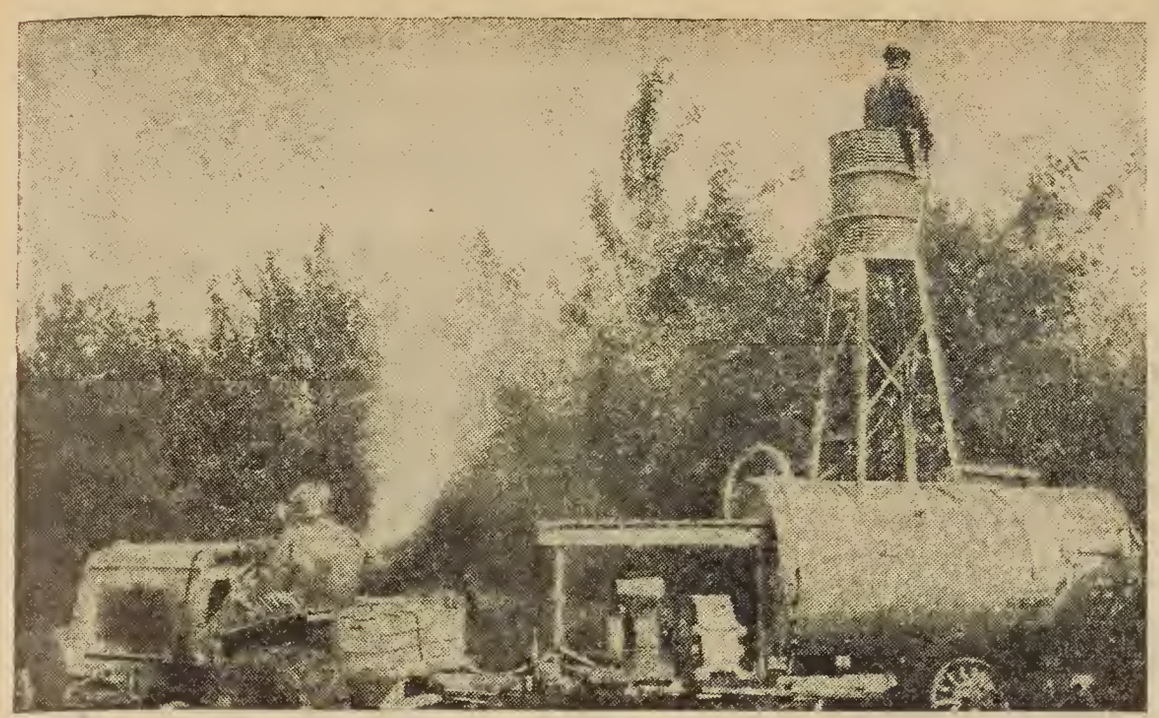
The program, which is based on the wired reports of the Associated Press and of Agricultural News Service, is now within dialing reach of all G.L.F. patrons.

IT'S FRESH



Keep it Fresh

All eggs are fresh when laid. The housewife will pay more for an egg that's fresh when it reaches her. Clean nests, frequent gathering, rapid cooling, careful cleaning and packing all help.



Summer in the Crow's-nest

By Ed Mitchell

FREDDIE and Eddie should write this story. They are the boys who have spent the summer in the "crow's-nest" on the top of the spray-rig some 15 feet above the ground. Lee is chief engineer, and I man the control tower by what might be called "remote control". I have been very careful to avoid being around when it was time to climb into that contraption. If Editor Ed can get the pictures reproduced, he can scratch out most of the rest of this and save time and space in this paper, but on the chance they don't get a good cut from the pictures. I can describe the "crow's-nest" as an old spray barrel perched precariously on top of a six hundred gallon spray tank by means of the remains of an old windmill tower, some bolts and bits of wire, and faith in a providence that is reputed to provide special protection for two favored groups of our population—and neither Freddie nor Eddie is a minor.

Frankly, when Lee designed this spray tower and built it, I doubted we could get anyone to climb up into it, and was quite sure no one would ride in it a second time. Those boys not only did those two things, but add that they like it. That either speaks awfully well for hired help or is an awful indictment of their good sense and taste. I wouldn't ride in the thing for all the hundred acres of orchard they have covered. Our orchards are mostly level and fairly smooth and the rig is mounted on rubber tires, but even so, it swings and sways and pounds the passenger in the ribs so that even with burlap bags and rubber pads, they come in from a day's spraying a little bit skinned and mighty sore around the waistline. My hat's off to them for the way they stuck to the job through thick and thin, and the results they have accomplished.

It Did Some Good

Some time back, we stopped counting the number of infection periods for scab and the estimated emergence of codling moth, and kept on spraying and spraying much on the same principle as the "Three little birds in the wood, Who sang hymns whenever they could: What the words were about, They could never make out; But they felt it was doing them good."

We felt that continued spraying might do some good, and now as the first of August rolls around, it appears we have about 50 per cent of a crop, but most of that crop is "A1" fruit. Again I give credit to the men who did the spray job and rise to remark that getting up in a tower so you can spray down and through the center of the tree at the same time the man on the tractor sprays up and through it, seems to be an effective way to apply spray. You get more or less of a whirling motion as the streams cross and mix, somewhat like the swirling motion provided by a good duster. And I should add that timeliness and thoroughness are also an important part of the picture.

This spray rig works so well I want to recommend a tower to all my friends who spray apple trees. That is the principal excuse for this article and the pictures. We still have a problem to solve in the matter of filling the tank quickly so that more time is spent on actual spraying, but as Kipling says, that is another story and we will take it up at some other time.

Seeing Other Farms

Most of you will have some opportunity to go on fruit tours and see the results of various experiments and operations other than your own. I have already been around a bit and am especially impressed with the results obtained on codling moth with DDT. Many of us were becoming rather discouraged about controlling that pest, just as we were about controlling scale some 30 or 40 years ago, but it only goes to prove that patience and persistence will overcome almost any obstacle, and that if we only stick to a thing long enough we are pretty sure to win out.

The prices for early apples hold promise of good prices for the late ones. Supporting this view is the report that reserve stocks of canned apples and applesauce and of most other fruits are low, and processors will be in the market early and persistently to replenish those stocks. That should put a good, firm floor under the market, and consumer purchasing power seems high enough to warrant a good movement for fresh fruit of the better grades. Of better grades there should be a fair supply, because the growing season has been reasonably favorable, and it seems to me the growers have done a better job of spraying than usual and secured better results.

Altogether, we enter this final stretch with a sigh of relief that the worst of the spraying job is behind us and the future looks bright and fair.

Perhaps I should ride around in that "crow's-nest" and get a bird's-eye view of the crop, but I will leave that to the younger, lighter men and talk to you about what I see from the ground. A "crow's-nest" has its good points, but it is not my choice of a place to spend the summer.



When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

EIGHT YEARS IN A ROW

ALL INDICATIONS point to another big crop year for 1946. That will make eight years in a row when there have been no extended droughts like those that burned up the Dust Bowl early in the 30's, and when there has been sufficient, well distributed rainfall, which has resulted in bumper crops.

These weather conditions, plus the fact that the farmers have worked hard and used more science than ever before, have enabled America to feed her own people, her millions of soldiers abroad, and have a large surplus with which to help our allies.

The remarkable succession of bumper crop years at a period in world affairs when food is needed as never before, is one of the most fortunate facts in modern history. God indeed has been gracious!

STEEL INDUSTRY CALLS FOR HELP

A REPRESENTATIVE of the American Iron and Steel Institute writes:

"A drastic shortage of iron and steel scrap has caused the complete shut down of many open hearth furnaces, and the inventories of scrap at steel mills average only 10 to 14 days' supply at present. If this continues, it is going to aggravate further the difficulties encountered by farmers in the purchase of steel equipment and machinery for the farm. A sharp drop in national steel production can be expected unless the farmers and industry will immediately collect and dispose of their iron and steel scrap.

"During the war, farms were a splendid source of scrap, and yielded large tonnages of steel which helped to win the war. Now that the war is over, however, there is still an urgent need for scrap if the steel industry is to supply the material for the needed farm machinery and equipment."

This letter speaks for itself. No one in America is more vitally concerned in getting steel production than the farmer. Scrap was well cleaned up on the farms during the war, but there is still some that wasn't found then, and some has accumulated since. Won't you take time to collect and sell it and get it headed back into the vital production that you need.

SOME FREEZER EXPERIENCES

THIS SPRING we were fortunate in being able to buy a large farm freezer. So, like the squirrels, we have been busy storing things to eat for the long winter ahead.

You may not save much money with a freezer, but, if you pay some attention to producing your own living on the farm, the freezer will give you an immense amount of satisfaction. Properly handled, a freezer will help you to provide fresh meat, vegetables and fruit the year round. It will greatly improve the variety and quality of your diet. Already we have opened peas and berries, frozen early in the season, that taste exactly as they did when they came from the garden.

But speaking of quality, nothing will come out of a freezer better than it was when it was put in. If you think of a freezer as a device for saving surplus, overripe or under-quality foods which you cannot sell, then you are sure to be disappointed.

One of the big advantages of zero freezing is that you can freeze any fruit or vegetable which deteriorates quickly after picking and keep that flavor that you never get in these products after they go on to the market. This is one reason why a home freezer is much better than a locker. It is difficult to get the products picked and to the locker in a distant town before they have lost some of their flavor.

Then, too, a home freezer is handy. You don't have to drive to town when you want some frozen product, and it isn't necessary to plan so far ahead. However, a locker and a locker plant are excellent for processing and freezing your meat and some other products and for storage of some foods that you may not have room for in your home freezer.

During the storm the other night, our power went off for a few minutes, and we started worrying about the freezer. Later I found out that a good freezer will hold the products for at least 48 hours without current providing you don't open it. It's a good plan, anyway, never to open your freezer except when you absolutely have to. If you keep your freezer in the cellar, as we do, be sure to keep the windows tight shut to prevent moisture condensation.

When buying a machine you will be sorry if you don't get one big enough. If sugar is short, it is possible to freeze many products without it and sweeten them when you are ready to serve them.

Help others by sending in suggestions from your own quick freezing experience. One dollar will be paid for each letter which we can use with suggestions from your own quick freezing experience.

GOVERNMENT FERTILIZER PLANT SCHEME DEFEATED

BECAUSE of the firm position taken by the House of Representatives in behalf of private industry, Congress refused an appropriation for a $3,000,000 government fertilizer plant at Mobile, Alabama. Ample evidence was given of the ability of private industry to expand to meet fertilizer needs.

This was just another scheme for putting government and its bureaucrats into business. *American Agriculturist* opposed this plan vigorously.

THE COMBINE SAVES LABOR

EVERY TIME I see a combine marching through a field of grain, I think of the labor it saves compared to the hard disagreeable job of barn threshing. I'll bet the women folks appreciate it, too, because it saves them from feeding the big threshing gangs.

But there are still some problems with the combine. First, of course, is the cost. The small farmer cannot afford one, but he may get his grain harvested with a combine by custom work done by an accommodating neighbor.

Another problem of the combine is that it cuts the grain high, possibly depriving the farmer of enough straw for bedding. The Ohio Experiment Station, in studying the use of the combine in harvesting wheat, found that when the straw was left on the ground the stand of clover and alfalfa was thinned, so that the first cutting the following year yielded 2100 pounds of hay containing 13 per cent straw. Where the wheat stubble was clipped and the straw removed the first cutting the following year produced 2940 pounds of clean hay.

LIME DID IT

ON OUR FARM there is a back lot containing only two or three acres, steep and rolling and stony. When first I saw this piece, it had not been seeded and I don't think I would have given more than 10 cents an acre for it.

But I put a diversion ditch near the top, seeded it, gave it a fair amount of complete fertilizer, and had lime hauled up the hill and put on at the rate of about two tons to the acre. For two years now that hill lot has cut nearly two tons of hay to the acre, mostly legumes, and now has a second cutting worth harvesting.

More than anything else, lime did the trick in bringing this land back into production, as it has done and will do on thousands of acres on our northeastern hills.

WEED KILLERS ARE COMING

EACH YEAR the weed problem on many farms seems to get worse. Over the weekend I was cleaning up our barn floors and was puzzled what to do with the accumulation of short hay and straw mixed with grass and weed seed. Some of it makes good litter for either cows or hens, but if one uses the manure afterwards it helps to spread the weeds.

Some men have found a partial answer to the weed problem by putting green hay into the silo before the weeds mature. The rapidly developing use of weed killers is another answer to the problem. I predict that in a few years farmers will spray for weeds as much as they do now to control blight and bugs.

DDT TIME

THE USE of DDT to control flies is beyond the experimental stage. If you have flies in your barn or house—and who doesn't?—get some DDT, follow the directions, and do away with flies, one of the minor nuisances that have afflicted mankind since the dawn of time.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

MRS. ELIZABETH LOOK of Mosinee, Wisconsin, who likes these Chestnuts sent me this one:

The prisoner at the bar became very worried when he saw twelve women in the jury box. Turning to his lawyer, he asked:

"Do I have to be tried by a lady jury?"

"Be quiet!" said his lawyer. "Let me handle this."

"No, I won't!" objected the prisoner. "I'm going to plead guilty. I might just as well now as later. If I can't fool my own wife how can I fool twelve strange women?"



DOBBIN GETS A TICKET— Dobbin always used to think that a hitching post was a place where a horse could stand and dream by the hour. But times have changed and speeded up. So poor Dobbin found that he couldn't dream overlong at a parking meter without going to jail.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 143, No. 16.SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. Colby Bartlett, Associate Circulation Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK: Milk provides about half the income of Northeastern farmers; therefore, milk prices, consumer demand, feed costs, in fact **every factor affecting milk markets is of tremendous importance to farmers.**

Comparative calm has hit the New York City milk market since dealers agreed to continue to pay $5.02 for fluid milk and $3.95 for cream during August.

Seven New England co-ops have petitioned Secretary Anderson to boost Boston Class I price to $5.29 in the 200-mile zone, a price said to be already in effect in some New England cities. Dealers want to pay 15 cents a hundred less.

August 20 may be the date on which dairy market calm ends. Under the law reviving OPA, ceilings cannot be put on dairy products before August 20. On August 15, a hearing is planned in Washington **and the entire dairy industry will have one day to prove their contention that ceilings should not be restored.** On August 9 a committee with Leon Chapin representing the Northeast will meet to prepare a statement to be presented at this hearing.

There is some opinion among dairy leaders that ceilings may be restored, **but restored at the present level without any attempt to roll prices back to former levels.** The thought is that this might be done with the intention of restoring subsidies if milk prices to producers are further increased.

As previously reported, this country will harvest a bumper grain crop. **Dairy feed costs may have reached their peak and be due for a downward trend.**

Keeping rather than selling home-grown grains should hasten the time when feed prices will be governed by supply and demand.

APPLES: Price ceilings on apples became effective at the June 30th level of $3.60 a bushel F.O.B. when the President signed the OPA revival bill. This ceiling will continue to August 31. On September 1 the Secretary of Agriculture must submit to OPA a list of farm products which he has found to be in short supply and price ceilings will be continued on that list. If the Secretary includes apples on the list, the ceiling from September 1 to October 31 will be $3.08.

WHEAT: Wheat growers are reminded that September 15 is the dead-line for insuring the 1947 winter wheat crop. New provisions allow a wider choice of the type of coverage. This insurance is operated by the government and administrative expenses are paid by the government.

WATCH MARKETS: In war time farmers found it unnecessary to watch market reports closely because all products, good and poor, sold at the ceiling. **This has changed. We are already in a situation where watching the market pays big dividends.**

If, as we devoutly hope, we are trending toward a free market, prices are going to fluctuate up and down as a result of many factors. **For the present, one of them is uncertainty.**

One of the big uncertainties right now is what will the government do? Will this crop or that crop be under a price ceiling or not? Will the planners make regulations and pull strings to bring about price and production changes which to them seem desirable but which may result far differently than they planned? All these things taken together will determine whether you should sell or hold; buy or wait. To the best of our ability we will give you the facts on this page to guide your actions.

Watch your market reports; study them; try to sell when the market is right. The same applies to purchases. More and more your aim will be not to get something at any price but to buy it at the price that is favorable.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

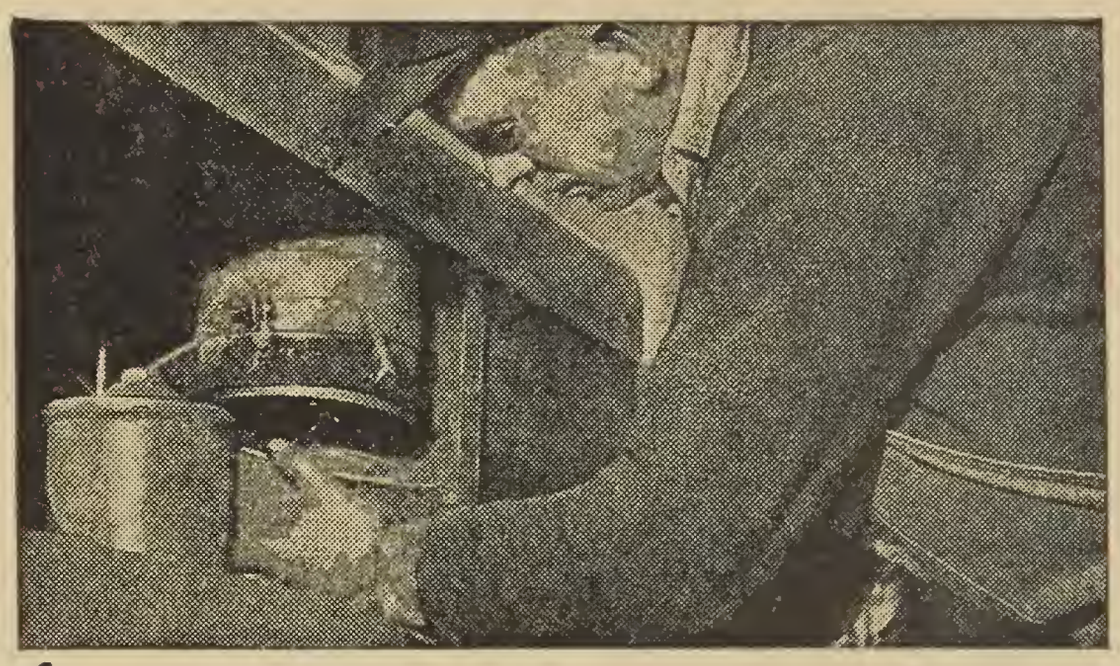


I NEVER thought I'd take the course of contemplatin' a divorce, 'cuz I've respect for marriage ties, and also for Mirandy's pies; but one more day like this has bin and I'll commit that awful sin, no matter what the neighbors say, I'll pack my stuff and go away. Most all the day I was in town, for hours I did not dare sit down, but had to stand in line for blocks to buy my wife some nylon socks. There was no way to skip the job of tanglin' with that female mob, unless I'd let Mirandy come and done the chores myself, by gum.

It used to be, from spring to fall, Mirandy wore no shoes at all, she claimed that circulation froze when legs were all wrapped up in hose. When I was young, 'fore she caught me, it was the usual thing to see, when I'd call on my lady fair as like as not her feet were bare. And now just 'cuz she reads the ads and keeps up with the stylish fads, she doesn't think it's right no more to treat toes like she did before. I can't see how 'twould hurt her none to run around out in the sun without her shoes, except when she is cuttin' thistles down, by gee.

Don't let summer dust lay your tractor up!

Dust sucked into the engine of your tractor from the air can wear it out fast. Protect your tractor by taking these two steps—



1. Service the air cleaner regularly ... once a day when it's extremely dusty where you're working.

The air cleaner is a trap for damaging, abrasive dust. Without it, your motor might last less than a week, if used every day in heavy dust.

To service most air cleaners of the oil bath type, just take off the oil cup, empty the old oil, wipe out the dirt the cleaner has collected, and rinse the cup in kerosene. Then, refill the cup with Gulflube Motor Oil—SAE-50 in summer, SAE-20 in winter.



2. Drain and refill the crankcase as often as your manufacturer's instructions specify, for—regardless of how often you service your air cleaner—some dust will get by it.

The longer you run your motor without changing oil, the more dust accumulates in the oil supply. Draining the crankcase is the one sure way to rid the crankcase of dirt that will quickly wear out your motor.

Then, when you've drained out all the old, dirty oil, give your motor a new start with Gulflube Motor Oil.

When you fill up with Gulflube, you can be sure that your motor's vital parts are protected by an oil that can take it, no matter how hard or hot the work is.

Gulflube, made by the Multi-sol process, will stand up under far heavier bearing pressures than your tractor will ever build up.

Gulflube's toughness makes it last longer, so you'll need to add less oil between changes.

Get Gulflube Motor Oil for air cleaner and crankcase from your Gulf man. Ask him also for other Gulf Farm Aids. They're obtainable at Gulf distribution plants, and at many farm implement dealers' too.

GULF

FARM AIDS

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Researchers at Geneva Develop New and Better Fruits and Field Crops

By E. R. Eastman

ONCE upon a time, after the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station had been established at Geneva, the Director wrote to the chairman of the governing board requesting that certain of the walls in the Station be papered with paper costing not less than 10 cents a roll, and that there be some hardwood floors put in some of the rooms. To this request the board chairman replied that the walls of the houses of the best people in Geneva were covered with paper costing only 5 cents a roll, and also that it would be very inadvisable to put in hardwood floors in any of the Station rooms because the farmers would not understand why a farm institution should have such good floors!

Dr. A. J. Heinicke, now Director of the Station, told this story, taken from old correspondence in the files, the other day to Mr. Claude Kulp, Superintendent of the Ithaca Public Schools, myself, and our families, to illustrate how rapidly respect for and recognition of the need for state colleges, experiment stations, and research work in agriculture have increased in a comparatively short time. It is almost impossible for the colleges of agriculture and experiment stations in any state now to keep up with the demand of the farmers themselves for more and more research work, more and more facts that are now so necessary in the complicated business of farming.

There are few other institutions in the land that have done more to help farmers, and thereby everybody else, than the Geneva Station. This is particularly true of the work that this Station has done and is doing in fruit, vegetable crops and the preservation of food. Because of this I find it necessary for either some other member of *American Agriculturist* staff or myself to journey to Geneva fairly frequently in order to obtain and pass on to you some of the late and important developments with old and new fruits and vegetables.

Some of the research men at Geneva are modern, scientific and practical Johnny Appleseeds. You remember the story of the old fellow who was known as Johnny Appleseed because in pioneer days he kept his pockets filled with appleseeds and planted them wherever he went up and down the Ohio Valley. These seeds did not come true to varieties, of course, but they served as foundation seedlings on which thousands of trees of different varieties were later grafted. Both in the greenhouses and outdoors, the Geneva Station has many thousands of seedlings from almost every known variety of apples. Why is it that some plants like corn and wheat will come true from their own seed while other plants or trees like apples won't? This difference may be due to the fact that corn, for example, has been propagated and selected from its own seed for hundreds of years, while apples have been propagated by grafting.

No, you can't plant appleseed and dig and dig and work and work and a few times in a long lifetime you may get something that is worth all of the effort.

Once in a great while, a new variety is obtained directly from a seedling which is better than any variety heretofor known. The McIntosh is a good example. It was discovered on a farm in Dundas County, Onatrio, Canada, about 1870. The Delicious started from a chance seedling about half a century ago in Iowa. The Bartlett pear was found in a woodlot in England in 1799.

Until comparatively recently even the best commercial orchards had too many varieties. In my opinion, some of these old varieties are better to eat than the McIntosh but they were hard to grow and they didn't pay the grower. The Northern Spy, for example, is tops for eating, but it is a poor producer compared with the McIntosh and it takes a long time to bring a Northern Spy tree into bearing. As the good qualities of the McIntosh became recognized, gradually many of the older varieties have been displaced. However, growers have learned that the McIntosh does not pollinate itself successfully and must have other varieties in the same orchard for this purpose.

To carry the example of the value of research work in apples farther, everyone knows that the McIntosh, good as it is, has its faults. It bruises easily and is not an especially good keeper. So the scientists went to work to make good better. They took the old Ben Davis, which is an attractive apple to look at, is hardy and a good keeper. But when it comes to eating qualities one might just as well chew on so much straw. The scientists crossed the Ben Davis with the McIntosh and got the Cortland, which has some of the good qualities of both of its parents. But in many respects the Cortland is still not quite up to the McIntosh, so the search goes on and on.

The Geneva Station has always been noted for the work it has done in developing new and better varieties of grapes, varieties that are hardier so they can be grown back away from the water and will stand our severe winters, grapes that will resist disease and insect injury and still have quality. Thanks to the Geneva and other experiment stations there are now such varieties on the market, so that grapes can now be grown under a much wider variety of conditions than they could even a few years ago. The same is true with peaches.

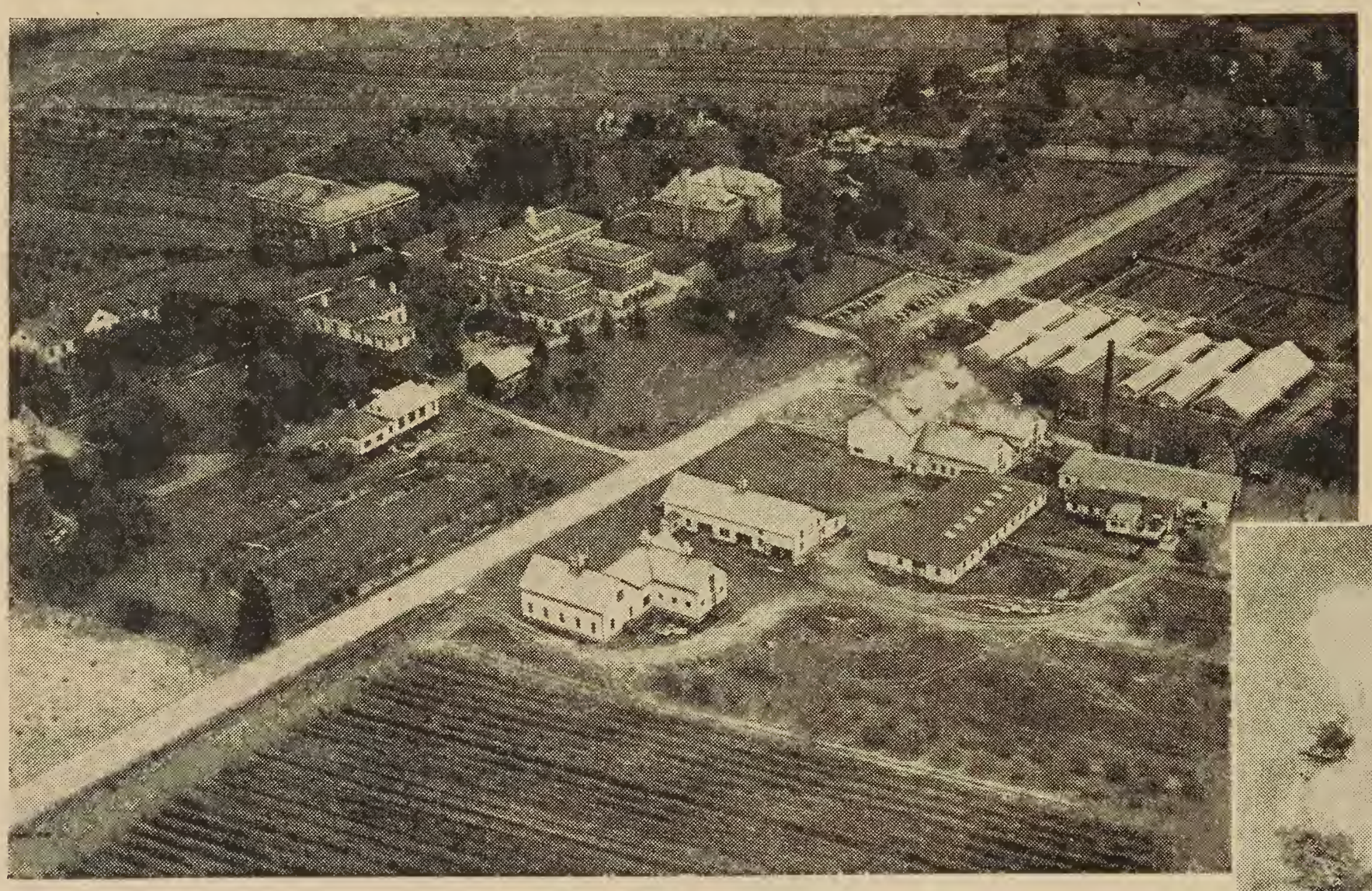
A New Way of Drying Food

The fruit grower is afflicted with many of the same problems that every other farmer has, the chief of which is the disposal of his surplus. In the laboratories at Geneva men have been working for years on methods of taking care of the surplus by different ways of preserving fruit and vegetables.

Many of the service men came back from the war, as they expressed it, utterly fed-up on dried or dehydrated foods. They said dried foods were tasteless, but we saw some dehydrated potatoes at Geneva the other day which were difficult to tell from regular potatoes. They were dried by a newly developed vacuum process, and were as different from ordinary dehydrated potatoes as day is from night. If we can dry fruit and vegetables as well as we can now freeze them it will be another big step forward for both producers and consumers.

We ate samples of sherbets, one made from strawberry juice and another from apples, in which had been used fruit that could not be marketed in any other way. The only trouble that I had with the samples was that I couldn't get enough of them! For years Geneva has been developing the best ways of making and preserving fruit juices, including sweet apple cider.

(*Continued on Page* 14)



Here's an airplane view of the buildings and some of the experimental grounds of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. The value and the need of work being done at Geneva is being recognized by the fact that farmers are constantly asking more and more research work. The State has approved the addition of new buildings and facilities so that the work can be done on an even larger scale.

★ ★ ★



No, this is not a small atomic bomb, but it IS a bomb still in the experimental stage used at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva for controlling insects on tall shade trees. It is one example of the constant, patient research work of agricultural scientists trying to find new and better ways of doing things.

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How to Grow MORE WHEAT

By George H. Serviss

ALL SIGNS point to the sowing of a big wheat acreage in the wheat areas of the Northeast this fall. The present price of wheat and feed, unless a sharp drop occurs, is bound to stimulate acreage. Farmers will also strive for high acre yields. Since, in the areas in which it is adapted, winter wheat normally yields more feed units to the acre than spring sown oats and barley, as well as being a better cash crop, this is a sound shift. Winter grains, too, even when harvested, serve as winter cover crops protecting the soil from erosion.

Red Versus White Wheats

Most of the wheat grown in the Northeast is either soft white winter or soft red winter. These soft wheats are not highly regarded for bread flour but are prized for the manufacture of pastry flour and certain breakfast foods. In western New York millers generally pay a premium for white wheat over red. In Pennsylvania the millers generally prefer red wheat to white. In some other areas most of the wheat grown is used for feed and which is grown makes little difference in the cash return. The choice in this case should generally be the one that yields the best in the community. Soft red wheats, though, usually average about 1 to 2 per cent higher in protein than the soft white wheats. Under normal conditions, this is hardly enough difference to be a practical consideration. The same variety will in fact often vary more than that in protein content from season to season. Wherever a premium for a certain type of wheat exists, that type should be grown, for if much acreage shifts to the other type the premium may be lost.

Best Varieties

Two popular white wheats in the Northeast are Yorkwin and Cornell 595. These are both high yielding varieties and the grain is highly regarded for the manufacture of pastry flour. Cornell 595 has the stiffer straw of the two and should usually be the choice where lodging is apt to occur.

Thorne, a red wheat, is rapidly increasing in popularity in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It is high yielding and resistant to lodging. Nured is another high yielding red variety that is quite winter-hardy. Its straw, though, is somewhat weak. It was introduced as a feed wheat and is not recommended for milling. Leap's Prolific has for years been a very popular variety from central Pennsylvania south.

Use Clean Seed

There are few who now question the value of treating seed for the control of stinking smut. This is certainly sound practice. A new race of this disease in the Northeast is now established in the western New York wheat belt that is not controlled by the present generally used seed treatment. Neither is loose smut. The use of good clean seed is always sound.

There has been much discussion lately about the value of waiting until the Hessian Fly-free date to sow. In New York and northern Pennsylvania there has been little fly damage in recent years, possibly because of the varieties being used. In this area, especially on questionable wheat soils, it is often better to sow the week preceding the fly-free date than 10 days later. In longer season areas this may not be true.

How to Fertilize

The trend in wheat fertilization in recent years has been toward the use of mixed fertilizer containing nitrogen and away from straight superphosphate. This has been generally sound since most farmers do not apply manure for wheat and since wheat seldom is sown on sod land. Where manure is applied for wheat, 300 to 500 pounds of 18 to 20 per cent superphosphate is adequate fertilization. Where wheat is sown on sod land, 0-16-8, 0-14-7, or 0-24-12 will generally give better results than straight superphosphate.

For most situations, 200 to 250 pounds of 6-18-6, 5-20-10, or 300 pounds of 4-12-8, 4-12-4, or 3-12-6 is recommended. On land that has previously been well-phosphated 300 pounds of 5-10-5 will give good results.

The foregoing fertilizer suggestions are made on the basis of wheat alone. Much of the wheat, though, is seeded to clover and alfalfa mixtures in the spring. Where this is the case, the use

(*Continued on Page* 24)



Loading 10 tons of baled hay on a truck for New York City on the farm of Earl Beckwith, Ludlowville, N. Y. Inasmuch as the New York City buyer likes it on the green side, the hay was cut one morning and baled and loaded the afternoon of the next day. The hay will be sold at stockyards in the metropolitan area and fed out immediately.

Great News Out of the West for Eastern Dairy and Poultrymen

(*Continued from Page* 1)

three and one-half billion bushel crop. Experts believe this will stand with just average corn belt weather. With better than average weather they indicated yields would go up.

August Estimates May Be Upped

I gathered that August estimates would be increased in Illinois. I talked about this with a couple of county agricultural agents and they agreed the estimates should be upped. In Iowa, as a result of the rain, C. C. Malone, head of the Agricultural Economics Department at Ames, said the estimate of 61 bushels per acre could be increased a bushel.

So much for the size of the crop. Its condition today is as near perfect as could be. Early planting and good growing weather insure early harvest and hard corn as compared to a lot of poor quality feed corn last year. No one believed there was much chance of frost damage.

One effect of the huge on-coming crop is that old-crop corn is moving to market rapidly and is dropping in price. Prices on corn for future delivery have been declining. This is the best evidence that the corn is there, and that nothing can be gained by hoarding. At the University of Illinois, L. A. Norton, head of the Agricultural Economics Department, predicted that corn would sell under the old ceilings. Another economist, G. L. Jordan, said that the then January futures price of $1.35 was not too low, but he did not expect prices to collapse to $1.00.

This checked with growers in several counties, whose minds seemed to be conditioned for corn prices at $1.10 to $1.25. On every hand they denounced ceiling and other restrictive regulations. Farmers said that if government agencies would let them alone there would be feed for everybody, and that when price ratio was right there would be plenty of stock feeding.

In numerous places I could see from piles of cobs that corn had been shelled and moved off the farm recently. I asked "why did you hold corn until now when we Eastern farmers needed it long ago?" the answer was that while OPA held prices down they could not afford to sell except in the black market—and many of these growers don't like black markets.

Feeders Afraid of OPA Price Roll-backs

Now that hog prices, too, have jumped since ceilings went off, I suggested that even higher-priced corn was worth feeding. But the response I got was that when corn prices are right with market conditions they will sell. There also was the fact that in many places marketable pigs are gone. In many areas there were plenty of pigs and steers, but almost entirely on grass. I wondered why farmers were not shoving corn into them to get current market premiums for meat. Farmers said "why should we feed $2 corn now and then after August 20 take a licking if OPA rolls back livestock prices?"

I was careful to express no opinion about OPA, but I can report that it is not popular in the corn belt. Some of the careful, forceful remarks made indicate that Midwest farmers are disillusioned by the way government agencies have upset the normal operation of their businesses.

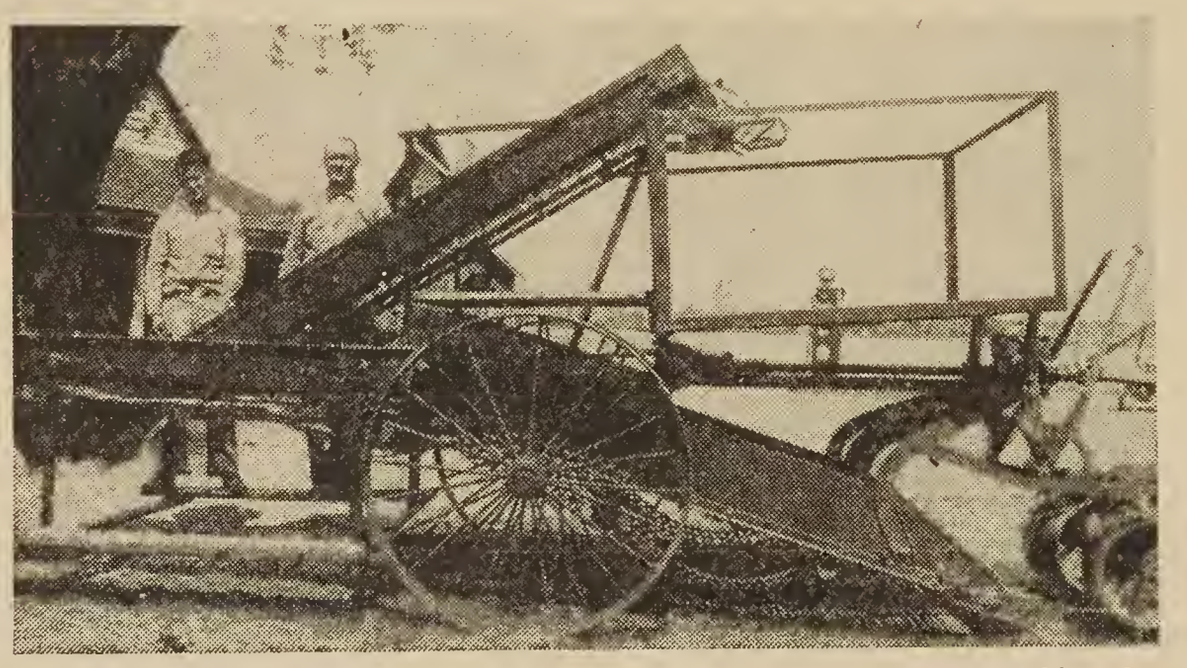
Feed Supply Depends on Washington

In my opinion, any stories that may turn up about drought in the Midwest should not be accepted literally without careful checking. It gets hot in the corn belt, but corn needs hot weather. Dust on the surface of dirt roads doesn't mean soil moisture is gone. Farmer after farmer admitted that the corn crop could get by with little or no rain.

I came away convinced that if this enormous corn crop, plus other feeds, comes into free markets, prices will level off reasonably if the natural law of supply and demand is allowed to operate. On this basis Northeastern farmers can plan to expand fall and winter production of milk, laying hens may be fed and poultry numbers may be increased. Both farmers and consumers have everything to gain by such a program. The Midwest has feed to sell and wants to sell it.

I heard observations that the Truman Administration couldn't be quite so dumb as to upset the free flow of feed with a lot of silly regulations because there would be a boomeranged protest from consumers hungry for butter, meat and other choice foods.

There is no need to worry about feed supply because there is plenty of it. The only worry I found in the Midwest was whether government would let the feed move freely.



H. J. Ewart, Robbinsville, Mercer County, New Jersey, and the potato combine that he is using this year on his farm.

On this two-row digger, Mr. Ewart has mounted two Boggs graders with a central elevator that carries the potatoes to the platform built over the control levers. On this platform, the potatoes are sacked, weighed, and sewed ready to market. A potato is in the sack within less than five minutes after it is dug. In this way all damage from potato scald is avoided. Six men with this machine replace a gang of nearly thirty pickers.

This potato combine is being given a tryout this season in the harvesting of approximately 100 acres. Note the platform just behind the drive wheels where the graders stand in sorting out defective potatoes.

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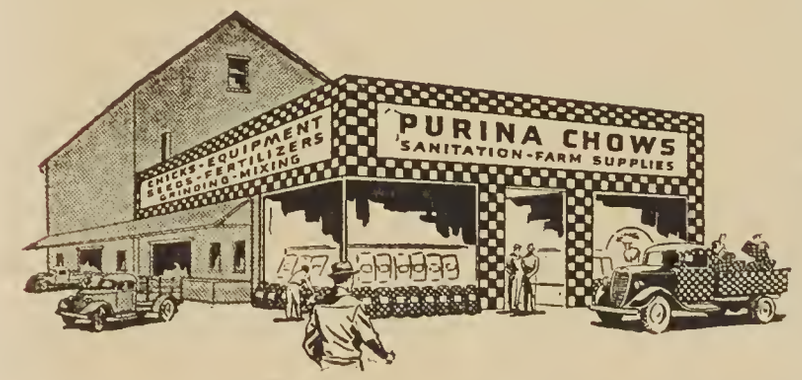
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LET'S GO FORWARD

On a recent business trip I met Old Man Gloom. From him I got a black picture—clouds everywhere, dark, overhanging clouds. Regulations are hampering progress. Supplies are scarce. Nerves are on edge by conditions which can't be controlled. Rules and regulations are unbearable. The atomic bombs are going to destroy us.

My comment on these rantings of Old Man Gloom is that there's too much of this kind of talk everywhere. If we follow his lead, the world will move by us and we'll be left on a siding.

Let's put out of our minds the thoughts that are going around such as, "You can't do business now; got to wait until times get normal." You and I have heard this chant a thousand times in our lives. If the truth were known, maybe we have voiced it a few times ourselves. As far back as I can remember prices have been either too high or too low. We have headed for dangerous inflation or a depression.

Of course there are atomic bombs which destroy, but we also have atomic energy which can lift the standard of living of a whole world. Discord, restrictions, and insecurity fill our minds, but the good Lord still goes on giving us bumper crops, sunshine and rain, and brains to meet our problems.

One of the most brilliant records of the war was made by a Naval officer who prayed, "God give me the strength to endure with serenity those things that cannot be changed; give me the strength to change those things which can and should be changed, and the wisdom to distinguish one from the other."

There's a mighty world to feed. A great population at home and hungry mouths abroad need our products. Grains are needed all over the world. Chickens, ducks and turkeys must be raised. Beef and pork must be supplied. Milk and butter must be produced. It's a whale of a job, but we have ability to meet it.

Let's take a hitch in our belts and show our mettle and meet today's challenge.

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The Flock Needs a Shepherd

By John P. Willman

SHEEP are noted for their ability to convert pasture and hay or other roughage into wool and lamb or mutton. Some flock owners feed little or even no grain to the ewes in winter and feed grain to the lambs only for a few weeks after weaning time before they are slaughtered in the late fall or early winter. A few Empire State flockmasters who follow this schedule of feeding seem to be able to market 80 to 100-pound lambs in October or November. How are these shepherds able to do this with so little grain, when other flock owners find it necessary to feed grain and concentrates to the flock at the rate of 100 to 150 pounds annually per ewe and her lamb or lambs? In spite of this heavy feeding of grain, too many of the lambs are unthrifty, light in weight and poorly finished at weaning time. A careful study of the methods employed in handling these flocks will reveal at least some of the reasons why some flocks are more productive than others.

Keep the Best Ewes

Some flock owners, especially beginners in the business, believe that sheep are scavengers and treat them as such. They also fail to realize that there are great differences in the productive capacity of the ewes in the flock. In many cases, too little attention is given to culling the flock, to selecting ewes for replacements, and to choosing a good ram to head the flock. The use of a few simple records such as lambing records, wool weight records and records of the size of the lambs at weaning time, aid materially in developing a flock that is well adapted to the farm and type of production that is preferred.

Control Ticks and Lice

Sheep are not able to produce efficiently if they are badly infested with lice, ticks or scab. Even though only a few ticks are seen at shearing time, the number may increase many fold before shearing time next spring. It is not difficult to eradicate ticks and lice from the flock, and sheep scab may be controlled if the proper steps are taken.

Portable dipping outfits are available in New York State and your county agricultural agent may be able to help you and other sheep men to get the use of one of these. Spraying the sheep at shearing time, if carefully done, has some merits as a method of control, and dusting may be satisfactory under certain conditions. The use of a duster seems to give fair control of ticks and lice on sheep and feeder lambs, but the control is not as complete as a good dipping job. Owners of breeding flocks should prefer to dip their sheep, if it can be done before cold weather. It is not too late to dip even in late summer or early fall if the flock is infested with external parasites. Of course, it is best to dip 10 to 30 days after shearing, for at that time the fleeces are shorter, the sheep and lambs are easier to handle, and less dipping solution is needed at this time than later in the season.

Sheep scab is one of most dreaded diseases of sheep. The farmer who suspects scab in his flock should call his veterinarian and have a careful examination made. If this disease is found in New York State, this fact must be reported to the Bureau of Animal Industry at Albany, N. Y. Veterinarians from this Bureau will supervise the dipping of flocks infested with scab mites. Nothing is gained and much will be lost if treatment is not begun as early as possible.

Internal Parasites

Internal parasites are the cause of a major portion of the losses in most of the farm flocks in this Eastern country. It has been said that liberal feeding is "good medicine for worms", but experienced and successful farm flock owners agree that they cannot afford to feed both the "worms" and the sheep. Good pasture management, the use of large pasture areas, the rotation of pastures, the use of the afterfeed in the meadows or such crops as rape, rape and soy beans, sweet clover, sudan grass and similar crops, may be a part of a good parasite-control program.

The use of phenothiazine and salt during the grazing season and drenching the flock with phenothiazine and the combined copper-sulfate and nicotine-sulfate solutions are recommended. The fact that proper medical treatments may not have been used so far this season is a poor excuse for not starting these treatments now. An effective parasite control program is given and directions for administering medicines are outlined in Cornell Extension Bulletin 407. The experiences of many sheepmen here and elsewhere are proof that this program is effective.

Good Shepherding Pays

It is true that sheep require less labor and less grain than most of our farm animals, but at the same time sheep suffer more from neglect than some other farm animals. In order to be most profitable, they must be given special care and proper quality and quantity of feed at the proper time. Flocks that are properly fed and handled usually produce more lamb and wool and show greater profits than flocks that are neglected.

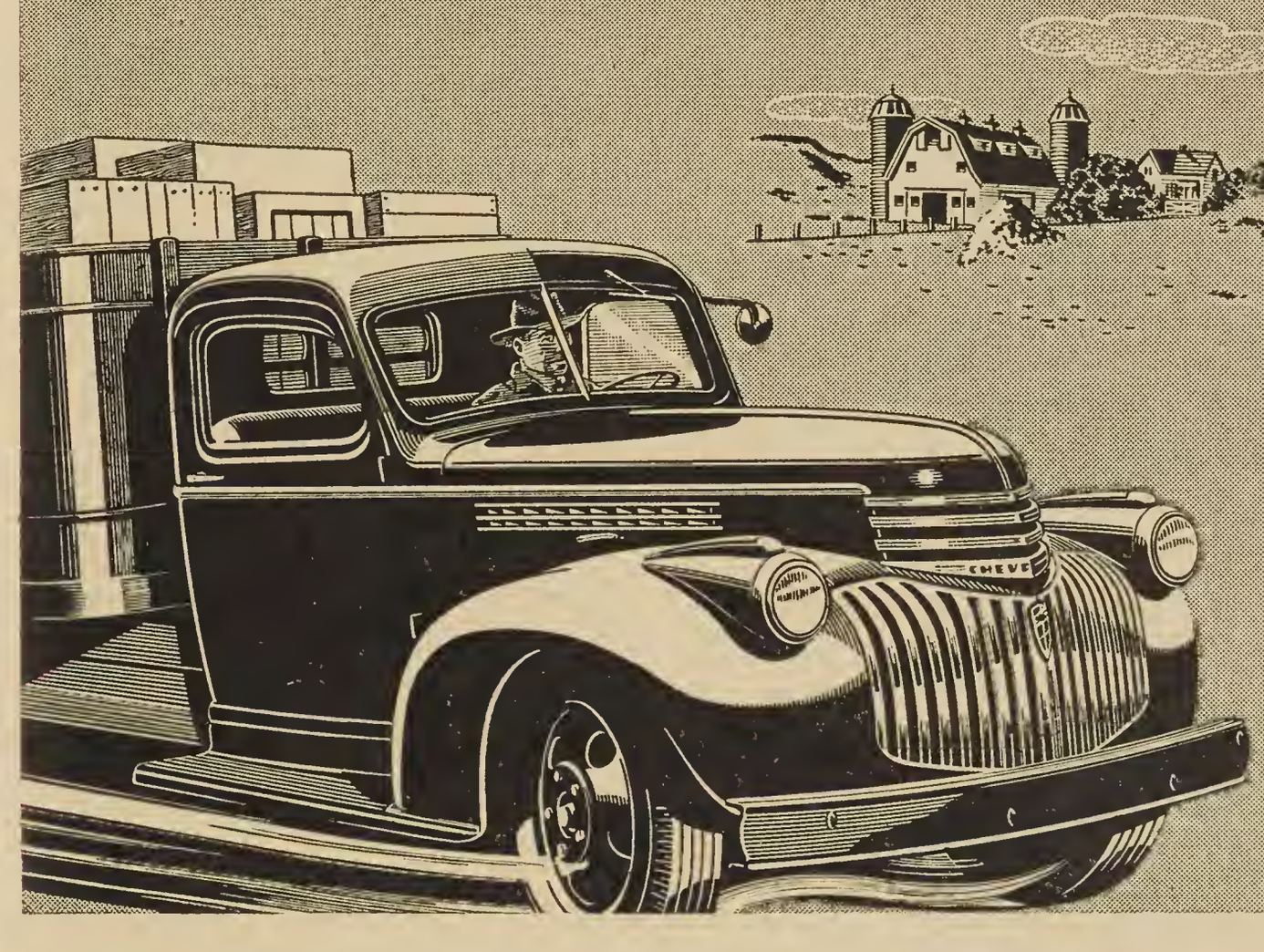


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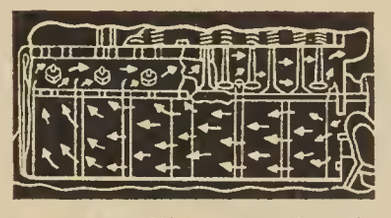
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Faster Intake—Fuel mixture flows directly from the manifold into the cylinder, unimpeded by crooked fuel passages.

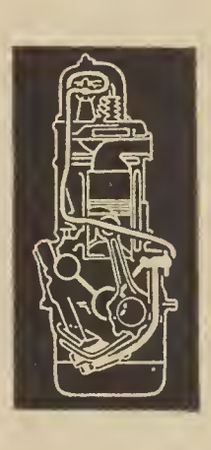


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The Question Box

I have a few red raspberries in the garden that looked good this spring but when the berries began to get ripe some of the canes began to wither and die. I would like to know what causes this and how to prevent it for I naturally fear it might be worse another year.

I am inclined to think that the trouble with your raspberry canes is winter killing. Winter injury has been very prevalent this year in raspberries. Canes are often not killed outright but they are injured just enough so they die when the weather gets hot and the berries begin to ripen. New canes are probably coming up strong and healthy. About the only thing you can do to prevent winter injury is to sow a cover crop between the rows or let the weeds grow from now on. These crops compete with the canes for plant food and moisture and thus check their growth in late summer and fall.—*George L. Slate.*

* * *

Some time ago I saw some suggested figures for renting out farm machinery to neighbors. Can you tell me where I can get these?

This question was referred to Van Hart, of the New York State College of Agriculture, who replied as follows:

This list was made up by several persons here at the College in the fields of agricultural engineering and farm management. The figures we used are based on some of our cost accounts and on rates we found farmers were charging for the rental of farm implements. I cannot guarantee that they are the exact figures which one farmer should charge another for the rent of a particular machine, but I do know that the publication of these rates has given farmers something on which to base their charges when renting their machinery:

Two-way sulky plow	$ .50	per acre
Tractor plow, 2 bottom	.75	" "
Spring tooth harrow	.10	" "
Disc harrow	.12	" "
Spike-tooth harrow	.05	" "
Land roller	.05	" "
Corrugated roller pulverizer	.20	" "
Corn planter—2 row	.35	" "
Potato planter	.75	" "
Grain drill	.35	" "
Cabbage setter	.50	" "
Riding cultivator—team	.20	" "
Weeder	.10	" "
Mower	.30	" "
Side delivery rake	.30	" "
Potato digger	2.00	" "
Bean Puller	.50	" "
Grain binder	.75	" "
Corn binder	1.50	" "
Lime sower	.25	" "
Hay loader	.25	per load
Manure spreader	.10	per load
Ensilage cutter	.20	per ton

* * *

What is the cause of the trouble known as stiff lamb disease?

Some careful experiments at Cornell showed that stiff lambs could be experimentally produced by feeding ewes on a ration of oats, barley, cull beans and second cutting alfalfa hay. No stiff lambs resulted when the ewes were fed on oats, wheat bran, corn silage and mixed hay. It appears, therefore, that the disease is a result of improper rations fed to the ewe. Furthermore, muscles of a stiff lamb, under the microscope, show actual diseased areas.

* * *

Why is there so much talk about type in cattle? What difference does it make whether a cow is a good type or bad as long as she produces a lot of milk?

This is a question that is always good for an argument among cattle breeders. The point is that a cow seldom does produce heavily unless she is of a good dairy type. Furthermore, a cow without good type might produce heavily for a year or two, but it seems to require a good dairy type to enable a cow to produce heavily year after year. A long production life is important because it costs money to raise or buy replacements. Also, cows with poor type pass on their shortcomings to future generations.

* * *

Would you recommend plowing a field of light sod to sow fall wheat on? The sod is quite light because the seed is pretty well run out. I have always sowed wheat on stubble ground, and wondered if it would raise a fair crop on sod.

It would be my impression that you could grow a fair crop of wheat on this land, but that you should plow it as soon as you can. This will give an opportunity for the ground to settle and for the sod to start to decay.

* * *

This year we planted Katahdin potatoes around the first of June. About two weeks ago they blossomed, and now they have a cluster of what seems to be tomatoes, where the blossoms were. Can you explain why this has happened, and if it will damage our main crop?

For some reason these potato balls appear to be more numerous in some years than others. When they are plentiful, questions always come in about them. Potatoes belong to the same family as tomatoes, and these little potato balls bear a very close resemblance to tomatoes, except for their size. They do absolutely no damage to the crop; they are merely aboveground fruit of the plant which contains the seeds. Often readers ask if they can grow potatoes from these seeds. The answer is yes, but it is not recommended unless you want to do a little experimenting. Potatoes have been propagated for ages through tuber cuttings, and the seeds do not breed true. The chances are that if you went to all the trouble of growing potatoes from seed, you would get a very inferior crop.

* * *

How can mosaic be recognized in raspberries, and how can it be controlled?

The principal symptoms are a light green or yellowish green color of the leaves, and leaves that are misshapen, blistered or dwarfed. New canes do not grow as tall or as thick as healthy ones.

The first step in control is to get healthy plants to set out, and this is usually done by buying from a nursery that is inspected. You should watch the planting for a couple of years, and dig out (including the roots) any plants that show symptoms.

One of the best things for the home gardener is to grow a variety that is relatively resistant. Among the red raspberries that are troubled least by mosaic are Cuthbert, June, Latham and Newburgh.

* * *

BATS IN THE ATTIC

Can you advise me how I can rid my attic of bats?

The New York State College of Agriculture receives many requests during the late spring and summer for methods of ridding premises of bats. Bats are useful creatures, ridding the air of noxious insects, and control methods should be instigated only when they become objectionable. The primary objection to these beneficial animals is due to the penetrating odor released from their droppings which accumulate rapidly about their roosts. Another objection is the aversion many people have to these little furred mammals of the night. The popular belief that bats carry bedbugs is without foundation.

If bats do become objectionable, the surest way to eradicate them is to close all places of entrance or exit to the eaves, attics or other roosting places. This may be done by nailing up shingles over the various openings, leaving but one outlet. This can be closed half an hour after dark when most or all of the bats will have started after their quest for food.

Naphthalene is objectionable to bats, and a dozen large handfuls of the flakes spread about the bat retreat will often repel them. A hundred or more moth balls will have the same effect. Repeat the process ten days later if any bats persist in remaining on the premises.

Bats are among our most useful animals, and control or eradication methods should not be attempted unless they prove to be a real nuisance.—*W. J. Hamilton, Jr., Dept. of Zoology, New York State College of Agriculture.*

—A.A.—

GASSING RATS

Here is a rat-killing hint that may help some readers. One control method often recommended is to gas the rodents with the exhaust from the car. When I tried this, I couldn't find a hose that would fit over the exhaust pipe. I did have a garden hose, but I had a little trouble in making a connection and the force of the exhaust blew the hose off. I solved the problem by wrapping a piece of old inner tube around the hose until it was about the size of the exhaust pipe. Then I worked this into the exhaust pipe and it made a tight connection (in fact, it took a lot of pulling later to get it out). I then wrapped several thicknesses of inner tube around the joint and tied it tightly. That did the trick!

I have a friend who says that he likes to use a rat-killing method where he can actually SEE the dead rats. That is very satisfying, but you do have to take the exhaust gassing method on faith; nevertheless, I have seen much less evidence of rats, so I am satisfied that the "gassing" was effective. Moreover, it is easy, and I am going to give them another "shot" in about a week to take care of any survivors.

Another advantage of this method is that by borrowing lengths of hose from your neighbors, you can get the gas almost any place you want it. DON'T use it where there are animals, and DON'T stand around in a closed room to watch results! This is supposed to kill rats and not people!—*C. L.*

—A.A.—

STILL KILLING RATS

In the January 22, 1944, issue, we published a picture of Evan Densmore of Odessa, N. Y., with a little note telling about the number of rats that Evan and his fine dog, "Rogue," had killed, winning the grand prize of a $50 War Bond in A. A.'s rat-killing contest. We have just received the following letter from Evan:

"Remember my winning the War Bond killing rats with my dog, 'Rogue'? Well, I just want you to know that 'Rogue' is still keeping the good work up. I can't begin to tell you how many rats he has killed in this last year. Last week one night a neighbor borrowed him to kill rats on his place, and they got over 100 rats that evening. So, you see, my dog is sure a grain saver now when the grain is so short for stock and chickens. I just thought you'd like to know 'Rogue' is still at it. He is worth his weight in gold."

—A.A.—

BIRDS AND CHERRIES

Birds will not rob your cherries off the tree if you place a piece of fur near the top of the tree. Use a muff, an old fur neckpiece, or a sleeve from an old fur coat. The birds think it is a cat or some other animal.—*Norman Rathbone, Amston, Conn.*

THERE'S NOTHING WRONG WITH THE PUMP.



—*Courtesy Watertown Times*

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If you have equipment that requires more than an 8-foot door-clearance, the "Quonset 24" can be built on a 33"-high foundation to give a clearance of approximately 10'4". A 27" extension panel can be attached to the bottom of the standard sliding door to compensate for this additional height.

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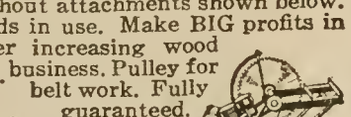
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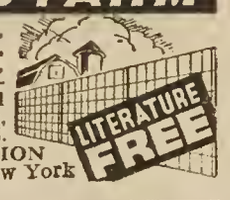
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FOR SALE: ONE-MAN POWER CHAIN SAWS.

Carlton Loomis, Bainbridge, N. Y.

Researchers at Geneva

(*Continued from Page* 6)

I think some of these juices have reached the stage whereby the only thing they lack now is publicity and merchandising in order to get the public to substitute these fine food juices in place of coca-cola and other soft drinks for which the public expends millions of dollars.

Apples in Three Years

I have written several times in these pages of the work done by Geneva and other stations with dwarf fruit trees. They always impress me as a possible way for the small farmer or gardener to raise his own apples. Instead of waiting from 15 to 20 years for a regular apple tree to come into bearing the dwarf trees begin to produce in three or four years. We saw dozens of such trees at Geneva of many different varieties, loaded just as full as they could hang.

There are several kinds of dwarf root stocks available, some more dwarfing than others. They are produced by budding or grafting the desired variety on the standardized root stocks which have been selected for their dwarf virtues. Dwarf trees vary in size and characteristics depending upon the particular root stock on which they are developed. They are not a commercial tree; they are brittle, tip over easily, and need careful handling and must be sprayed like any other fruit tree if good fruit is desired. But they do have interesting possibilities.

Shooting at the Stars

Geneva has many acres of almost all of the vegetable crops, and work is going forward constantly to find the varieties or the strains which are disease resistant, which are uniform and attractive, which the bugs will leave alone, which will yield the best and still maintain good eating qualities. We saw acres of tomatoes of many dozens of different varieties and strains. Which are best to eat? Which are most uniform? Which are best for canning? Which makes the best juice? In a word, and this applies to all research work in agriculture, what is the perfect ideal variety from every standpoint? It is a star to shoot at. The perfect ideal has never been found and never will be, but because of the years of hard work of the scientists we are far nearer the ideal of perfection in all of our crops and animals than we were even a few years ago. Diseases and bugs are deliberately introduced with both fruits and vegetables in a constant study to find the varieties that are immune. You would be surprised to see two varieties standing side by side, grown under exactly the same conditions, one healthy and well, the other folding up because it couldn't take it.

If you or anyone else has a variety of any vegetable or fruit that you think is especially good, Geneva either has given it a trial or will do so, and will tell you how it compares with other known varieties.

Out of such work the scientists at some colleges or experiment stations have already found potatoes which they find are blight proof or nearly so. No doubt they will soon be on the market. Think what that will save in spraying work and costs alone.

At Geneva and at other stations it has been found that both the quality and production of beets can be greatly improved by an application of salt. The Geneva Station has been one of the leaders in finding weed killers which are going to mean much in labor-saving in the future.

Go See for Yourself

If you can visit Geneva, as we did, I promise you one of the most interesting and valuable days that you have had in a long time. If you cannot do that, and if after reading this article you want to keep in touch with the research work that is being done there, I suggest that you ask to be put on the mailing list for "Farm Research," published by the Geneva Station. For example, here are some of the articles in the July issue of Farm Research:

"Side Dressing Beets with Salt", "Pre-cooked Frozen Foods are Boon to Housewives", "What About the Oriental Fruit Moth in 1946?", "Ragweed Pollen May be Eliminated", "DDT Spells Death to Flies in Dairy Barns", "Home Freezing of Farm Vegetables", "Weed Free Lawns", "Straw Strength of Small Grains."

—A. A.—



"Harvey! That's a prayer rug!"

ONE-ACT PLAYS

If you are interested in securing good rural life one-act plays for production by amateur groups, write to *American Agriculturist*, Play Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for our new list of plays. Please enclose three cent stamp for postage.

These plays have been especially selected by *American Agriculturist*. They are 35 cents per copy and royalty-free to amateur groups. The list includes plays for both adults and young folks.

WHY PROFITS ARE ELUSIVE

We have been rebuilding the box on a wagon to be used for hauling hay, corn, and perhaps grain. Floor boards were rotted, so we thought to replace them. A canvass of various lumber dealers just got us a laugh for the most part. Finally we located some second-grade fir and a few oak boards. We figured the fir was too splintery and knotty, and would not last long. The oak that we could pick up would cost us $18 or $20 for a floor 7 feet by 14 feet.—*L. B. S.*

—A. A.—

A LETTER FOR "DOC" ROBERTS

It is only fair to you that some of us back here "in the sticks" express our appreciation for your column in *American Agriculturist* "Down the Alley", and thank you for helping us to clarify our thinking on basic agricultural problems.

We of the soil, though we are acquainted with the characteristics of city environment, are not content to be drawn perpetually into the vortex of the theories and practices of centralized government. Some of us still believe that survival in wholesome agrarian manners and customs at the farm level is way ahead of the theoretical economy of the exponents of the Centralist Regime.—*H. A. H., New Hampshire.*



With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

TURKEYS: When turkeys develop the feather-picking habit, their backs become discolored, which hurts the market appearance. The Poultry Department of the RALSTON PURINA COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., has a service bulletin entitled "Blue Backs in Turkeys," which discusses the correct way to handle this problem.

ADVICE: "Your Poultry Business" is the title of a book you can get without cost from CRAWFORD BROTHERS, Inc., Main Street 126, Walton, New York. The booklet is intended to guide poultrymen to bigger profits. CRAWFORD BROTHERS are also offering the services of an experienced poultryman to advise on poultry problems.

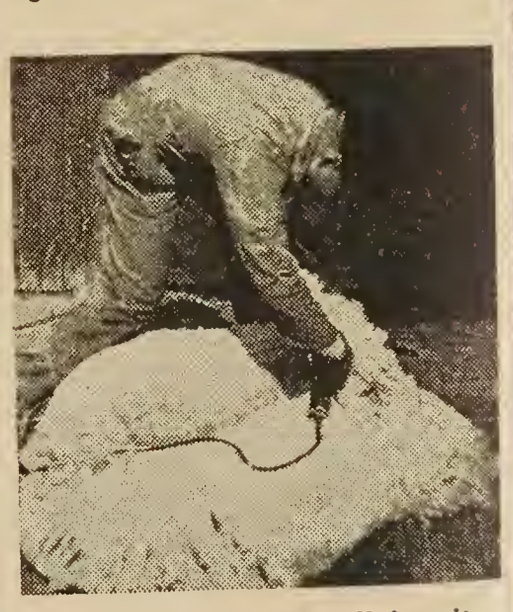
RAT KILLER: There is something new in rat-killing methods; namely, a new synthetic poison discovered at Johns Hopkins Hospital. It is claimed to be more effective than poisons now on the market, and more difficult for rats to detect. One trade name for this new poison is *Anturat*, manufactured by DR. HESS & CLARK, INC., Ashland, Ohio.

HANDBOOK: The FIDELITY LABORATORIES, Union Stockyards, Chicago, Ill., will be glad to send you a copy of "Livestock and Poultry Health Manual," designed as a handbook for farms and stockmen, and a textbook for Future Farmers and 4-H Club members.

PRIZES: There is still time to enter the contest which is being conducted by ROBINHOOD FLOUR COMPANY. The company is offering prizes totalling $37,000. You will find a handy entry blank on page 19 of the August 3 issue of *American Agriculturist*.

EGG RECORD: You can get a handy egg record chart from CARBOLA CHEMICAL COMPANY of Natural Bridge, 111, New York. This company is now featuring a Carbola-DDT paint.

FACTS: The BEACON MILLING COMPANY of Cayuga, New York, has a number of excellent booklets on livestock including hens, turkeys and cows. They will be glad to send them to any reader of *American Agriculturist* who requests them.



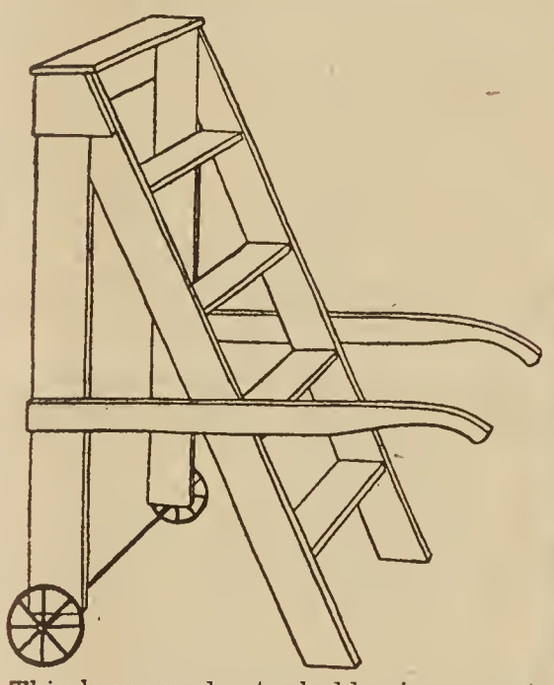
Henry Mayo, of Purdue University, shearing a sheep with a machine built by the SUNBEAM CORPORATION, formerly the Chicago Flexible Shaft Company. This company is sponsoring a national 4-H Club sheep shearing contest at the International Livestock Exposition, December 3-6, and Mr. Mayo is superintendent of the contest.

"It's Handy"

HERE'S an opportunity to cash in on handy, homemade devices that you have found useful on your farm. Send us a brief description and rough sketch or photograph. In sending description and sketch, remember it has to be clear enough so it can be understood by a third party; otherwise, it is of no value.

If your idea is used on this page, we will send you a check for $5.00.

STEPLADDER ON WHEELS

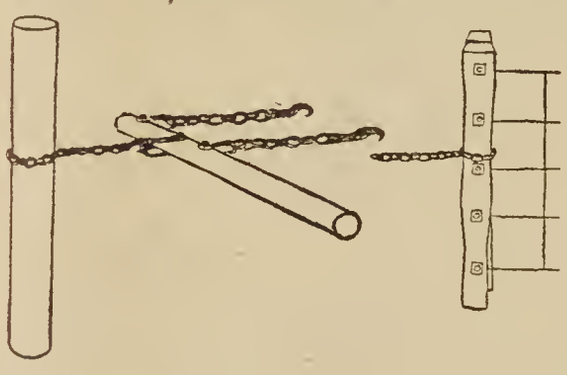


This homemade stepladder is a great help when doing outside work such as washing windows, training vines or trimming shrubs. It can be moved easily by lifting up the handles and moving it just as you would a wheelbarrow. It is a lot easier than carrying a ladder. — *O. O. Chilton, St. Joseph, Michigan.*

—A. A.—

FENCE STRETCHER

This home-made stretcher has proved very handy on my farm. To hold the fence I took two pieces of hard wood 2 inches square which are held together by bolts. One piece is put on



each side of the fence and the nuts are tightened to hold it.

The leverage is provided by a hard wood pole 10 feet long about the size of a baseball bat which I cut in the woods. This is chained to a post as shown in the drawing. Then the lever is moved to the left and the short chain at the end of the pole is hooked to the chain which runs to the fence. Then the lever is moved to the right which pulls the fence and which allows the other chain to be hooked to the chain on the fence. As the lever is moved alternately back and forth, the grab hooks are alternately changed and the fence is stretched to the desired tightness.—*J. F. Goddard, Ithaca, New York.*

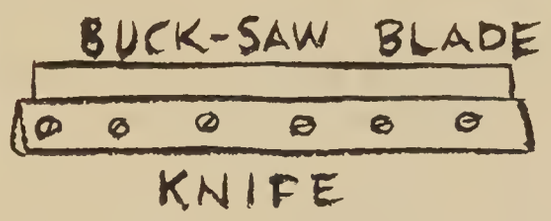


While this picture comes from California it seems adaptable to the Northeast. This home-made platform was constructed by a California farmer to save work in pruning fruit trees.

—A. A.—

SHARP LAWN MOWER

Six years ago our lawn mower became so dull that it would not cut a thing. I took an old bucksaw blade and cut a piece off the same length as the knife on the mower. I loosened the adjusting screws and brought the blades away from the "knife" as far as they would go. Then I loosened all the six screws that fasten the knife in place and slipped the piece of bucksaw blade under the knife (smooth side

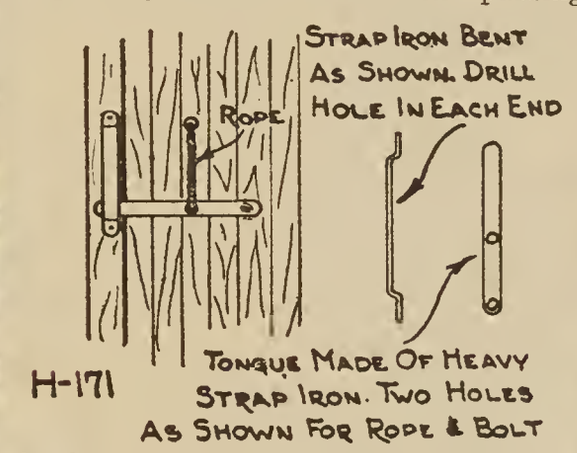


out) and tightened screws and adjusted blades to bucksaw blade instead of knife. Edge of bucksaw blade should extend at least ¼ inch over knife. The more the blade extends over edge of knife, the more flexible it will be. My mower has not been sharpened for six years and still cuts like a razor.—*Norman Rathbone, Amston, Conn.*

—A. A.—

SIMPLE DOOR LATCH

The diagram (H-171) shows a simple but very convenient door latch which can be opened from either side. It is especially convenient when passing

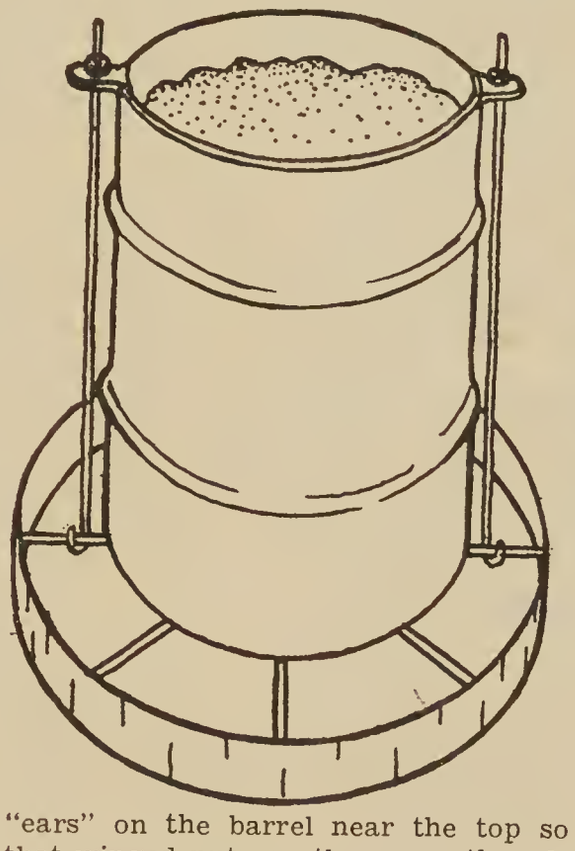


back and forth with a basket of feed. The tongue and holder can be made of buggy tire, binder shift lever, or other heavy strap iron, which can be bent cold in a blacksmith's vise. — *I. W. Dickerson.*

—A. A.—

MASH FEEDER

A handy homemade dry mash feeder may be made from a mowing machine wheel and an oil barrel with both ends removed. The barrel should be held firmly in place by iron rods that hook under spokes in the wheel, and run through holes in the soldered



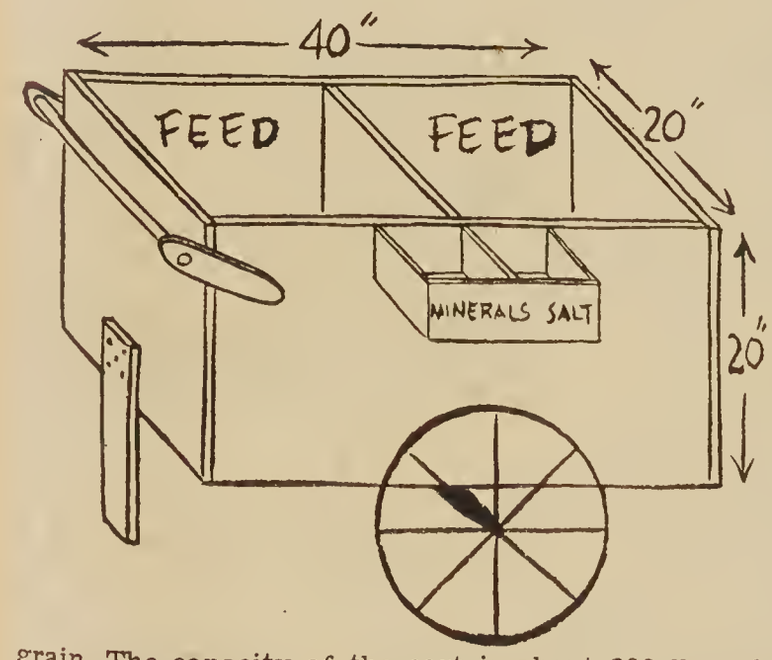
"ears" on the barrel near the top so that winged nuts on the upper threaded ends can be tightened.

All that is necessary to prevent loss of feed at the bottom is to set the feeder on a conveniently-sized, square piece of plywood.—*O. O. Chilton, St. Joseph, Michigan.*

—A. A.—

PATCHING A CHIPPED BATH TUB

A chipped place in a bath tub or other porcelain fixture can be patched with a cement made by adding white keg lead to a mixture of one part boiled linseed oil and seven parts spar varnish. This will give a hard, glossy, long-wearing finish.



Here is a description of a feed cart which my dad built nineteen years ago and which we have been using ever since. This year I used it as a basis for my 4-H dairy demonstration and I placed first in the County-wide contest with it. I can save over one hundred miles of walking every year on our farm by using the cart.

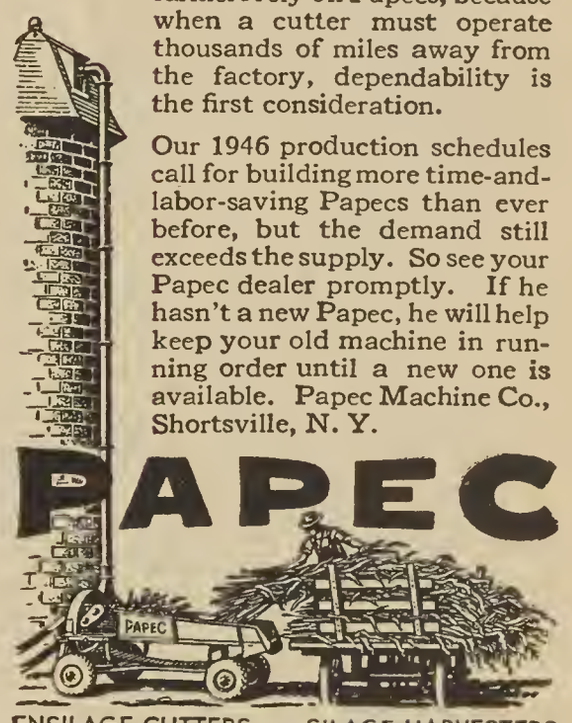
The dimensions of the cart are 40 inches long by 20 inches wide by 20 inches deep. There is a division in the center to make it handy if you should want to feed two kinds of grain. The capacity of the cart is about 200 lbs. of any ordinary dairy ration. For lumber you need only a few rough boards. For wheels on the cart, my dad took the wheels and castings from an old horsepower threshing machine. However, any farmer can put on whatever kind of wheels he has or can obtain.

Since we like to feed an additional amount of salt and minerals, last fall we added a small compartment to the side of our cart. This part is 20 inches long by 8 inches wide by 8 inches deep with a division in the center. It will hold approximately eight quarts.—*F. J. MacAbee, Malone, N. Y.*

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Sept. 21 Issue Closing Date Sept. 7
Oct. 5 Issue....Closing Date Sept. 21
Oct. 19 Issue....Closing Date Oct. 5

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P. ZELLEY, Owner, 36 Mt. Holly Avenue, Mt. Holly, New Jersey.

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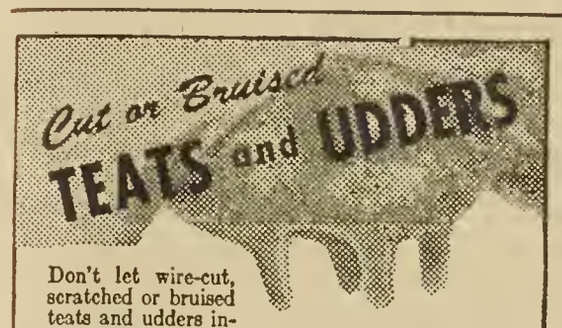
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FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1946

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In this sale will be our famous herd sire BRILLANT de COURTRAI (24237).

Also

7 of His Fillies and 3 of His Sons.

Will also sell several Imp. Mares, 2 with foal at side.

Also a few grades on consignment.

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Saturday, Aug. 31 at 1:00 P. M. D.S.T. at King Elm Farm, in Cornish, N. H., on route 12-A between Ascutney, Vt. Bridge and Windsor, Vt. Toll Bridge.

25 - AYRSHIRES - 25

Ages 6 mo. to 4 yrs. old. Some fresh. Some due to freshen in Sept., Jan., and Feb. One 3 yr. old Bull and one Yearling Bull. Both Bulls have Selected Pedigrees.

Also 6 horses and farm machinery. Write for Catalogs to

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SEPT. 16, BALSTON SPA, N. Y.

12 NOON, SALE PAVILION.

70 REGISTERED BROWN SWISS

5 Bulls . . 65 Foundation Females. 21 cows sell with records from 400 to 702 lbs. fat. Wonderful opportunity. T. B. Accredited and Bang's Certified. For free catalog write PAUL W. HOBBS, Owner, Box 3777, North Hampton, New Hampshire.



By J. F. "DOC" ROBERTS

Lexington, Kentucky:

LIVESTOCK is very rapidly passing out of the picture; "GONE" is the word for it.

HOGS. There are none, as witness the $24 live-market all over the country today. There will be a few hogs later this fall, but not many. Hog growers were simply driven out of business. Hogs are one species that can come back very fast with eight or ten pigs to the litter, but even sows have been liquidated. So anticipate a shortage of fats for a long time.

CATTLE AND COWS. All beef is short, particularly the kind that make good steaks and rare roast beef. The cattle feeders were also put out of business. So don't blame your butcher if the meat he has to sell you (if any) is tough, stringy, dry, and dark and with a saffron yellow fat (if any). There are some grass cattle coming, mostly poor quality, and there will be some for a few weeks, but they are being over-marketed and will be very high,—ceilings or no ceilings.

LAMBS continue to sell alive around 24c, which means 50c a pound for most any part of the meat, and more for most of it. They also are about gone, with only the Northern states yet to furnish feeders and meat. Feeders will be very short and very high, and there will not be enough lamb to go around.

REPLACEMENT YEARLING EWES are very scarce. I saw Western yearling ewes sell for 24c the other day. Sheep and lambs are slow to come back, and it will be at least four or five years before we can expect any cheap or low-costing sheep or lambs.

This country and all the Midwest have had and are continuing to have a wonderful growing season. Corn through Indiana, Ohio, in fact, everywhere, is a sure record-breaking crop where there was labor and machinery enough to get it in last spring. Hay and oats are good everywhere. We have all this grain and feed, but what to feed it to will be the big question all fall and all winter. Lower grain costs and a surplus of it will be the situation this winter—a change from last year. Protein concentrates—linseed oil, meal, etc.—will continue to be scarce and high. With no storage supplies in reserve, grains will not be a burden to anyone either, but no one will have to market livestock because they cannot get feed.

Delay Cures Nothing

O.P.A. is coming back with a sort of sickly grin. Now it is up to us to see that that grin doesn't turn into a horse laugh, with the producers the butt of all the guffaws.

Eventually we have got to go through with this thing. Why not now? Why delay pulling an ulcerated tooth for another year?

— A.A. —

FUTURE FARMERS JUDGE COWS

Fifty high school departments of vocational agriculture were represented at the annual livestock judging tour sponsored by the New York State School of Agriculture at Delhi. Eleven classes of cattle were judged on the VanHorne Farms, VanHornesville, New York owned by Owen D. Young; Elwood Homestead Farm, Fort Plain, New York owned by E. Ellis Elwood; Iroquois Farm, Cooperstown, New York owned by J. Ambrose Clark; Meridale Farms, Meredith, New York owned by Mrs. Ronald Bree and the N. Y. S. Agricultural & Technical Institute Farm.

The following schools finished in the first ten places in order: Cobleskill, Delhi, Gouverneur, Cincinnatus, Holland Patent, Sidney, Middleburg, Sandy Creek, York Central, and Alfred-Almond.

The following individuals finished in the first ten places in order: Donald Shephard of Cazenovia; William Edwards of Holland Patent; Minard MacNiel of Cobleskill; Arthur Nahrwold of Middleburg; Samuel Tucker of Haverling; Francis Gielskie of Delhi; Robert Tissiere of Cobleskill; William Malvy of Gouverneur; David Orton of Sidney; Robert LaVack of Gouverneur.

— A.A. —

BEEF CATTLE FOR COLOMBIA

Four Aberdeen Angus heifers and a yearling bull representing the best blood lines of Dutchess County, N. Y., left Teterboro, N. J., Airport on a DC-3 plane recently, accompanied by an attendant for Bogota, Colombia, South America. The cattle were consigned to one of the largest private cattle organizations in that country. This is the first air shipment of any beef breed to Colombia. The entire transaction was arranged and handled by Fuerst Stock Farm, Pine Plains, N. Y.

— A.A. —

JUDGES' LIST FOR CONNECTICUT 4-H FAIR

Prominent agricultural leaders from throughout Connecticut will be among the judges at the annual Tolland County 4-H Fair August 30 and 31 at the Country Home Grounds at Vernon Center. Donald Gaylord, extension animal husbandryman at the University of Connecticut, will judge the dairy and livestock. Mr. Gaylord is widely known in this county as he was formerly Tolland County 4-H Leader.—*Clifford B. Knight.*

BUY REGISTERED

197th EARLVILLE SALE

140 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN **CATTLE**

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4

Sale Pavilion

EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y.

Cattle T. B. Accredited, negative to blood test, mastitis tested, many Bang's Vaccinated.

Fresh cows — nearby springers. Many with CTA records. 8 ready for Service bulls out of high producing dams.

A choice offering of heifer calves.

Sale starts at 10:00 A. M. The oldest established series of Registered Holstein Cattle sales in the world.

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HOLSTEIN CATTLE

A TRIO COMBINATION AUCTION

60 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN **CATTLE**

EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y.

Sale Pavilion

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24

Partial dispersals of 3 well-known New York State herds. Healthy on all tests.

25 Fresh cows, 20 Bred heifers,

15 Heifer calves from 6 months to 1 year

All sold under our usual Earlville regulations.

A good place to buy some bargains in Registered Holsteins of quality.

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AN OPPORTUNITY:—

to manage and operate an excellent farm in central New York with high producing Registered Holsteins. Good salary plus an opportunity to grow into the business for a man who likes high caliber dairy cattle and wants a future with them.

C. F. CROWE, R. D. 1, Dryden, New York.



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The kind of quality lumber that goes into Unadilla Silos is not available. We will not use substandard materials and label our product *"Unadilla"*.

Register your silo specifications with us. We will notify you just as soon as our standard of quality lumber is available. It will pay you to wait.

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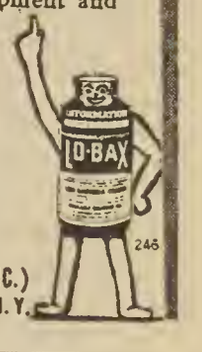
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Car - Mar Hereford Ranch Dispersal Sale

We have announced the forthcoming date of Saturday, September 14 at 1:00 o'clock for the complete dispersion of our herd of Pure Bred Herefords. It was with reluctance that the decision was made, but circumstances including health seem to dictate at times, and there is nothing we can do about it. The sale will be held at the Ranch, and we hope to make every visitor as comfortable as possible.

Our cattle are in very good condition but not over-fat. They are rugged to withstand varying temperatures from 90° summer heat to 35° below zero in winter.

We are listing in our Catalogue 52 lots, which include:

3 Herd Bulls.
4 Yearling Bulls.
30 Cows, some with calves at side.
15 Open Yearling Heifers.

Sale will be held at Car-Mar Hereford Ranch on Concrete Highway Rt. 12—13½ miles north of Watertown, 8½ miles from Clayton, 1000 Islands, 85 miles north of Syracuse, 140 miles northeast of Rochester, and 95 miles northwest of Utica.

Representatives from the American Hereford Association, the Hereford Journal and the Eastern Breeder will be present.

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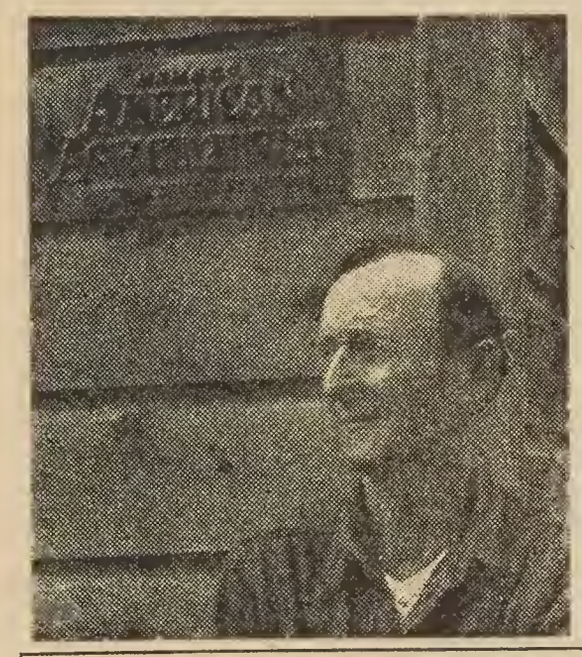
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Expensive Chickens

HERKIMER COUNTY, N. Y., JUSTICE OF PEACE SENTENCES THIEF TO SIXTY DAYS IN JAIL

ON THE morning of June 29, when Harry French of Richfield Springs, New York, went to one of his henhouses, he found that he had had a visitor. Some feathers were scattered about and when he looked closely on the damp ground just outside the door, he could see some tracks that he knew were not his own. On searching further he found the head of a hen. He was sure that more than one had been stolen but he could not be sure how many were missing.



Harry French and the American Agriculturist Service Bureau sign on the building from which the chickens were stolen. The building is an old house very close to the highway.

The next day when Steve Skranko was paying off the men at a nearby labor camp, he noticed that a negro was trying to sell some chickens to the other men and immediately suspected that they had been stolen. Mr. Skranko does some big scale farming, too, growing vegetables on around 700 acres that he rents. In addition, he is in the business of buying and trucking vegetables to city markets. He has a labor camp of his own, but to help a friend, he agreed to act as overseer of another nearby camp. That is how he happened to be there that particular morning.

A Prompt Arrest

The negro who was trying to sell the chickens was Henry Washington. Later in the morning, Steve was in Richfield Springs and told his suspicions to Trooper Conklin of the Cooperstown Station and soon Washington was picked up. But Trooper Conklin had not gone far into the case before he realized that both the labor camp and Harry French's poultry farm were just across the line in Herkimer County, so he transferred the case to the Herkimer barracks of the New York State Police, and Trooper McDonald took over.

Washington denied knowing anything about the case, saying that he had bought the hens from a short heavy-set man, but by this time, the Troopers were convinced that Henry was the man they wanted. He was taken to the poultry house in the company of Mr. French, but still his memory continued poor. The next trip was back to the camp where eventually a man or two was found who admitted they had bought chickens from Washington. Finally, Washington confessed, and while he was not too definite, he said this was not the first time he had stolen chickens from Mr. French's farm!

Mr. French keeps about 800 layers and this spring, started 1,600 chickens. He doesn't have all the chickens on his own farm; part of them are up the road a ways in what was once an old house.



Steve Skranko, whose suspicions and quick actions were largely responsible for the arrest and sentence of Henry Washington.

Still others are in a building which he bought. The old house was the scene of this crime. It stands very close to the road and the owner of the only house from which the henhouse could be seen was away at that time. Washington said the chickens were stolen about 4:00 in the afternoon.

The next stop was at the office of Horace Parr at Jordanville, Justice of the Peace of the town of Warren. This was not a long stop, inasmuch as the evidence was clear and Washington had confessed. A sentence of 60 days in the Herkimer County jail was imposed and Washington is now serving sentence.

In commenting on the case, Mr. Parr said, "As yet there has been no widespread report of chicken stealing in the neighborhood, but here was a man who admitted that it was not his first offense, and who, although the numbers were not great, was attempting to sell the chickens. If he had not been found, he would undoubtedly have been back again in a short time. I feel it is necessary also to impress on the other men of the camp that they cannot steal in this neighborhood and get away with it."



Horace Parr, Justice of the Peace, who sentenced Henry Washington to 60 days in jail.

State Police Get Results

I called at the State Police headquarters in Herkimer and talked with Trooper McDonald. It would be natural to suppose that a case of this sort would be routine matter, and would be handled as quickly as possible and then forgotten. As a matter of fact, Troopers McDonald and Conklin handled this situation speedily and effectively and much credit is due them as well as Steve Skranko for reporting the case so promptly. Then Justice Parr clinched the matter by imposing a stiff jail sentence. A mild one would have destroyed all the effectiveness of the work that had been done up to that time.

It has often been said that it is the certainty of punishment, rather than the degree, that acts as a crime deterrent. It was this principle which induced the staff of *American Agriculturist* to offer a reward for information leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of men who steal livestock. The offer was made at a time when much meat was being sold on the black market, and thieves were stealing both chickens and cattle.

In this case, reward checks for $25.00 have been sent both to Harry French and Steve Skranko. We congratulate them as well as Troopers Conklin and McDonald, Justice Parr and everyone who had a hand in this prompt conviction.

Give Facts Promptly

A good many years ago, the staff of *American Agriculturist* resolved to do everything in its power to stop the stealing of chickens and other livestock. We feel that we have made some progress, but there is still a lot to do.

Frankly, we cannot do it all. The State Troopers and other police authorities have done their part. It is true that the police have not always been successful in arresting the thief, but sometimes there is not sufficient evidence and sometimes they are not notified of the theft until some of the evidence has been destroyed. We urge, therefore, that our readers join this fight. In addition to taking all possible precaution to avoid theft, it is exceedingly important that the police authorities be notified immediately and that every effort be made to give them full information.

One of the reasons for the reward is to stimulate the prompt reporting and vigorous prosecution of cases of this sort. The reward offer will be continued until such time as definite notification of its discontinuance is given.—*H. L. Cosline.*

— A.A. —

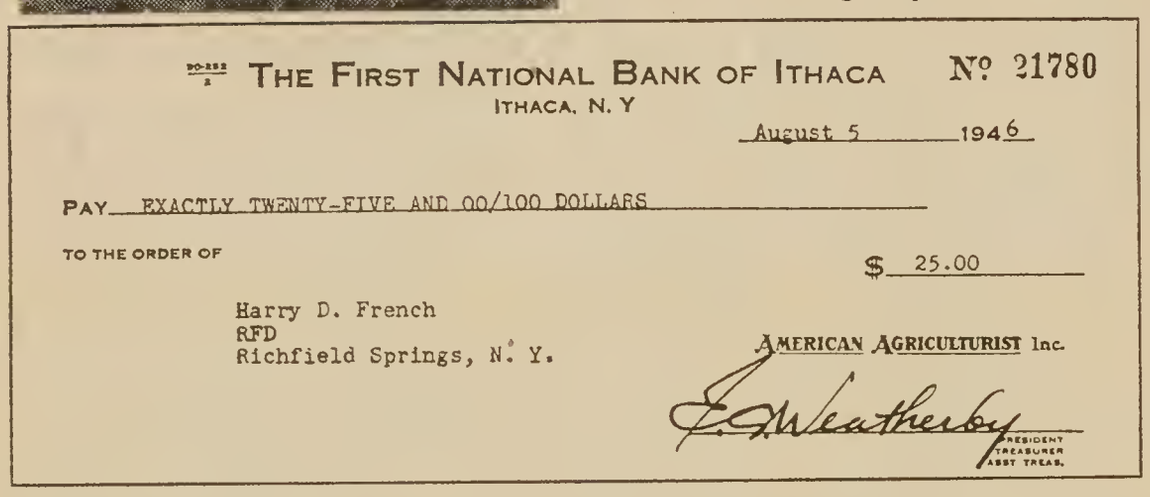
Permanent Litter For Laying Hens

THEY CALL IT "built-up," nowadays, and for the past four or five years it has attracted a great deal of comment. At Longstreet Poultry Farm in Trenton, New Jersey, it was in use fifteen or more years ago. Current interest in the practice stems from its value in controlling dampness in cold weather. A satisfactory "built-up" litter absorbs moisture during bad weather without becoming undesirably soggy or wet, and it dries out again when atmospheric conditions are favorable. This is an important factor

(*Continued on opposite page*)



Allan Dickey of Lawrence High School, Fairfield, Me. This past year he was a junior, with an average for all subjects studied of better than 85%. Allan owns 12 cows and 800 chickens, and plans to attend the University of Maine after he graduates. He has played on the school basketball team, is a member of the student council, and has belonged to the school band, orchestra and glee club. Allan was one of the many students of high school agriculture who were winners of the *American Agriculturist* Foundation Award for outstanding students.



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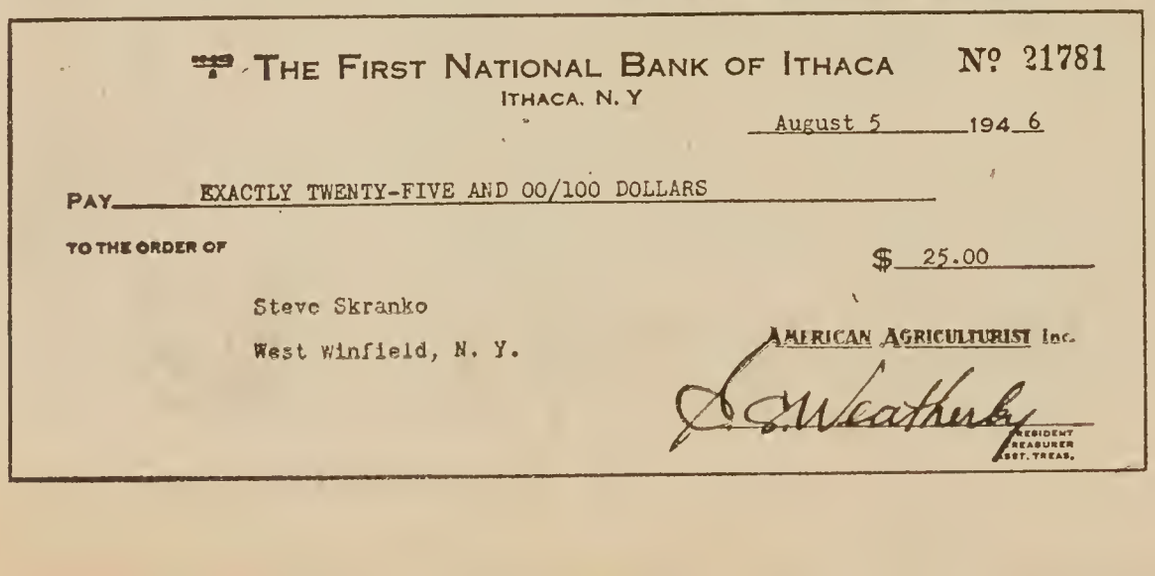
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Insulating a Henhouse

I have a new henhouse sheeted on the outside with inch lumber and covered with a good heavy roofing paper. Now I am going to paper on the inside on the studding, and sheet over it. I have a quantity of new sawdust (soft wood). Would it be advisable to fill in between the studding with the sawdust as an insulator. If so, how long would it need to be dry before putting it in. I want to be sure not to have any dampness in the house.

We would hesitate to recommend the use of new sawdust which, I take it is from the sawing of green logs, for this purpose for the several following reasons. One is, it is likely to pack and form a rather solid cake. Another is that, considering the moisture it contains, it is likely to start the decay of the framework, and the third is that it will not furnish nearly as good insulation as will dry material.

It is, as you know, rather difficult to get sawdust dry. It would be necessary to spread it out on a floor to a depth of not over three or four inches and then to rake it over, or otherwise turn it, at least once a week. It would also be necessary that it was exposed to the wind, and also that care is taken not to let rain fall on it.

You would have very much better insulating material in the form of sawdust if you could get some that results from the planing and sawing of seasoned lumber.

You are quite right in your plan to put good tight paper on the inside of the studs before applying the inner lining of the building and putting in your insulating material. While it may seem wasteful to do so, we would suggest also that before putting on this lining, you take a sharp knife and cut a number of slits up and down the paper that is on the outside of the studding, so that there will be some chance for air to go back and forth through it.

If your house has a gable roof or, as we sometimes say, an "A" shaped roof, and there are windows in the gable end above the ceiling, I would not hesitate to recommend putting paper over this ceiling and putting in this green or new sawdust on as a ceiling insulator. With the heat which comes through the roof during the summer, and the difference in temperature between the loft and the pen during the winter, we can assure you that with good ventilation this sawdust will dry all right. The use of lime is suggested. Details are printed in Sheet No. 588 which may be obtained from the Department of Agricultural Engineering, State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.—*A. M. Goodman, Extension Agricultural Engineer.*

— A.A. —

PERMANENT LITTER FOR LAYERS

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

when regulating temperature and moisture by restricted ventilation.

To develop an effective permanent litter, it is necessary to start in the summer or very early fall. Any of the common materials may be used as a base. Availability and cost determine the choice, while the absorbtive quality of the fresh material is perhaps not as important as was formerly thought.

The original litter, worked over in the pen and modified by atmospheric and other conditions, serves as a starter. It is augmented constantly by the droppings, undigested feed residues, largely fibrous in nature. A pen of 100 fowls will add more than 50 pounds a month, on an air-dry basis, and this material soon constitutes the greater bulk of the litter in the pen. This fine, fibrous litter acts as the control or balance for the moisture in the pen during the cold months, which is the characteristic value of "built up" litter.

New litter started too late in the fall does not develop this ability to take on and release moisture. It gets wet and does not dry out. The poultryman stands it as long as he can, then cleans out and replaces the litter, in some cases several times in one winter.

For many years, one rather constant recommendation has been to clean house thoroughly and start new pullets in a clean house with new litter. This still is good advice, especially if the older flock which had occupied the pen was troubled by intestinal parasites, such as round worms and coccidia. In the absence of such infections, the old litter may be re-used as long as it is in good physical condition, perhaps indefinitely. The writer's home flock of 100 fowls is now housed on litter which has been in use three winters.

However, generally it may be advised to start the early pullets on new litter as they are housed during warm weather, and to resort to the re-use of old litter when a new litter is scarce, or when pullets are housed later in the fall.—*Locke James.*

— A.A. —

POULTRY IS BIG BUSINESS

Chickens thrive in almost any climate and under almost every condition. Therefore they are found in considerable numbers in every part of the U. S. including Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Also the number of chickens in towns and cities runs into tens of thousands. This is not true of any other agricultural enterprise except on a small scale with turkeys, ducks, pigeons, and other branches of poultry. So you should not be surprised (but I was) at these figures.

Of the total U. S. farm income in 1945, tobacco supplied 4 per cent, cotton 6 per cent, corn, wheat, oats, barley and other grains together, 8 per cent, while poultry meat and eggs supplied 13 per cent. Only one other agricultural line exceeded poultry and eggs in value. That was livestock and dairy products. According to one authority, one-half the cold storage space in the country is occupied at the present time by poultry and eggs.

— A.A. —

FEED PER DOZ.

Can you tell me the approximate average consumption of feed per dozen eggs?

At the New Hampshire Experiment Station, one test showed an average feed consumption of 8.7 lbs. of feed per dozen eggs. Hens averaged to consume 104 lbs. a year.

A Flock to be PROUD of...
When Birds need a "Lift"
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Good flock care pays. Good management, proper sanitation, scientific feeding, *alert flock care*—all *help* to give you a *better, more profitable* flock.
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The reliable drinking water antiseptic. At all druggists and poultry supply dealers. 50c, $1.00, $2.50 and $4.00.
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OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER
JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS..
OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

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Bray's U. S.-N. Y. Approved Pullorum Clean broiler chicks have won golden opinions for high livability, fast growth, fast full feathering, deep solid meat.
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J. Frank Brown, 3rd., and his sister, Sarah Ann, of North Stonington, Conn., find caring for 50 Ayrshires much easier in this modern barn.

15 Cans of Milk a Day

IT'S OBVIOUS in driving through Stonington and North Stonington towns in New London County, Conn., where they got their names. In some fields it seems there's a stone for every blade of grass. Not so on Wychwood Farms, owned by J. Frank Brown, Jr. Five generations of Browns have built stone fences and foundations there and cleared stones away in general until they now have, 114 years after the farm was established by George C. Brown, 200 acres of fine tillable land plus pasture enough for 125 head of purebred and grade Ayrshires.

The present owner's father, James Frank Brown, earned a colonelcy in the Civil War with a Connecticut regiment and was the second Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture, serving 10 years. He added to his father's holdings, as did the present owner, until there are now 800 acres.

While it has always been a dairy farm, Ayrshire breeding didn't start until 1911. Anticipating being able to hire help soon, they plan a 100 per cent purebred herd. Working closely with their dad in this are J. Frank, III., and a daughter, Sarah Ann. Between the three of them they have been doing most of the work carried on by six men prior to the war. They haven't been able to fill silo, and not many stones have been picked up these last few years, but they've kept up the herd, milking an average of 50 and sending about 15 cans of milk a day to a Providence, R. I., milk retailer.

A modern, T-shaped, 60-stanchion barn has made caring for the big herd easier than with the old barn which was struck by lightning and burned in 1936. The foundation and all the timbers for the new barn came off the farm—and this one has lightning rods.

Wychwood Farms also claims the distinction of being the oldest continuous breeder and owner of the largest stock of Narragansett turkeys in America. They keep 700 breeders and have the hatching done by a neighbor-specialist, A. H. Crofts. They usually hatch 10,000 a year. In 1945 they sold poults and breeders in 20 states and had inquiries about the "family-sized" birds from 22 more.

Poults not sold to other turkey raisers are raised and sold retail at the farm. They push the "turkey-a-month-club" idea conceived by Sidney A. Edwards of the Agricultural Development Commission of Hartford.

Coming along now is J. Frank Brown, IV., who already has an idea he wants something special in the way of sheep and has a year-old order in for a ram and as many ewes as he can get of the new Montadale breed. His granddad thinks the new breed developed in the Southwest by crossing Cheviot ewes and Lincoln rams will give him a more profitable flock. The boy already has six Corriedales and his dad a flock of 30 grades.

The senior Brown on the farm now is a director and past president of the Connecticut Turkey Producers' Ass'n.; director of the New England Turkey Growers' Ass'n., and a member of the National Turkey Federation.—*A. J. H.*

—A. A.—



Chelson Botens, a student of vocational agriculture at the Cuba, N. Y., high school. Chelson was one of the winners of the *American Agriculturist* Foundation Award. He owns 200 hens, a 2-year-old heifer, a yearling heifer and calf. Chelson belongs to the Grange, to his church, and to his local 4-H Club. He has been president of the Future Farmers, and chairman of the county Program Committee.

The farm has been in the Botens family for several generations, Charles Botens, an ancestor of Dutch parentage, having come to this area from Pennsylvania.

Selecting a Dairy Herd Sire

I have just been reading a very much worth-while publication — Extension Bulletin 276 of Michigan State College entitled "Selecting a Dairy Herd Sire", by Horwood and McIntyre. From the summary I quote:

1. Select a sire that has a reasonable chance of maintaining or improving a 350-pound butterfat herd average or raising the average of a lower producing herd in which he is used.

2. A sire proved desirable is more likely to transmit the desired characteristics to his future offspring than an unproved sire. All strong, healthy, unproved sires should be selected on the basis of a thorough knowledge of their ancestry. This may be secured largely from the type and production records in a complete pedigree.

3. When one selects by pedigree, the production and type records on the parents and grandparents and their progeny are of the utmost importance. Individuals three, four and five generations previous have little genetic influence on the offspring of the bull in question.

4. The dam of a sire contributes approximately 25 per cent of the inheritance of her son. Consequently, her records should not be used as the sole basis of selecting a herd sire.

5. A knowledge of the terms used in a pedigree and their correct interpretation are important in evaluating the transmitting ability of a sire.

6. Buying a scrub bull or getting one from a trucker or "bull jocky" will prove to be a most costly and unsatisfactory way of attempting to make progress in the dairy business.—*J. H. Frandsen, Massachusetts College of Agriculture.*

—A. A.—

Experience with Cross-Breeding

Congratulations upon your article in *American Agriculturist* of June 15, entitled "Twenty Percent More Milk from Hybrid Cows." It is a good article, readable and sound. It probably comes up close to the limit of what may safely be said on dairy cattle cross-breeding.

My only trouble with cross-breeding is that I have been too cautious about it. When I should have cut loose full throttle, I fooled with it on a few animals only. The percentage of good ones from cross-breeding, taking all known factors into account, has been much higher in my herd than with line-breeding or breeding supposedly unrelated animals of the same breed.

At the present time, I am using on my young grade Guernsey heifers, a few of them crossbred, a purebred unregistered Holstein bull of red and white color. This unproved bull is an inbred and has an excellent D.H.I.A. background on both sides for several generations. On the milking cows, consisting of grade Guernseys and a few crossbreds, I am using Mt. Hope Pawnee, American Dairy Cattle Club No. 319. The owner is Mr. E. Parmalee Prentice, Mt. Hope Farm, Williamstown, Massachusetts, whose son J. Rockefeller Prentice, of Chicago, is President of American Dairy Cattle Club.

This bull is a crossbred, with Guernsey slightly predominating, Holstein blood coming next, and he has about 1/16th of Ayrshire blood. His production background is unbrokenly good and is especially so for the crossbred parents and grandparents. Pawnee is a third cross on one side and a fourth cross on the other. He has great vigor and size, and good conformation. The calves of both of these bulls will begin to arrive in August. The best cows in my herd are crossbreds. If the herd average came up to that of the crossbreds, I would be at the top of Monroe County D.H.I.A., instead of just above the middle.

As a measuring stick on comparative production under the same care and feeding conditions, I continue a few registered Guernseys which are being bred artificially. Continuation of this practice will afford a most interesting comparison with the production of the straight grades and the crossbred grades, or mongrels, as some of my friends call the latter. I love the mongrels for what they do.—*T. E. Milliman*

(Editor's Note: The article to which Mr. Milliman referred in our June 15 issue described the experimental work which has been under way for several years by scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture at the Department's Experimental Farm at Beltsville, Maryland.

By using both cows and bulls with high records, the Department has been able to obtain some rather startling results from crossbreeding; but neither the U.S.D.A. nor *American Agriculturist* is advocating cross-breeding of dairy cattle as a general practice until more facts are determined. We do believe with Mr. Milliman that cross-breeding under carefully controlled conditions has possibilities.)

Timely "HOW TO DO ITS"

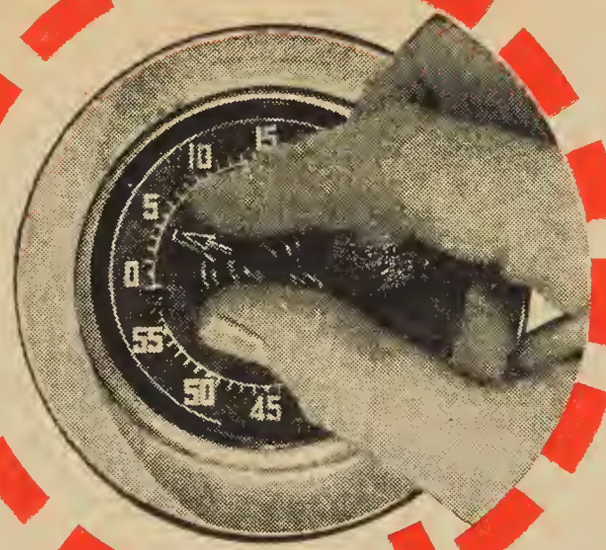
We have the following reprints of helpful articles from past issues, which we will send on request:

1. **How to Give Your Hens Fresh Air.**
2. **How to Kill Rats.**
3. **Suggestions on Controlling Mastitis.**
4. **How to Adjust a Corn Binder.**
5. **How to Make Bread.**
6. **How to Cull Hens.**
7. **How to Splice a Hay Rope.**
8. **Making Binder Twine Work.**

You can either clip this item and mark those you want, or write a letter. **Enclose 3 cents postage for each reprint. Address American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Be sure to give your name and address!**



"I dread having to start to dry this cow up next week!"



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Sew FOR THE SCHOOL CROWD

By Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett

FROM first-graders to college seniors, they'll all be back in school next month, and now is the time to get their clothes ready. A smart, smooth, longer look predominates in new Fall clothes, but bright colors offset any hint of soberness. Strong shoulders, deep armholes, collarless necklines and nipped-in waists are well-established fashion.

Twills, wool crepes, tweeds in stripes, checks or plaids, and gabardines give a fine range of materials from which to choose. Black, brown, beige, gray, wine red, a new bottle green, emerald, and fewer yellow-greens place colors in order of their importance for the season.

Blouses naturally belong in the schoolgirl's wardrobe. No. **2736** gives three different styles of blouses in one pattern, pleated front, convertible collar and peasant style.

Side-buttoner No. **2754** gives an intriguing, novel look to this very useful frock for teen-agers.

Heart-shaped pockets spell romance on simple basque dress No. **2777**; its wide midriff that hugs the waistline is emphatically in the mode. Just the dress for dates and special occasions!

Cool mornings call for cozy jackets such as No. **2709** which can be either the lumber jacket style or a shorter fitted type. The whole outfit offers fine possibilities for combining new remnants or for remaking used clothing.

The small girl will be very happy to have practical jumper No. **2693** with a second piece which may be a blouse or a jacket. Why not make several jackets and blouses from this pattern!

Slim skirt and well-cut waist that will compliment the mature figure make dress No. **2713** which comes in a wide range of sizes. This dress might well be the basis of the fall and winter wardrobe.

Broad shoulders minimize the waistline of dress No. **2651**, while the blouse may be made with the tie or with convertible collar — a very useful combination in any outfit.

For life's sterner moments the ascot blouse No. **2687** goes well with suits; to wear as a separate with skirts, the other softer style is better. Variety is "spice", you know.

A smart casual with bright contrast in its trim is dress No. **2712.** Make your own choice of the three sleeve lengths.

A well-fitted slip which will not bunch under one's most clinging dress is No. **3048.** Pattern includes well-cut panties.

The schoolgirl of whatever age would feel incomplete as to fall wardrobe unless she had a jerkin. No. **2731** gives two styles and a well-cut skirt.

PATTERN SIZES AND REQUIREMENTS

No. **2736**—6 to 16. Size 12 requires 1⅝ yards 35-inch fabric for blouses with pleated front and convertible collar; 1½ yards 35-inch for peasant.

No. **2754**—6 to 14. Size 8, 2½ yards 35-inch, ⅜ yard 35-inch contrasting.

No. **2777**—10 to 20. Size 16, 3⅛ yards, ⅛ yard contrasting.

No. **2709**—4 to 10. Size 8, 1⅛ yards 54-inch for skirt; 1⅛ yards 54-inch for lumber jacket.

No. **2693**—2 to 8. Size 4, 1¼ yards 35-inch for jumper; blouse, 1⅛ yards 35-inch for short sleeves; 1⅜ yards 35-inch for long sleeves.

No. **2713**—12 to 44. Size 36, 3⅝ yards 39-inch.

No. **2651**—12 to 44. Size 36, 1¾ yards 54-inch for jumper; 2¼ yards 39-inch for blouse.

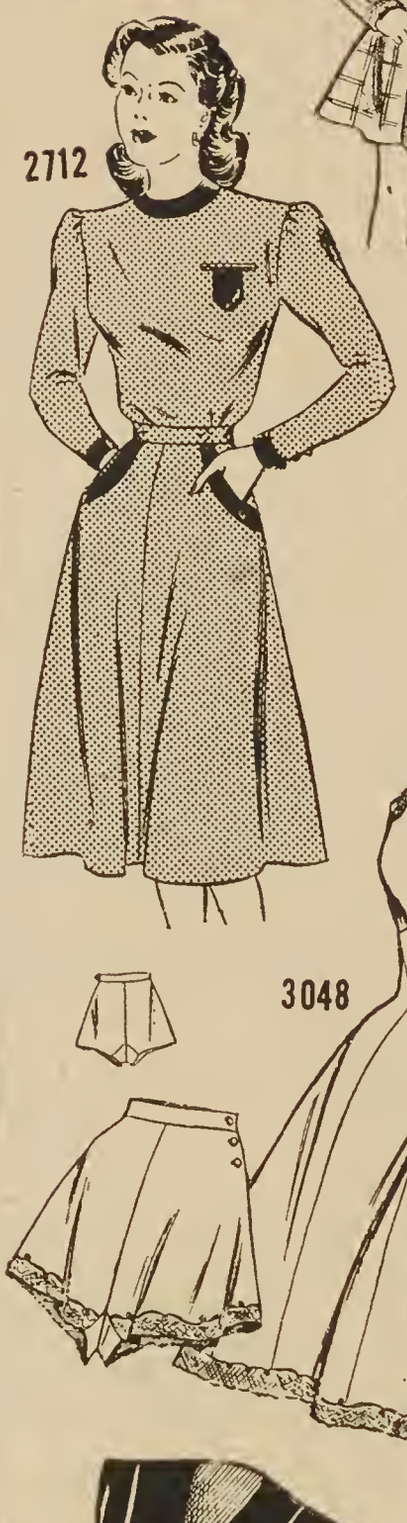
No. **2687**—12 to 46. Size 36, 2⅜ yards 39-inch for long-sleeved style; 1⅝ yards 39-inch for cap sleeve model.

No. **2712**—10 to 20. Size 16, 3¼ yards 39-inch, ⅜ yard contrasting.

No. **3048**—12 to 48. Size 36, 3⅛ yards 39-inch; 2⅞ yards lace for slip and panties.

No. **2731**—12 to 46. Size 36, 2⅜ yards 54-inch for jerkin and skirt; 1¼ yards 54-inch for separate waistcoat.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins for each pattern wanted. Add 15 cents for our New Fall and Winter Fashion Book. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.





Vary Summer Vegetables

GIVE the common vegetables more zip by doing them differently from time to time. These recipes use seasonal vegetables, besides making the meat go farther:

STUFFED GREEN PEPPERS

6 to 8 green peppers
1 cup cooked rice
1 cup cooked meat or fish
Seasonings
Crumbs

Remove tops and seeds from green peppers and leave them whole or cut in half lengthwise. Mix rice, chopped meat and seasonings; if necessary, moisten with water, stock, gravy or white sauce. Stuff the peppers with this mixture, cover with crumbs, place in baking dish and surround the peppers with water or stock about ¼ inch deep. Bake about 30 minutes in hot oven (400° F.) or until peppers are tender and tops are brown.

SQUASH GOULASH

3 slices bacon
1 large onion
1 medium-sized summer squash
1 green pepper
2 cups tomatoes (fresh or canned)
Salt and pepper

Cut bacon into small pieces and fry. Add onion sliced thin; cook until onion is yellow. Add squash cut in thin crosswise slices. Add pepper cut in small pieces, the tomato, salt and pepper. Cover and cook slowly until tender.

STUFFED SUMMER SQUASH

Cut round scalloped-edge squash in half crosswise, and remove seeds. Cook halves in boiling water for 10 minutes; drain. Fill with following, thoroughly mixed:

½ cup fine-chopped ham
1 cup medium white sauce
1 tablespoon chopped green pepper
Salt and pepper

Place halves on well-greased baking sheet, cover tops with buttered crumbs and bake 20 minutes in moderate oven (350° to 400° F.).

SUMMER SQUASH AND GREEN CORN

Use fresh tender squash, peeled and cut crosswise in slices 1 inch thick. Lay slices in well-greased baking dish. Brush each slice with melted butter or kitchen fat and sprinkle with salt. Cook in covered dish in moderate oven until tender. Then add a layer of sweet corn about 2 inches in depth; dot with bits of butter and pepper. Cover with thin slices of tomato; sprinkle with salt and sugar and add 3 or 4 very thin slices of bacon. Bake in hot oven (425° to 450° F.) for period of 25 to 30 minutes.

EGGPLANT CASSEROLE

Slice and pare the eggplant. Place slices in greased baking dish, add salt and bits of butter or kitchen fat; sprinkle generously with grated cheese. Cover with sliced tomatoes, then add salt, pepper and bits of butter. Bake in moderate oven (350° to 400° F.) until eggplant is tender—about 30 to 45 minutes.

SPANISH EGGPLANT

2 green peppers
2 eggplants
1 tablespoon minced onion
3 tablespoons butter or kitchen fat
6 ripe tomatoes
3 teaspoons salt
1 teaspoon paprika

Remove seeds from peppers; cut peppers into small pieces. Pare eggplants, cut into small pieces; remove blossom end of tomatoes and cut them into small pieces. Cook eggplant, peppers and minced onion in fat until slightly brown, then add tomatoes and seasonings; cook until eggplant is tender. Serve hot.

—A. A.—



Thirty-two pages of Fall sewing suggestions beautifully illustrated in rotogravure plus four full-color pages, — a 36-page presentation of over 150 designs from which all members of the family may plan pleasing wardrobes right in the vogue of the Autumn season.

Shows the latest lines and sleeve emphasis in the new frocks, glamorous dance and dinner gowns, the shorter date dresses, soft suit fashions, the mode for school and college, smart sportswear, blouses by the dozen.

House frocks, underwear, children's clothes, Christmas gifts, hat and hair styles are other fine features of this Fall-Winter Book of Fashion which costs only 15 cents. Order from Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Farm Freezer Hints

Prevent Browning of Peaches

FRIENDS with farm freezers in this vicinity had few or no peaches to freeze last year, so had little opportunity to find out how effective the addition of ascorbic acid to the sirup would be in preventing browning of peaches. This year with its good peach crop and a better supply of ascorbic acid in drug stores and freezer locker plants should give them the opportunity to try it out.

Those who have peaches of the Hale family—J. H. Hale, Hale Haven, or South Haven—are well pleased with them as freezing varieties. Whatever the variety, it is apt to darken if exposed to the air for any length of time. One of my friends simply slices her peaches into the sugar sirup which has been boiled and cooled, but this does not prevent their darkening when the package is opened, especially if left exposed to the air for a short time.

The citric acid method which formerly was popular would prevent this darkening. It consisted of dipping the sliced fruit for a minute or two in a 2 per cent citric acid solution made by dissolving ¼ teaspoon of powdered citric acid in 1 quart of water—it takes about a gallon of the solution for a bushel of fruit. Then drain the fruit and put it into the sugar sirup.

More recent and easier, but a little more expensive, is the ascorbic acid method; just dissolve 1 teaspoon of powdered ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) in 4 cups of the sugar sirup. Or you can use one of the ascorbic acid compounds which are sold commercially under trade names.

Blueberries "With Or Without"

Those who have sugar are freezing this year's abundant blueberry crop. Those who prefer to hold their sugar for later use find they *can* freeze the blueberries satisfactorily without it. Simply wash, pack and freeze. The blueberries with dry sugar well stirred in are more satisfactory, of course, but it is a joy to have something which is passable frozen without any sweetening of any sort. Cranberries also belong in this class.

By the way, have you tried the new white corn syrup for freezing fruits? It is twice as sweet as other corn sirups and does not have the corn sirup flavor. If you cannot find it at the grocery sore, try your freezer locker plant.—*G. W. H.*

In the Home Canning & Freezing of

Peaches *and other fruits— did browning occur in the thawing process?*

Freezaid

The NEW Ascorbic Acid Compound effectively prevents browning and flavor loss in the thawing of Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Pears, Plums and Cherries which have been home-frozen or canned.

SEALS-IN the natural flavor.

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An "eye-opening" revelation in sensible and comfortable reducible rupture protection may be yours for the asking, without cost or obligation. Simply send name and address to William S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 102-B, Adams, N. Y., and full details of the new and different Rice Method will he sent you Free. Without hard flesh-gouging pads or tormenting pressure, here's a Support that has brought joy and comfort to thousands — by releasing them from Trusses with springs and straps that bind and cut. Designed to securely hold a rupture up and in where it helongs and yet give freedom of body and genuine comfort. For full information — write today!

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"UNBLOCK" *your* DIGESTIVE TRACT

And Stop Dosing Your Stomach With Soda and Alkalizers

Don't expect to get real relief from headache, sour stomach, gas and bad breath by taking soda and other alkalizers if the true cause of your trouble is constipation.

In this case, your real trouble is not in the stomach at all. But in the intestinal tract where 80% of your food is digested. And when it gets blocked it fails to digest properly.

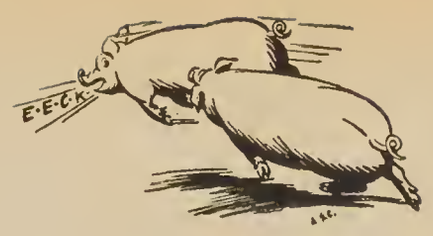
What you want for real relief is not soda or an alkalizer—but something to "unblock" your intestinal tract. Something to clean it out effectively—help Nature get back on her feet.

Get Carter's Pills right now. Take them as directed. They gently and effectively "unblock" your digestive tract. This permits your food to move along normally. Nature's own digestive juices can then reach it. You get genuine relief that makes you feel *really* good again.

Buy Carter's Pills—25¢ at any drugstore. "Unblock" your intestinal tract for real relief from indigestion.

Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist*.

My Barnyard Barometers



By WM. P. SCHRAMM

IT WAS a farm paper article that sold me on the idea of buying a quality barometer. A farmer's operations being so dependent on the weather's caprices, the article argued, a barometer purchase was the best investment a farmer could make next to life insurance. Not that I now regret buying the thing. But I have since started wondering why a farmer weighed down by debts should spend badly needed money in buying a barometer when he has weather forecasters grunting, mooing, neighing, baaing, gobbling and cackling all over his barnyard, plus wild ones winging their way by the hundreds across his fields.

Any farmer who will take a few extra moments to observe his domestic stock in a slightly different way than he does when he gives them his frequent "once over" for toward market gains can tell when foul weather is in the offing. Horses, cows, sheep, hogs and fowls show a perceivable restiveness just before a storm, though the sky may still be cloudless. Take dogs: Ask most any observant city dog-catcher, and he'll be most apt to inform you that his canine catches are more numerous just before bad weather than when fair days lie ahead.

Man's best friends are seized by the wanderlust at the approach of adverse weather. This I know to be a fact from personal experience as a kennel owner. Ever so often I have come home from the field to be greeted by the Missis with: "We'll have to do this and we'll have to do that — there's going to be a change in the weather — look!" And I need only turn my head to behold a half dozen dogs yelping



and straining at their tethers. "The silly things were way up on the highway when I called them back," the wife winds up chidingly.

Backing me up in these weather dogmatics I have no less an authority than Dr. Clarence A. Mills, professor of experimental medicine in the University of Cincinnati. The weather has been the erudite doctor's pet hobby since 1917, and he has ridden it at an enthusiastic pace from the U. S. clear to China and still further in medical and historical works. His discoveries are recorded in his book, "Climate Makes the Man." On one page the doctor lapses into a bit of truthful humor:

"Hogs fight more among themselves on days of low barometric pressure, which presages adverse weather. In fact, I suspect that a daily count of their fracases would provide reliable proof of weather changes. Horses, too,



are restless and given to high-spiritedness, which often results in runaways."

It was a neighbor, a successful turkey raiser, who first drew my attention to this: Turkeys flying up on buildings on a beautifully calm autumn or spring evening just before retiring to their accustomed roosting place is always a sign that there is a weather change ahead.

Personal observation has me convinced that seagulls are the most reliable weather prophets among birds. A seagull is a cool weather bird. Gulls flying north near the ground at a swift pace early in the morning indicates warm weather coming, while the same low, swift flight southward is an unmistakable omen of a temperature approach too chilly even for a gull to be comfortable in. Gulls spiralling leisurely high in the air, or winging aimlessly about indicates that the fair weather will last a few days, the birds being in no haste to get away from inclement weather.

Then there are the pheasants. Pheasants flying up to roost at winter's eveningtide in my grove within a stone's throw of the house when the sky is overcast and a few snowflakes are whirling down is a sign to me that



"Then there are the pheasants".

a gale has already started whipping up a blizzard in the Dakotas and that it will arrive before morning. Nature's instinct prompts the birds to seek a high roosting spot to keep from being buried by the snow and to be near the farmer's feed-lot when the worst comes.

To wind up with the barometer part of it, I can say truthfully that the instrument has given me my money's worth in recreation, this when it comes to checking it for accuracy with my four-footed ones and the feathered ones. Nine times out of ten they run neck-to-neck in their predictions.

— A.A. —

NEW JERSEY PASTURE RECOMMENDATIONS

New Jersey Experiment Station Circular 492 entitled "Improved Pastures" says, "A good pasture program makes possible adequate grazing for 5 to 6 months of the year. An all-season pasture plan will reduce the need for expensive grain feed, save man-power and machinery, and conserve hay for the barn-feeding season. Lime should be applied to raise the pH of the soil to about 6.5. When the mixture is seeded in August following a crop not heavily fertilized, apply 500 to 700 lbs. of a 5-10-10 or 4-12-8 fertilizer per acre. Should the seeding follow a heavily fertilized crop, the use of 300 to 500 lbs. of 20% superphosphate or of 300 to 500 lbs. of 0-14-7 or of 0-12-12 is justified. If the seeding is made with a small grain crop, it is suggested that 300 to 600 lbs. of an 0-14-7 or 0-12-12 be broadcast before plowing or applied with a disk drill immediately after plowing."

—A. A.—

WIND SPRAYING

I have had an opportunity to observe one of the new U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine turbine blower spraying outfits at work. With a little further development this type of machine may well prove to be the answer to a long unanswered problem, that is what to do with local outbreaks of forest insects where spraying, old style, was impracticable both physically and economically. Gypsy moth, forest tent caterpillar, canker worms and green striped maple worms are examples of forest pests which may crop up in large numbers in wooded areas. Except in cases of governmental spraying, there has been nothing to do but watch trees become defoliated.

Turbine machine introduces two new ideas: use of DDT as spray material and wind blast as dispersing agent. Light enough so that it can be maneuvered around in many places where regular sprayer could not be moved, turbine machine can cover trees with surprising rapidity. Only a small jet of concentrated DDT solution is injected into the funnel through which air blast is driven, but even distribution of the material is made on foliage from a hundred to 2 hundred feet away. Demonstrations of this type of spraying were recently made by the Bureau for control of a satin moth outbreak in Corinth and gypsy moth infestation in Middlebury, Vermont. — *Harold L. Bailey.*

— A.A. —

How to Grow More Wheat

(*Continued from Page* 8)

of more fertilizer than suggested will generally be profitable. Some state agronomists suggest increasing the rate of application of the regular wheat fertilizer by 50 to 100 per cent and others recommend drilling in 300 to 500 pounds per acre of mixtures like 0-20-20, 0-14-14, 0-12-12, 0-16-8, or 0-14-7 ahead of sowing the wheat. In dry season 300 to 400 pounds per acre of normal-strength fertilizer drilled with the seed is about all that may be used without the possibility of injury to germination.

Winter Barley

Winter barley is not as resistant to cold as winter wheat, and from northern Pennsylvania north has not been a dependable crop except on very favorable soils. From New Jersey south, though, it is increasing in popularity, and many excellent crops of it were harvested this year. The new Wong barley is producing some outstanding yields. Tennessee Winter and Maryland Smooth Awn are two other good popular varieties. Winter barley should generally be sown a little earlier than the average date for sowing wheat and should be fertilized the same.

— A.A. —

LADINO FERTILITY NEEDS

An interesting pamphlet on the value of Ladino clover is Maine Extension Circular 172. On its soil and fertilizer requirements, a crop specialist comments as follows: "Ladino clover is best suited to fertile, moisture-retaining soils. Because most soils in Maine benefit from applications of lime, enough should be applied to bring the soil up to a pH of 6.5. Ladino clover is a heavy feeder and requires large quantities of available plant food if it is to produce maximum yields. One of the best methods of furnishing the needed fertility is to work in 10-15 tons of manure, fortified with 400 lbs. of superphosphate, before seeding. Eight tons of manure, fortified with superphosphate, or an equivalent amount of commercial fertilizer should be used annually to maintain this clover. The established clover stand, if manure is not available, may be fertilized with 400 to 600 lbs. of 8-16-16 or its equivalent. Excellent results are also being obtained quite generally from an application annually of 600 lbs. of an 0-14-14 on established stands."

— A.A. —



"One more question, Mister! Can I move out my furniture afore I sets fire to th' house?"

"SULFA" FOR BEES

The Connecticut Experiment Station reports good results with the use of sulfathiazole for the control of foul brood in bees. This has been a very serious disease of bees, and we suggest that any beekeeper who has been troubled write to J. Peter Johnson, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, for full information.

— A.A. —

THOSE BREAD LINES

One thing I have noted recently is that many consumers are beginning to wonder where their food comes from. All during the war, even with rationing, most folks seemed to get along without too much worrying. Now bread lines and black markets have them guessing. One man in the seed business told me the trade had anticipated a 25 per cent decline in home gardening this year, but, after a slow start, business picked up and was running 10 per cent ahead of a year ago. He attributed it to folks getting afraid of food shortages.—*L. B. S.*

I'm Going to the Fair



— by —
CLARA MACK

A wife should be a steady one,
And stay at home 'til things are done,
And not let dust accumulate,
And never serve a meal that's late;
And keep her windows full of shine,
And can mince-meat that's superfine.
A wife should have a stay-home flair,
And not be gadding to the fair.

* * *

Gypsy fortune-teller chants,
"You should know your fate!"

* * *

"Give that pole-horse time to turn,"
The starter yells. *"Wait! Wait!"*

* * *

"Lady, buy a soo-va-neer?"
"Hot dogs! Right this way!"

* * *

The Fireman's Band is playing
"Anchors Aweigh!"

* * *

Tomorrow there'll be lots of time
To dust the polished stair.
Tomorrow there'll be time to can
A batch of ginger pear.
Tomorrow there'll be time
To put wool blankets out to air.
But not today, because today
I'm going to the fair!



By ELIZABETH TOWNSEND

ON OUR FARM in the Finger Lakes region of New York State, the bird population has increased. There are a few undesirables, such as the starling which is already a nuisance. The bluejay has been with us such a short time that we still continue to enjoy its delightful color; but, with familiarity, its status may change, as did that of the English sparrow. Our county weekly of 71 years ago published this item: "A few English sparrows have been seen on our streets. It is hoped they are hardy enough to withstand this climate."

We have never had as many song birds nesting near the house as there are this summer. There are all the old friends — bluebirds, orioles, humming birds, gold finches, wrens, song sparrows, towhees, and yellow warblers. Since we have no house cat and there seem to be no red squirrels or rats, all is joy and gladness with parents and nestlings. Only the catbird is unhappy. This summer, instead of singing exuberantly from dawn to dusk, he ventures only a few querulous notes early in the morning and late at night. During the day he slyly flits from catalpa tree to blackberry bush with drooping tail and disconsolate air. Could this be because there were no apples put out for him when he arrived this spring? He could not know this omission was necessitated by the failure of last fall's apple crop.

We have had a few mourning doves until recently. Now we often see these gentle birds sitting side by side on the telephone wire.

Until this summer I had never heard a wood thrush. Now, in the late afternoons, we frequently hear them singing across the fields. Last Sunday, just outside the open window of our church, a wood thrush sang throughout the service. His rich flute-like song contributed to the worship of God as surely as the singing of the congregation and the deep notes of the organ.

— A.A. —

Aunt Janet's Garden

The Reliable Daylily

THE OTHER DAY a friend, an experienced gardener, and I were talking over plants which are most satisfactory for busy people to grow. Both of us thought that none is better than the daylily. They do not have to be separated often and make a fine show at a time of the year when there is not much else in bloom; and they are as disease- and insect-resistant as any plant I know of. Some of the older varieties may be had for as little as 25c, 35c and 50c a plant, very reasonable when one considers how long-lived the plant is.

The mistake that people make with daylilies is in thinking that the lemon lily and the common roadside tawny lily are the only ones available. Even the latter, though too rampant a grower to be put in the close confines of a perennial border, can make a spot of welcome color against a fence or farm building.

I have had some of my daylilies for eight to 10 years and the clumps have been divided once in that length of time. Now they are ready to be divided again and from mid-August to mid-September is a good time for the job. The varieties were chosen with an idea of providing a succession of bloom from the time the first old-fashioned lemon lily (Hemerocallis flava) shows in May until September, with Hemerocallis Cheng-tu finishing the season. To my disappointment I shall have to remove Cheng-tu from the border; it has the naughty habit of multiplying by stolons underneath the surface and has overrun some of my more delicate plants, among them the less aggressive daylilies.

My red daylilies I grew myself from seeds of the famous Dr. Leonian's stock. Since he introduced his stock, both in seed and plant forms, many other growers have added greatly to the range of selections which go from light yellow through orange, maroon and even purple. Thus, one can now perk up one's border in colors and seasons of bloom not heretofore possible.

Backed by a forsythia hedge, my varieties are arranged in order of bloom:

Lemon daylily (Hemerocallis flava), 2½ feet, clear yellow, late May and early June.

Ajax, 2 feet, orange, early to late June.

Anna Betscher, 3 to 3½ feet, clear yellow, mid- to late June.

Mikado, 3 feet, orangey, with maroon spots in center, June-July.

J. A. Crawford, 4 feet, apricot yellow, ruffled petals, late June-July.

Ophir, about 40 inches, beautiful golden yellow, July and August.

Mrs. W. H. Wyman, 3½ feet, small pale lemon yellow flowers, late July-August.

Hyperion, 40 inches, citron yellow Amaryllis-like flowers, July-August.

Leonian Hybrids, varying heights, maroon-apricot, July-August.

Cheng-tu, 3 feet, orange-red, August-September.

— A. A. —



"Quiet, you kids! Mama's writing a book on 'How to Rear Children'!"

SEEN AND HEARD AT AMHERST, MASS.

FARM and Home Week at Massachusetts State College, Amherst, was a two-day event this year, on July 23rd and 24th. In spite of the near four inches of rain which fell the first day, attendance (the majority being women) totaled about 900 people. That evening during the folk dance festival about 1,300 attended and the next day attendance reached about 1,000.

The 4-H Clubs, always strong in Massachusetts, had been having a conference beforehand and the older young farmers and homemakers had a regularly-scheduled meeting during the Farm and Home Week. Many demonstrations and exhibits on farm and home equipment and practices served for all groups.

Those interested in dairying, fruit growing, bee-keeping, goat and poultry-raising and valley crops had fine programs with talks by representatives of the State College staff or by prominent visitors, either from other colleges or from organizations.

The program for women included movies and discussion on canning and freezing of food, led by the staff of the Department of Food Technology, MSC; a lecture demonstration on buying new equipment, Mrs. Julia Kiene of Westinghouse; a series of slides showing changes to better the old home by Grace Morin, N. Y. State College of Home Economics, Cornell University; and a very graphic and telling demonstration of home grounds improvement by Lyle Blundell and Alfred W. Boicourt of Massachusetts State College.

A welcome break in the program of lectures and demonstrations was the group singing led by Augustus D. Zanzig of the Griffith Musical Foundation, Newark, N. J.

Old Time Dances

The high point of entertainment came in the folk dance festival on the evening of July 23. The event had been scheduled to be held on Alumni Field but rain drove them into the "Cage" where between 300 and 500 dancers responded to the calls of four outstanding callers of the country. This was a highly colorful and joyful affair with young and not-so-young having the time of their lives in this very wholesome fashion.

On July 24th at a special luncheon meeting of the Massachusetts Home Demonstration Council attended by about 120 home agents and council members, Mrs. Wilfred Hitchcock, Windsor, was elected the new president; Mrs. Murray Winter, Wrentham, first vice-president; Mrs. Leo Makela, Townsend, second vice-president; and Mrs. Raymond Nichols, Colrain, secretary-treasurer. Mrs. Hitchcock was named as state delegate to the National Home Demonstration Council meeting at Omaha, Nebraska, in November. Entertainment during the luncheon was provided by the Hampden County chorus under the leadership of Mrs. Ambrose Ryan.—*Mrs. G. W. Huckett.*

ONE MAN
PRECISION
Light Weight Portable
Power Chain Saw



ALL PRECISION Saws use the well-known and reliable 2 cycle 3½ H.P. "PRECISION" air cooled motor with positive clutch. Various sizes and types of "PRECISION" Saws are manufactured, some of which are as follows:

TYPE "1": Bow Saw—cutting capacity 14" and 18", suitable for felling and bucking.

TYPE "3": With standard guide bars for one or two-man operation, suitable for felling and cross-cutting; available in 20", 26" and 32" lengths.

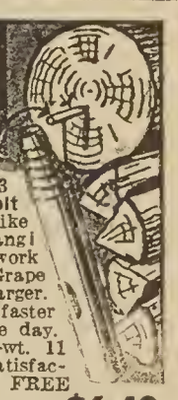
Either straight blade or bow frame are interchangeable on any machine at extra cost, using same motor.

Weight 48 to 55 lbs., depending on length of guide bar.

Full particulars on request. Prompt Delivery.

PRECISION PARTS LIMITED
2023 Aylmer St. MONTREAL, QUE.

Split Big Logs this Easy Way with THUNDERBOLT



Split logs up to 3-ft. diameter in 3 minutes for 2c. Drive Thunderbolt Splitting Tool into end of log like driving a spike—light fuse and bang! —It's split! Saves over half the work of producing Firewood, Posts, Grape Stakes, etc. from trees 10-in. or larger. Cracks stumps for easier pulling, faster rotting. Pays for itself often in one day. 2 in. dia. alloy steel 15 in. long—wt. 11 lbs. Easy instructions furnished. Satisfaction or money refunded. Circular FREE

The Thunderbolt Co. $6.40
Dept. A, 15 Decker St., Buffalo 15, N. Y. Plus Postage

Say you saw it in American Agriculturist.

NEW HIGHER PAY!

Soldiers in Uncle Sam's new peacetime Regular Army are now receiving higher pay than ever before. For example, a Private's pay has been increased 50%. And that's only one of many attractive features of an Army career. You may enlist if you are 18 to 34 inclusive (17 with parents' consent). Get *all* the facts and figures about the new pay increases for all Army grades at your nearest U. S. Army Recruiting Station.

ENLIST NOW!

A GOOD JOB FOR YOU
U. S. Army
CHOOSE THIS FINE PROFESSION NOW!

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

THIS is the month of Farm Bureau tours to Sunnygables. There are seven of them scheduled.

When I consented to having these tours stop off at the farm, I expected that there would be from ten to fifteen carloads of people in each. They are running nearer to seventy-five carloads—almost too many people to handle at one time.

While we are glad to have the tours so successful and pleased to have so many readers of this page want to come to the farm, I feel that in fairness all around some explanations are due.

Not A Show Place

To begin with we are not interested in running either a show place or an experimental farm. This should be understood by all who come to the place.

We are interested in keeping our farming operations on a profitable basis and by and large we have always been able to do this. This summer, like all other farmers, we are limping along with a lot of old wornout equipment. We are short of help, and we are finding that the costs of things we buy and services we hire are getting so high that we've got to be increasingly careful about what we undertake in the way of repairs, expansion, etc.

Don't Know Any Answers

The impression, above all others, that I want always to avoid giving, either on this page or when you visit Sunnygables, is that we know the answers. We emphatically don't and never expect to know them.

What we do at Sunnygables (most of which is reported on this page), we do in an effort to farm profitably and to get some fun and satisfaction out of farming. We often try out practices we ourselves are doubtful about. We know that even when a practice is successful with us it may not work elsewhere.

Our Objective

If I were to state my objective, both in farming and in writing this page, it is to make the boys who are associated with me think, and to start northeastern farmers thinking and figuring on some of their problems.

I have an abiding faith in the courage, resourcefulness, and ability of farmers. I think we can work out our own problems better than anyone else. I don't believe, however, that we can work them out unless we are willing to try new practices and to talk about them constructively among ourselves.

KERNELS, SCREENINGS, and CHAFF is primarily written to start up the processes of thought in the minds of northeastern farmers. If by dropping in at Sunnygables, you can have your thought processes stimulated, I'll be happy. Don't expect however to see anything unusual or perfect, and don't expect to be sold any ideas. We're not in the business of selling ideas but of planting them.

VICLAND OATS

We sowed about 60 acres of oats last spring. Impressed by the popularity of Viclands, we bought some seed and put in about 15 acres of them. For the balance of our acreage we used Erbans, which have done very well for us for three years.

After a long, hot, dry spell which seriously hurt crops, it began to rain just as we were ready to start combining our oats. It has rained almost continuously since then. During this period our Vicland oats have crinkled and gone down and the weeds and seeding have come up through them so I'm very doubtful if we can combine them successfully even when it clears.

The Erbans on the other hand have stood up well. They are naturally about a foot taller than the Viclands. Because of their heavier growth of straw, they have also kept back the weeds and seeding. We still have a chance of combining them successfully if it only will stop raining.

SUDAN-ALFALFA SILAGE

As it did last year, our Sudan grass has gotten away from us. We have about 10 acres which we intended to graze off but which we couldn't get to until it had headed out. This stands head high. It is very thick on the ground, and it is badly lodged in places. When we can mow it so as to make a fairly good windrow with the windrower, our field chopper, somewhat to our surprise, picks it up perfectly.

Last summer we filled a silo with Sudan grass after it had gotten fairly ripe and were disappointed in the silage. Due to the high moisture conditions we now have, we don't expect that our silage will be too dry when made from Sudan grass, but I doubt the feeding quality of it unless it is reinforced with some other feed.

According to our present plans, we're going to try to mix at least one load of third cutting alfalfa with each two loads of Sudan grass. We believe that this mixture will make a pretty good silage—one which can be kept before cows in a pen stable all the time.

We have about 1200 acres in our Sun- which was nicely tasseled out on August 1. We intended it as a reserve for silage. It looks now as though we may not have to use much if any of it for that purpose. Instead we'll harvest it for grain and use the stalks for bedding.

COW MARKET

During July a funny thing happened to the cow market in our neck of the woods. In late June, there was a buyer at the farm nearly every day looking for close-up stuff.

Early in July we made some sales at prices so satisfactory that we decided we might sell a few more head. Then inquiries stopped abruptly.

We have heard this situation explained by the fact that farmers were very busy haying during the unusually good weather that prevailed during most of July and by the fact that they were uncertain about the milk price with the future of OPA and milk subsidies unsettled.

MACHINERY POOL

We have about 1200 acres in our Sunnygables operation. A third of this acreage is tillable.

We have, in our business set-up, three owners and three main sets of buildings. By keeping all our milkers on one farm, all our dry cows, calves, hogs, and chickens on another, and our yearling and bred heifers on a third, we think we have perhaps effected some economies in operation. For example, we start up only one milking machine pump each night at milking time instead of three. On two farms this winter we shall feed only once a day instead of the two or three times a day which seems to be best practice with milking cows.

As I have previously reported, however, what we haven't worked out to our satisfaction is our farm machinery. We have got to put together a pool of machinery to use on the entire acreage. In my opinion, there must be one man who is in charge of this machinery, and who preferably has an ownership interest in it.

This is a problem we are now working on. Our first job is to decide the machinery which should be in the pool. Then our second one is to set up responsible management of it within our general operation.

Meanwhile we're getting along with different fellows working different machines and each one applying his own technique of baling wire repair. One trouble is that it's getting increasingly hard to get hold of a good bright piece of baling wire.

DOWN MEXICO WAY

Son Howard has been so busy this summer that he hasn't sent up any "Down Mexico Way" notes for this page. He does write to his Mother and me regularly, however, and keeps us advised about his farm operation. I now know his place so well that I can almost tell what he is doing from day to day.

VERY DRY

They've had no rain in the Southwest at all this summer—I believe less than an inch altogether. This dearth of moisture has not affected Howard's farming operations except to put a heavier demand on his irrigation system. It has resulted in the drying up of the ranges, however, and will probably show up in a short crop of southwestern maize, which is not irrigated. I have been watching the cattle market but have seen no quotation on weanling calves which has been low enough to interest me.

WINTERING PLANS

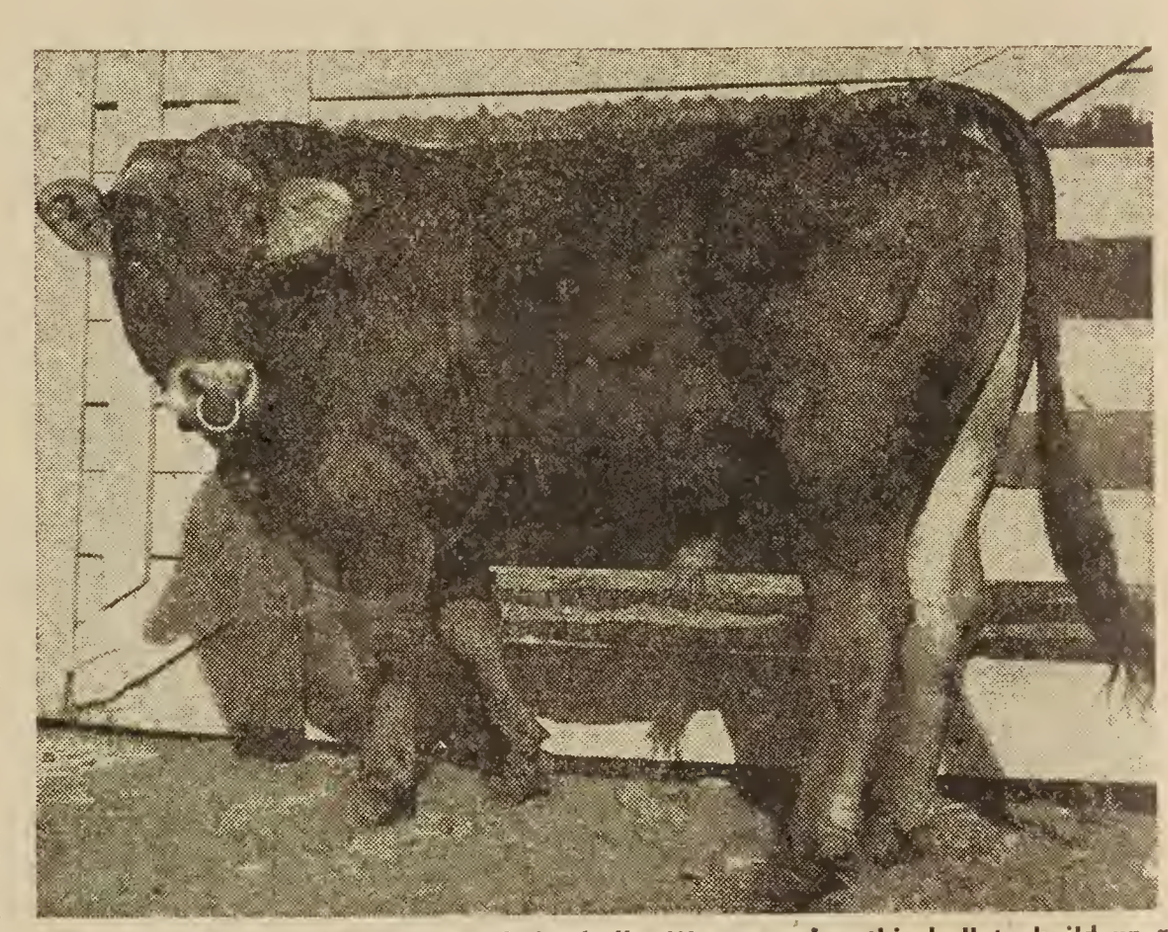
Meanwhile Howard has filled a trench silo and is planning on enough acreage of winter oats, along with his alfalfa stands, so that he can winter a couple of carloads of beef calves for us at Sunnygables if we see fit to buy them this fall. If he doesn't use his feed for our calves, he will winter cattle for someone down there.

ONIONS AND COTTON

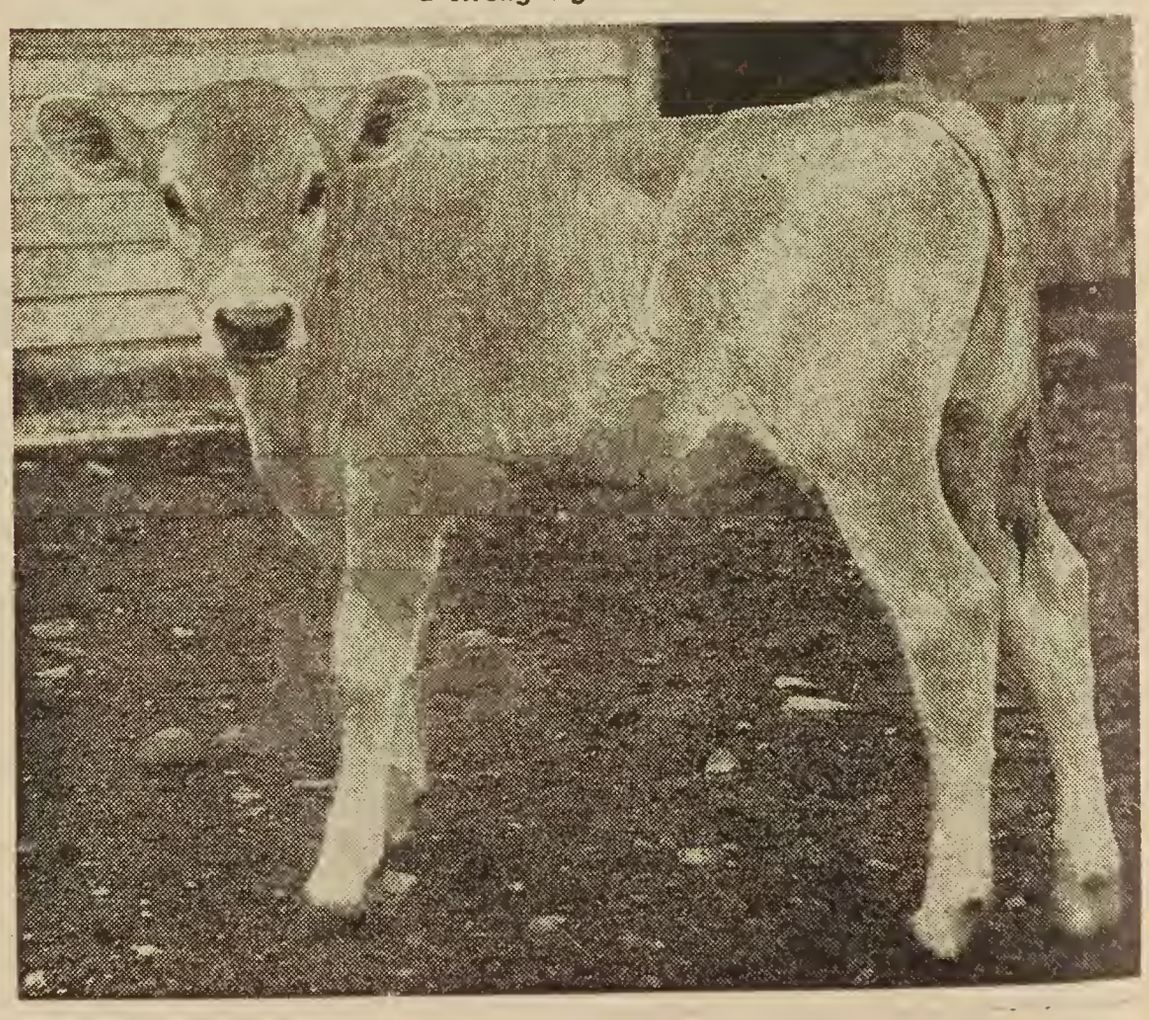
Howard writes that he has about 300 acres of cotton, and that this year he is growing several acres of onions and some melons. The last time he wrote, his early onions were ready for harvest, and the market was so weak that he was considering putting the crop in storage.

ALFALFA MARKET

The strongest market he seems to have had this summer has been for his alfalfa hay. He has been able to sell it for good prices as fast as he harvested it.



Above is a picture of our Brown Swiss bull. We are using this bull to build up a small herd of purebred Brown Swiss cows and for cross-breeding to Holsteins and Guernseys. All of his calves we have had to date have been very vigorous, healthy individuals. His calves from Holstein cows are a solid chocolate color and from Guernseys they're all taffy color. The calf shown below is his son from a little runt of a purebred Guernsey cow which, until she was bred to him, had never produced a strong vigorous calf.



SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

BIG PROMISES

SOME TIME back we predicted that after the war promoters of "get-rich-quick" schemes would again be traveling the roads and cluttering up the mails with brilliant descriptions of their schemes. This is already beginning to happen, hastened by two facts: Many people are getting excellent wages, and practically everyone has saved money and bought war bonds. To the crooks this means that the harvest is ripe, and they are losing no time.

For example, a subscriber writes: "I am enclosing some letters I received. I do not know how they got my name. Would you advise purchasing one or more of these shares?"

Confidential?

The letters are from a promoter of a Canadian gold mine, who starts off:

"I am rushing this letter to you as fast as possible. I want you to share the good news that has just reached me from an old Prospector Pal of mine who is right on the ground. This inside information is highly confidential."

After two pages of highly flowery comment, including the following, "My friend, we possibly have before us one of the greatest opportunities that has ever come our way, and as far as I personally am concerned, it is the BIGGEST and one that I fully expect will pay us a reward that will be immense," the promoter ends up with a blank asking how many shares you want at $10 each.

It may be the promoter's personal opinion (though we doubt it) that he has one of the richest gold-producing claims in the area. Nevertheless, it is very obvious to anyone who reads carefully that the prospects are all in the future, and that there is absolutely no guarantee that the investor will ever get one cent of that investment back.

If you must speculate, do it with money that you can afford to lose, and if you lose it on schemes like this, don't call the Service Bureau uncomplimentary names when we fail to get your money returned!

Chinchillas

Here is another one:

A subscriber wants to know what is the future of the chinchilla business. Well, there is one thing we can say, and that is that the long-time future of raising chinchillas will depend on the market value of pelts, and not on a price you think you can get for breeding stock from some other gullible investor.

Here are a few statements that we believe to be true:

1. This idea of selling chinchilla breeding stock from $1,000 to $1,500 a pair, and offering to take care of the offspring at so much a month is the same old scheme that has been tried with rabbits, foxes and other fur-bearing animals, and which history shows has been more profitable to the promoter than to the investor.

2. There is no conclusive evidence that there will ever be a big demand for chinchilla coats.

3. Expert furriers have said that chinchilla coats are not durable; that, if worn as other fur coats are worn, they probably would not last over two years.

Well, those are just two samples of today's get-rich-quick schemes. Remember that this sort of scheme has two earmarks. The promoter is always dead sure that he is going to make you a fortune; he always tells you that you will have to act quickly if you want to get in on the ground floor!

In spite of the continued warnings of the Service Bureau and other agencies, such as Chambers of Commerce and Better Business Bureaus, many will insist on losing their money. That is easy to prove. If it weren't so, these swindlers would be out of business in less than a month. We do hope that every A. A. subscriber reads this, and that every subscriber heeds it.

—A.A.—

TWO SIDES

Some time ago, we mentioned a flood of complaints against mail order concerns. We pointed out that many of the complaints were obviously due to inexperienced help. We are glad to report now that the situation is improving and that we are definitely receiving fewer complaints.

There is another side to the situation, namely that some complaints are caused by carelessness of the customer rather than by lack of attention on the part of the company. Among the sins a customer frequently commits is writing two letters on the same matter, signing one "Mrs. Ella Smith" and the other "Mrs. John Smith."

Another cause of confusion is writing to change an order a few days after the first order is sent. Still another is returning goods purchased without adequate packing or without sending the proper instructions to the company from which they were bought.

In other words, deal with a reliable mail order house and use good business methods and you will get good service.

—A.A.—

SELLING BY MAIL

"An ad came to me in the mail. A good deal of emphasis was put on the fact they could sell cheaper because their method of dealing direct by mail was so much less expensive."

Many businessmen would dispute that statement. It costs a lot of money to send out letters hit or miss to thousands of prospects, and figures show that only a very small percentage of those to whom letters are sent ever reply.

It is a good idea to do a little checking. What is the reputation of the product offered? How does the price compare with what you can buy locally? In other words, don't accept too easily the statement that it is cheaper because this type of selling saves money.

STOP FOR SCHOOL BUSES

A New York State Trooper recently remarked that few people seem to know the law on stopping for a standing school bus.

The law says that motorists must stop when approaching a bus regardless of whether they are meeting it or passing it. You must come to a full stop until the bus starts or until the driver signals you to proceed.

This Trooper says that he stops someone who has violated this law practically every day, but for the present he is merely warning them.

The law is a common sense law because no one can predict what youngsters will do. There have been too many youngsters injured or killed because motorists failed to observe this law.



On a slippery road car goes out of control—hits a tree—driver killed.

YOU probably are a careful driver—but you can't tell what the other fellow is going to do to you. You might be hit in an accident that is not your fault—because there are so many worn out cars on the road which may easily go out of control.

The signs read, "When you drive don't drink and when you drink don't drive" but not everybody follows this good advice. This is another hazard which you have to contend with.

NOW, you need Travel Accident Protection more than ever before.

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

James A. Boggs, Bovina, N. Y. Wagon Accident—dislocated shoulder	$ 14.00
Miltord L. Nelson, Port Allegany, Pa. Truck Accident—broken ribs	54.00
John A. Titus, Trenton, N. J. Auto Accident—broken elbow	40.00
Mrs. Ada Titus, Trenton, N. J. Auto Accident—broken collar bone	40.00
Raymond Ranney, Sr., Lockport, N. Y. Auto Accident—cuts and fractured nose	37.33
Walter Jones, Swedesboro, N. J. Struck by Automobile—broken leg	40.00
Mrs. Goldie Hoffman, Skaneateles, N. Y. Auto Accident—bruised forehead, knee and arm	18.66
Robert C. Westbrook, Branchville, N. J. Auto Accident—broken ribs	18.66
Clayton F. Trombley, Rensselaer Falls, N. Y. Sled Accident—severely cut hand	60.00
Jennie V. Stowell, De Kalb Junction, N. Y. Auto Accident—injuries	25.00
Violet K. Schallenberg, Westernville, N. Y. Auto Accident—cut face	25.00
Mrs. Carrie Kettenburg, Lockport, N. Y. Struck by Auto—injured arm and back	14.28
Lewis Hennings, Utica, N. Y. Auto Accident—injured back	35.71
James Farrell, Scottsville, N. Y. Auto Accident—cuts and bruises	7.14
Robert H. Allen, Rockstream, N. Y. Auto Accident—injuries	44.28
Raymond Ranney, Jr., Lockport, N. Y. Auto Accident—cuts and fractured nose	44.28
Nellie A. Clute, Basom, N. Y. Auto Accident—cut lip and face	8.57
Max Feitelson, Callicoon Ctr., N. Y. Auto Accident—lost left leg	500.00

Travel Accident toll first five months of this year was 13,240 killed . . . . an increase of 43%.

Max G. Elder, Jr., Pattersonville, N. Y. Auto Accident—injured back	20.00
Lewis Hennings, Utica, N. Y. Auto Accident—injured back	14.28
Charles F. Euron, Little Falls, N. Y. Auto Accident—bruised back and face	21.43
Eloi J. Michand, Waterville, Me. Auto Accident—bruised arm and shoulder	21.43
Samuel B. Terrill, Laconia, N. H. Truck Accident—sprained back	122.86
Isaac F. Dorr, Bucksport, Me. Auto Accident—sprained knee	30.00
Walter Roman, Adams, Mass. Wagon Wheel Fell Off—severely cut fingers	58.57
George Giesler, Corfu, N. Y. Auto Accident—fractured jaw	65.00

It is no wonder that Sudden Death lurks on the highways with the roads crowded with so many worn out cars.

Margaret Lavasseur, Auburn, Me. Auto Accident—lost nine teeth	47.14
Charles Curtis, Newport, Me. Truck Struck Wagon—fractured pelvis	84.28
Lewis A. Bauman, Spencerport, N. Y. Auto Accident—severe injuries	130.00
Mrs. Jennie D. Gooch, Gorham, Me. Auto Accident—concussion and cuts	36.43
William Farrar, Stow, N. Y. Sled Accident—injured shoulder and arm	42.86
John F. Mitchell, Willsboro, N. Y. Auto Accident—fractured jaw, injured knee	130.00
Mrs. Jennie Lamson, Williston, Vt. Auto Accident—broken wrist	29.28
Guy Lamson, Williston, Vt. Auto Accident—broken ribs	14.28
John Oparowski, Adams, Mass. Auto Accident—broken rib, injured knee	68.57
William R. Green, Middletown, N. Y. Auto Accident—injured back	90.00
Harold E. Deering, Derry Village, N. H. Auto Accident—broken right wrist	40.00
Clayton F. Trombley, Rensselaer Falls, N. Y. Sled Accident—severely cut hand	88.57
Walter Jones, Swedesboro, N. J. Struck by Car	15.00
Mrs. Katherine C. Chappins, Lockport, N. Y. Auto Accident—concussion and bruises	75.00
Richard S. Hodge, Holcomb, N. Y. Wagon Accident—broken ribs	33.34
Wallace M. McKee, Pattersonville, N. Y. Auto Accident—cuts	13.57
Reuben H. Taylor, Gouverneur, N. Y. Wagon Accident—injured back	20.00
Miss Helen A. Traub, LaFayette, N. Y. Auto Accident—fractured skull	130.00
Wilfred J. O'Hara, Little Falls, N. Y. Auto Accident—severe injuries	130.00

Keep Your Policy Renewed

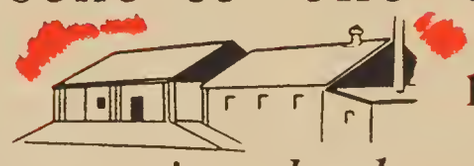
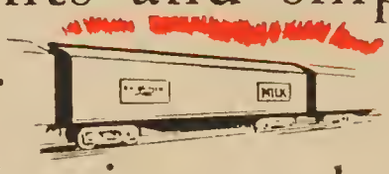
NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CHICAGO
N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT, 16 CANNON ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

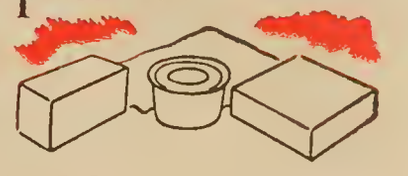
To Get Milk from Farm to Market Takes . . .

Facilities

League members own these facilities and here's how they use them in marketing their milk . . .



From the farm, milk is sent to one of the League's 103 country  receiving plants (*or to 88 League cooperating dealer plants*). Milk is cooled at these plants and shipped by insulated tank  truck and by tank car  to seven League wholesale plants  for pasteurization and distribution through League contracted retail  outlets. Or League milk may go directly to League plants in cities where it is sent on  routes for regular delivery to consumers.

Not all the milk can always be sold advantageously as fluid and League members have 10 manufacturing  plants which  they can use to make ice cream, cheese, powdered milk and other products when it is to their best advantage to do so.

Through this streamlined producer-to-consumer marketing system, League members last year sent 2,438,574,440 lbs. of milk to city markets.

By controlling their own marketing facilities, members assure themselves of a market every day for all their milk . . . and are in a position to market that milk in the form that will bring them the greatest return.

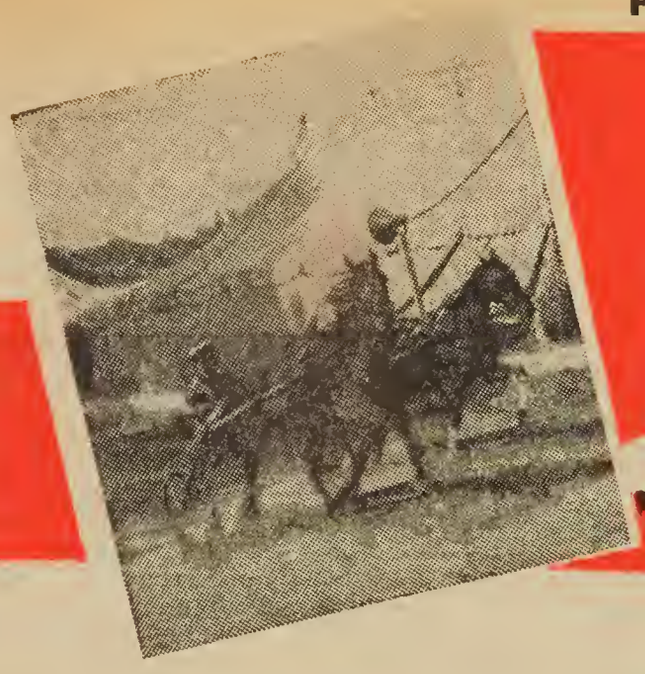




DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

SEPTEMBER 7, 1946



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

A Good Start in Farming Through 4H and FFA

By H. L. Cosline



Leon Stiles of Penn Yan, N. Y., believes in advertising. This former 4-H Club member, now leader of a club, sells a part of his fruit, eggs, poultry and vegetables to customers who buy right at the farm.

MY 4-H CLUB membership and my four years of vocational agriculture have been a big help in getting a start in farming," says 26-year-old Leon Stiles of Penn Yan, N. Y. Leon bought a farm on contract five years ago. He married a 4-H Club girl, and they have two youngsters who undoubtedly will be 4-H Clubbers when they get old enough.

The Stiles' fruit and poultry farm of 50 acres was rented by Leon a couple of years before he purchased it. A local bank owned it and the officers showed their confidence in Leon's ability by selling it to him on contract. Poultry is the chief business, but Leon also has 5 acres of grapes, 8 of raspberries, 2 of young peaches, 2 of pears and 1 of strawberries. Much of the produce is sold right at the door, and particular attention is given to quality. Leon sells some berry plants, which of course are disease inspected, and he is especially interested in trying out on a small scale the newer varieties of small fruits as they come along.

Learning through the 4-H Club and Future Farmers about the importance of quality, he paid a dollar an egg to get chicks for foundation stock and is following a trap-nesting and breed-improvement program on his poultry. He now has one hen who laid 299 eggs in her pullet year.

In spite of the relatively small acreage, the business is big enough so that Leon hires two men. I asked him how he found time to act as local 4-H Club leader, and he replied, "Well, a fellow has to have a little recreation, and I think it is important that the advantages of 4-H Club membership be passed along to the next generation. I was a 4-H member until I was twenty-one, but I started as a leader two or three years before that."

The fact that his father's farm joins his has been of some help, particularly in the use of machinery. Leon does some work for his father and, in return, uses his father's machinery. This has made it possible for him to work efficiently without getting a lot of money tied up in machinery. His father has 68 acres, and in addition he and his father are working 140 acres which adjoin the two farms.

Too often the records which are required by teachers of agriculture and 4-H Club leaders are discontinued by the boys as soon as the urging of these leaders is no longer present. Leon has continued to keep records as he was taught to do; in fact, he feels that the lessons that can be learned from the records are so important that he spends about two hours a day keeping them.

Mr. and Mrs. Stiles are interested in good living as well as in making a living. The house was in bad shape when they were married, and the first things they did were to redecorate the interior and put in running water and electricity.

Leon has some plans for the future. For example, he hopes to have a good-sized freezer. In regard to this, he said to me: "It is necessary to cull out the layers in the fall to make room for the young stock. Of course, everybody is doing the same thing, so naturally the price drops. I think I can put them in the freezer, and then sell them later in the season when the price is a little better."

"I think, too," added Leon. "that it is possible to make many small savings as a farm business gets bigger. I am planning to enlarge the hatchery business as time goes on."

No one, not even Leon himself, can say with certainty just how much vocational agriculture and 4-H Club membership have benefitted him. However, the fact that he became a farm owner at the age of twenty-one and that he has put into practice so many of the things he learned from these organizations are pretty conclusive proof of their value to farm youth.



Leon grows 5 acres of grapes. When he bought the farm five years ago the grapes produced about a ton to the acre. This year they should get at least three times that amount.

What's the Best Hybrid?



The hybrid that fits your farm and your growing season is the best hybrid for you. You can select the "best" hybrid from the G.L.F. list of open formula hybrid corns.

THE corn harvest soon to begin is expected to be the greatest in history. Next to the weather, hybrid seed is entitled to most of the credit. Hybrid corns outyield the older varieties. They stand up better and are easier to harvest.

To get the full benefit of these advantages, the right hybrid for each particular use and growing condition must be used.

G.L.F. seedsmen have selected from the best of the open formula hybrids a series ranging in maturity rating from 90 to 130 days. These corns have proved their yielding ability. There is one that will fit the growing season on every farm in the area, whether for grain or for silage.

Select at your G.L.F. Service Agency the best hybrid for your 1947 corn crop.

Order Hybrid Corn Now

To make sure that each G.L.F. patron has the seed corn that he wants next spring, G.L.F. Service Agencies are taking advance orders now. These orders will guide the seed service in securing additional supplies if needed between now and planting time. Your cooperation in ordering now will help your G.L.F. men do a better job for you and neighbors.

GLF

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OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

NEWS NOTES

EGG QUALITY PAYS

Today, egg buyers want superior eggs and are willing to pay a premium to get them.

Most poultrymen know how to gather and care for eggs to maintain that nest-fresh quality. Here are two points on *packing* eggs:

1. Pack eggs daily after the animal heat is removed. Pack the small end down to keep the yolks centered in the larger end of the eggs. Yolks of fresh eggs rise and come close to the shells if the eggs are on their sides in the baskets, or if the large ends are pointed down in the cases. When candled, these misplaced yolks show heavier yolk shadows, which may lower the grade.

2. Precool egg cases. A dry egg case is a thief. It can absorb about one pound of moisture from the eggs. Therefore it is almost impossible to market top-quality eggs if they are packed in dry cases. Empty egg cases should be placed in egg rooms of low temperature and high humidity a day or two before they are used.

WHEN TO FILL SILO

It takes no more acres of corn to fill a silo at the milk stage than at the early dent. Yet, George Serviss points out, well-eared corn at the early dent stage will contain about 20 pounds of total digestible nutrients per 100 pounds of silage, and corn in the milk stage will contain only about 13 pounds of T.D.N. per 100 pounds of silage. This holds generally true irrespective of the variety.

Much corn was planted late this year in G.L.F. territory and it may not be possible to let it all approach the early dent stage before cutting. If corn, though, does not get nearly to the early dent stage there is a serious loss in yield of nutrients per acre.

At that stage, corn should be put in the silo as quickly as possible after cutting, for if much loss of moisture takes place, the silage will likely be moldy. Corn cut at an earlier stage contains much more water and should be partly wilted before ensiling.

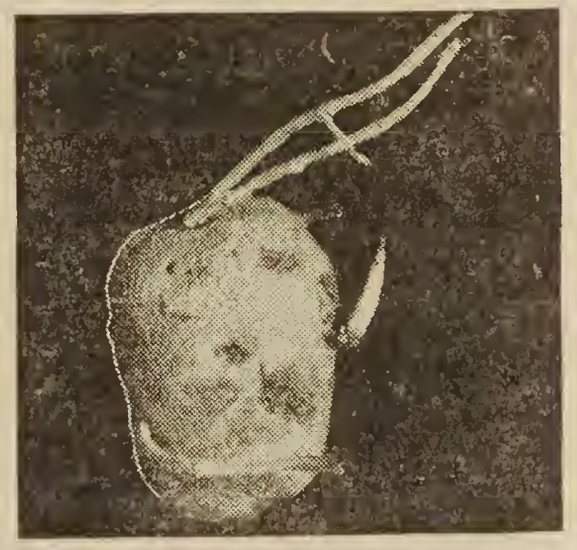
FERTILITY UPS WHEAT YIELDS

Dr. Merkle of the Agronomy Department of Pennsylvania State College has recently published the results of experiments on wheat fertilization on several farms in Pennsylvania. The increase in yield varied from less than half a bushel to over 16 bushels to the acre.

Superphosphate was not profitable when nitrogen was limited. He points out, though, that where nitrogen is adequate for wheat, as is the case when a clover sod is plowed under, superphosphate is usually most profitable.

In most of his experiments, complete fertilization with nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash was the most profitable. With these, fertilizer profits ranged from sixty cents to two dollars for each dollar's worth of fertilizer. Wheat was figured at $1.25 a bushel before threshing, and a fair allowance for the residual value of the fertilizer was made.

Stop It!



Sprouting of potatoes in storage can be prevented by using Dorm-Aid, the new methyl ester product. Stops loss of weight, sprouting, and spoilage in stored potatoes. Your G.L.F. Service Agency has Dorm-Aid in small packages for home use and in larger quantities for the commercial grower.

Milk Producers Secure Temporary Price Amendments to Milk Order

DAIRY organizations representing producers who ship milk to New York City have secured a temporary amendment to the Federal-State Order. The amendment continues for September the class prices agreed upon by producers and dealers for July and August. This is the latest move in a whirl of events set off by President Truman's veto of the original OPA extension bill, events which have amply justified every bit of effort ever made in building strong milk producers' organizations.

Quick Action

When the OPA temporarily and unexpectedly lapsed on July 1, milk subsidies went off and left producers holding the bag—and we don't mean "udder." Within a week, dairymen's organizations had negotiated a "super pool" whereby dealers agreed to pay higher prices intended to be sufficient to make up for the loss of subsidies. Because the increascs were not effective for the first week of July, the "super pool" added only 54c a hundred to the uniform price to make a total return to dairymen of $4.37 for 3.5 milk in the 200 mile zone.

Meanwhile, dairymen and dealers had agreed to continue the prices for August and because the prices were effective for the entire month, August returns to producers will be a little better.

Bureaucrats Want Ceilings

After much fuming and arguing about the merits of control versus supply and demand, Congress finally passed another bill to revive OPA, and this bill was signed by the President. Among other things, it provided that milk and milk products could not be put back under ceilings before August 20. Previous to that date, the Decontrol Board, as provided in the legislation, held a public hearing on the question. The milk industry, with Leon Chapin representing the Northeast, put up a first-class argument for continued free markets; nevertheless, most men connected with the industry expected ceilings to be restored. Surprised but happy, they learned that ceilings remain off, but their satisfaction was tempered by the belief that most administration bureaucrats want ceilings restored and will attempt to restore them if milk prices to consumers go higher.

Following the announcement "no ceilings on milk," the immediate problem was to insure returns to producers for September milk at least as good as for August.

Consumption Is Up

Delegates of the Metropolitan Producers Bargaining Agency met at Syracuse on August 22. Dr. Leland Spencer of the New York State College of Agriculture presented figures to show that in spite of price increases to consumers in June and July, 3.8% more fluid milk was sold in New York City during July than a year ago. Figures showed also that the same situation prevailed in Boston, Buffalo and Rochester.

Following a full discussion of the situation, telegrams were sent to Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, Samuel Tator of the U.S.D.A., Milk Administrator Blanford and Commissioner of Agriculture DuMond. The wires asked for a temporary price amendment to the milk order providing for a Class one price of $5.02 and a Class 2-A price of $3.95 for September. A temporary amendment was requested because time did not permit the following of the regular procedure to make an amendment effective by September 1.

The request for such an amendment was approved by the Eastern Milk Producers, the Interstate Milk Producers, the Mutual Cooperative of Independent Producers and by several small cooperatives.

At the Bargaining Agency meeting a committee composed of the executive committee of the Bargaining Agency plus Charles E. Cowan, Lancaster, Pa.; Stanley Piseck, Poland, and Earl J. Hock, Goshen, was named to follow up the matter of getting amendments to the order for the months after September.

New England milk prices are also

(*Continued on Page* 14)

New York State Conference Board Submits "Farm Platform"

MEETING at Ithaca on August 27, the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations made a number of recommendations to the platform committee of the state political conventions. Here are the recommendations:

1. Supplement the existing school lunch program through the appropriation and allocation of funds to the end that all schools throughout the state may offer adequate noonday meals to all school children.

2. Adopt a ten-year plan for the improvement of the secondary highway system so that every farm worth farming may be served by a year-round hard-surfaced road, and employment by the State Department of Public Works of a well qualified individual, trained in rural engineering, farm management and land classification and use, to advise on location, relocation and construction of highways in farming areas.

3. Provide under-passes in connection with construction and reconstruction of highways in all cases where they will contribute to the public safety and facilitate farm operations.

4. Purchase by the State of lands not adapted to farming and undesirable for rural residence, and their reforestation for the production of timber, for the control of water and to provide recreation areas for the state's 13 million citizens.

5. Improvement of state rural educational opportunities to provide farm boys and girls with a well-rounded educational opportunity with special reference to the vocations.

6. Improvement of the farming resources and marketing facilities of the state to assure its vast number of consumers of sufficient vital foods within easy reach.

7. Liberal financing of agricultural research and education to improve the efficiency of farming and the distribution of food products.

8. Continued encouragement and promotion of cooperative organizations among farmers as a means of improving efficiency in the purchasing of farm supplies and the marketing of farm products.

The Conference Board represents the State Grange, Farm and Home Bureaus, Horticultural Society, Vegetable Growers' Association, Poultry Council, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association and the Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange.



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Poultry Fencing, Poultry Netting, Welded Turkey Wire, Cello-Glass, Steel Fence Posts, Field Fencing, Barbed Wire, Electric Fence Controllers, Chestnut Post and Rail Fencing, Cedar Hurdle Fence, Cedar Posts. Literature FREE.
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We are doing our utmost to produce all we can, under additional handicaps of shortages of good materials.

Under the circumstances, we urge every dairyman who wants to make a *sound* silo investment, to get in touch with us and find out what we can do for him.

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CRAINE, INC.
916 Pine St. Norwich, N. Y.

Farm Security
CRAINE
better built
SILOS

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

MOON'S PHASES FOR SEPTEMBER

First Quarter	3rd	9.49 a. m.
Full Moon	11th	4.59 a. m.
Last Quarter	18th	1.44 a. m.
New Moon	25th	3.45 a. m.

MANAGING THE WEATHER

THE OTHER night two farmer friends from St. Lawrence County, New York, on their way to attend a meeting, stopped at our farm to stay all night with us. In the morning I took them out to show them a beautiful field of second growth clover, alfalfa and Ladino which will run well over a ton to the acre.

After looking at it rather enviously and remarking about what great milk producing stuff that kind of second growth is, they told me that there isn't a single field of second growth like that in the whole North Country because of a very severe drought that has prevailed all through northern New York for weeks.

To me that seemed almost unbelievable, because most other sections of the Northeast have been afflicted with cold, cloudy weather and rain almost every day since the first of August. Most farmers have plenty of good hay, but it is certainly a job to harvest the second cutting or find a single good day for harvesting grain.

Recently I asked a friend which he would prefer: A dictator who would manage the weather—so many days of sunshine, so many days of rain, etc.—or take it just as it is? Without hesitation my friend snapped:

"I'll take the weather as it comes. We've had enough experience with dictators and bureaucratic restrictions to know that a human being is just not smart enough to run as important a job as weather control!"

GOOD FOR EVERYBODY CONCERNED

THE ANNOUNCEMENT by the Decontrol Board that dairy products and most grains are to remain free of OPA control is one of the best pieces of news that Northeast dairy and poultry feeders have had in a long time.

The decision will have many far-reaching effects. Among other things it means that probably there will be no more subsidies on dairy products. Dairymen have objected from the beginning to the use of subsidies. They are paid out of the U. S. Treasury by taxpayers to help consumers pay part of their milk bills.

The ending of subsidies does not mean that the farmer, the creamery man, the processor, the distributor, the grocer or the milkman gets any more money. It is merely a matter of changing from indirect to direct payment for dairy foods. Under subsidies, consumers were paying 84% of their dairy food bill to the man who sold them the milk. Taxpayers paid the other 16%. Without subsidies the full price will be paid by the consumer.

For months, while OPA was operating with full authority, dairymen and poultrymen were unable to get sufficient supplies of grain. The very day that grain was freed from OPA controls, it began to flow freely again before there were any new crop supplies available. The restoration of OPA controls on grain would have put it back into the black markets, just as black markets in meat will now probably come again with the decision of the Decontrol Board to restore ceilings on meat products. Unless these ceilings are rigidly controlled—and that will be almost impossible—ceilings will mean less meat for consumers, and will enable black marketeers to renew operations.

There may be some temporary, difficult adjustments with the lifting of OPA and other wartime government restrictions, but when a man has a bad appendix the sooner he gets the operation over the better. The sooner the adjustments following the lifting of wartime restrictions are faced, the better it will be for both producers and consumers. The only sane control of production and consumption is the law of supply and demand. When there is too much milk or grain or potatoes or anything else, the resulting lower prices correct over-production, and vice versa.

By E. R. Eastman

However, even though the Decontrol Board is leaving most grains and dairy products free from ceilings, they can be put back on again. And that puts the responsibility on the dairy and grain industries to be conservative and to do their part to keep their prices in line.

SOME FACTS ABOUT FARM PRICES

WITH THE removal of some government subsidies the consumer of milk and other formerly subsidized products now has to pay more, and therefore organized labor and individual consumers are bitterly complaining. But let us look at the facts of these higher prices to consumers, particularly with milk:

According to the American Dairy Association, it takes 1½ hours of the dairy farmer's time to produce the milk to make one pound of butter; yet the average industrial worker's wage permits him to buy that butter with the expenditure of only 45 minutes of work, just half the time.

In terms of today's average industrial wage, today's milk price makes milk the biggest bargain in the nation's history. The average worker today can buy 1.2 more quarts of milk, nearly 20% more than he could buy in 1939, and twice as much as his hourly industrial wage would buy in 1919.

Far from profiteering, the dairy farmers on good farms are making an average hourly wage just half the average hourly industrial wage. Surveys made by the University of Minnesota and the United States Department of Agriculture of farms in southern Minnesota show that skilled farmers on good farms are earning an average of 53c an hour. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as early as last May the average industrial wage was $1.07 an hour. It is even higher today. This means that the average worker can buy two hours of the dairy farmer's labor with one hour of his own. Similar studies would show approximately the same situation for producers of most other farm commodities.

TOO MANY POTATOES

THE YIELD of potatoes this year is far beyond what the consumer will buy or the market take care of. Government is purchasing part of the supply to make into alcohol, but there still remain great piles of potatoes which will rot where they are piled, although producers will receive the government floor price for them.

The over-production of potatoes is the result of exceptionally favorable weather, plus the guarantee of a fair price by the government, plus the feeling on the part of the growers that they should increase their acreage in order to have a large enough quota if the government next year starts an acreage control plan.

The whole government scheme is cockeyed and always will be with potatoes or any other farm commodity. Many potato growers favor some sort of government acreage or surplus control; that is, they would like to have a floor price plus a limited number of acres for each grower. But no such scheme will solve the problem, because no one can prophesy the weather. And what is more important, such schemes restrict the farmer's liberty and independence and put him under the autocratic control of government bureaucrats.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO HELP

THE C. E. LADD Scholarship Fund for promoting leadership among farm boys and girls is now well over the $60,000 mark. The goal is $100,000. Four scholarships from the income from this fund are being awarded for the first time this fall to outstanding students at the New York State College of Agriculture.

If you want to testify to the great contribution that Carl Ladd made to New York State agriculture, and if you want to do something to promote leadership in the coming generations, send your contribution, small or large, to T. E. LaMont, Secretary-Treasurer, Albion, N. Y.

BEST PROMISE FOR THE FUTURE

MEMBERSHIP in the Future Farmers of America organization, composed of boys who have taken and are taking vocational agriculture in the high schools, has passed the 200,000 mark and is gaining monthly. Nine thousand new members were added last year.

These boys, with the farm boys and girls in the 4-H Clubs, the Juvenile Granges and the Rural Scouts, are our best promise for a successful agriculture in the future.

MANY FARM BUILDINGS NEED REPAIRS

FOR ALMOST sixteen years, farmers have had little opportunity to make extensive repairs on their buildings or to build new ones. Most of them could not afford to make repairs or do any building during the depression from 1930 to 1940. Since that time, scarcity of materials has prevented much of such work. Inability to spend the money necessary to keep their buildings and farm equipment in good shape may lead many farmers (and city people) to think that they are better off financially than they really are.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture shows that over a long term of years farmers spent about 10 to 12 per cent of their net income on new buildings and maintenance. During the past four years only about 4 per cent of the farmer's net income has been spent for new buildings and repairs.

When things get somewhere near normal again, hundreds of thousands of farmers in America will be building new homes and barns and making extensive repairs.

"IT'S AGIN NATURE"

SCIENTISTS and farmers have done much to produce crops and fruits out of season, but it has almost always been done at the sacrifice of quality or yield.

For example, this year we made the mistake of planting too much early sweet corn. We had plenty of early corn, but soon tired of it, because it just doesn't compare in sweetness and other qualities with Golden Cross Bantam or with almost any midseason or late corn.

Early apples taste good because they are early. The yield of early potatoes does not compare well with the yield of late varieties. Everbearing berries do not yield well.

On the other hand, science and practice have combined to get a dairy cow who will produce just as much or more milk when she freshens in the fall as she would if she freshened at her natural time, in the spring. Perhaps more experimenting should be done with out-of-season crops to get better quality and yields.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

"What's Dick doing now?"
"Well, Dick, he's a-doctorin'."
"And John?"
"He's horse tradin'."
"And William?"
"He's a-savin' of souls."
"And Tom?"
"Well, Tom, he's sorter politicin' aroun'."
"And you?"
"Well, I'm sorter farmin', an' a-feedin' Dick, John, William an' Tom."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 143, No. 17. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 19 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. Colby Bartlett, Associate Circulation Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

CEILINGS: Most dairymen welcomed the news that milk and its products will continue free of price ceilings. (See article on Page 3 and editorial on Page 4 for details on milk markets and prices.)

Ceilings were put back on meat on the theory that prices had gotten out of hand and that supply would continue low. **Chances are that the black market in meat will thrive again and that meat cases in stores will again be empty in spite of increases in livestock ceilings, effective Sept. 1, of $2.25 per cwt. on cattle and $1.40 on hogs.**

Unquestionably, OPA personnel favored return to complete price control. Honest but erroneous belief that price control saved country from going to dogs, and knowledge that dropping controls will force OPA-ers to hunt other jobs, may explain attitude.

Present uncertain situation is a threat to the food industry; in other words, **price increases will result in return of ceilings.**

From now on Secretary Anderson is the man to watch. **Unless he lists a commodity (for example, milk) as in short supply, ceilings cannot be imposed.** The Decontrol Board CAN over-rule him, but chances that they will are small.

Biggest gold brick ever sold to the public was idea that wages could be increased substantially without increasing prices of goods to consumers. **Now government after encouraging inflation by action, preaches against it in theory.**

CROPS: Latest U. S. crop report increased estimates of several important crops. **Total crop production is estimated at 3% above the previous record of '42, 6% above a year ago, and 27% above the 1923-'32 average.**

Latest WHEAT crop estimate is for 1,160,000,000 bushels; CORN, 3,496,000,000 bushels; VEGETABLES FOR CANNING, 15% above '45; POTATOES, 445,000,000 bushels, 5% above last year; DRY BEANS, 12% above the 1945 crop; PEACHES, a little larger than the previous record crop of 1945; APPLES, approximately 60% above last year's small crop, but 8% below the 1935-'44 average.

POULTRY: Some difference of opinion prevails about poultry prospects, but from this corner the situation ahead looks favorable for poultrymen. True, storage holdings of eggs are high, but they are coming out rapidly. The crop of pullets coming into production is way below last year, and feed prices are following a downward trend.

WHAT TO DO: Hang onto all good pullets and hens. Continue to study ways to cut production costs, but heed the optimists, turn deaf ear toward pessimists. **A good season for poultrymen is about due!**

POTATOES: This year's enormous potato crop is taxing government price support program.

Talks with big potato growers indicate that some of them favor some sort of plan to control acreage and prices. Some want the industry to make the plan and operate it, others are for out-and-out government control. The latter procedure will certainly run into many difficulties. Here are a few:

1. Some areas have increased acreage enormously, others very little. If control comes, will all areas be cut by the same percentage? If so, how will percentage cut be determined?

2. How will the small grower be policed and controlled? If acreage is controlled and prices supported, the grower with two or three acres will find it profitable to continue or increase his acreage.

3. Will Congress continue to appropriate funds to support prices?

4. Is any man or group of men in government smart enough to figure out a workable plan? If they are smart enough, are you sure that all questions will be settled on the basis of the facts, or will politics continue to color decisions?

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THIS time of year, most generally, the fishin's good as it ean be; the big ones bite to beat the band, they'll blame near eat from out your hand. Down in the shallow pools they lie, a-waitin' for a worm or fly; 'twould be a dirty rotten triek to let 'em stay there in the eriek and starve to death by slow degree instead of dyin' happily. I know when my turn eomes to die I want to fill up first on pie, so I will not deny them fish a ehance to eat a farewell dish; it is a kind deed when I pull 'em out the crick with stomachs full.

Besides, there is no better way to spend a quiet summer day than sittin' down beside a stream where I can close my eyes and dream about the things I plan to do when all my workin' days are thru. I can relax completely here without a care and not a fear, and there are fish enough to take my bait to keep me half awake. Yes, sir, this time of year is best for catchin' up upon my rest; most all our summer work is thru, what little there is left to do don't bother me a single bit, Mirandy will take care of it.

This LINCOLN Grease Gun really speeds up my lubrication job!



MODEL 1113A
(15 oz. Capacity)
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Yes sir, farmers know from experience that Lincoln All-Steel Push-Type Grease Guns save time and labor in lubricating trucks, tractors, and farm implements.

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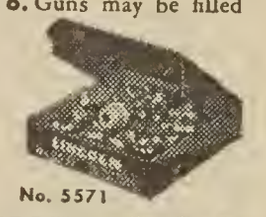
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"THIS ISN'T A WHEAT SECTION...BUT WE GET

RECORD YIELDS WITH AGRICO"



Standing almost shoulder-high in wheat fertilized with AGRICO FOR WHEAT is D. W. Mote (left), of Gainesville, N. Y. Mr. Mote also plants 225 acres of potatoes each year and gets exceptionally fine yields with AGRICO FOR POTATOES.

"LAST year I summer-fallowed ground which had been used for potatoes and then sowed wheat," writes D. W. Mote, well-known potato-grower, of Gainesville, Wyoming Co., N. Y., who also has a herd of 20 registered Holsteins and about a hundred heifers. Mr. Mote continues: "We threshed the 60 acres from the field and drew it direct to the elevator. The weight figures showed a yield of above 60 bu. per acre. This year I have just harvested 60 acres which averaged better than 50 bu. per acre. Both of these yields are outstanding, especially so because this isn't considered good wheat country. The clover and grass seeded with the previous year's wheat averaged 2¼ tons grade 'A' hay per acre, a high yield for this section, and it will provide plenty of quality roughage for my Holstein herd. I have used Agrico for 20 years, and with good farming methods and plenty of Agrico I can get record yields for any section."



WILLIS Z. ESBENSHADE
Lancaster, Pa.

1500 LBS. MORE CLOVER AND ALFALFA PER ACRE

Here is another good indication of Agrico's outstanding crop-producing power, as reported by Willis Z. Esbenshade, of Lancaster, Rt. 3, Pa.:

"I began using Agrico Fertilizers eight years ago on all my crops which include corn, wheat, tobacco, clover, timothy and alfalfa (mixed hay)," writes Mr. Esbenshade. "Several years ago I placed Agrico alongside three competitive fertilizers of same analysis and same amounts per acre in a field of wheat. After checking and weighing yields, I found that Agrico had produced 6½ bu. MORE wheat per acre.

"This year I averaged 36 bu. wheat per acre on my entire 35 acres. Then too, on checking the following mixed hay crops, I found Agrico was increasing clover and alfalfa yields 1500 lbs. per acre, which is additional feed for my twenty milk cows. I know Agrico is paying me extra profits compared to other fertilizers, and these are two reasons I am now using Agrico 100%."



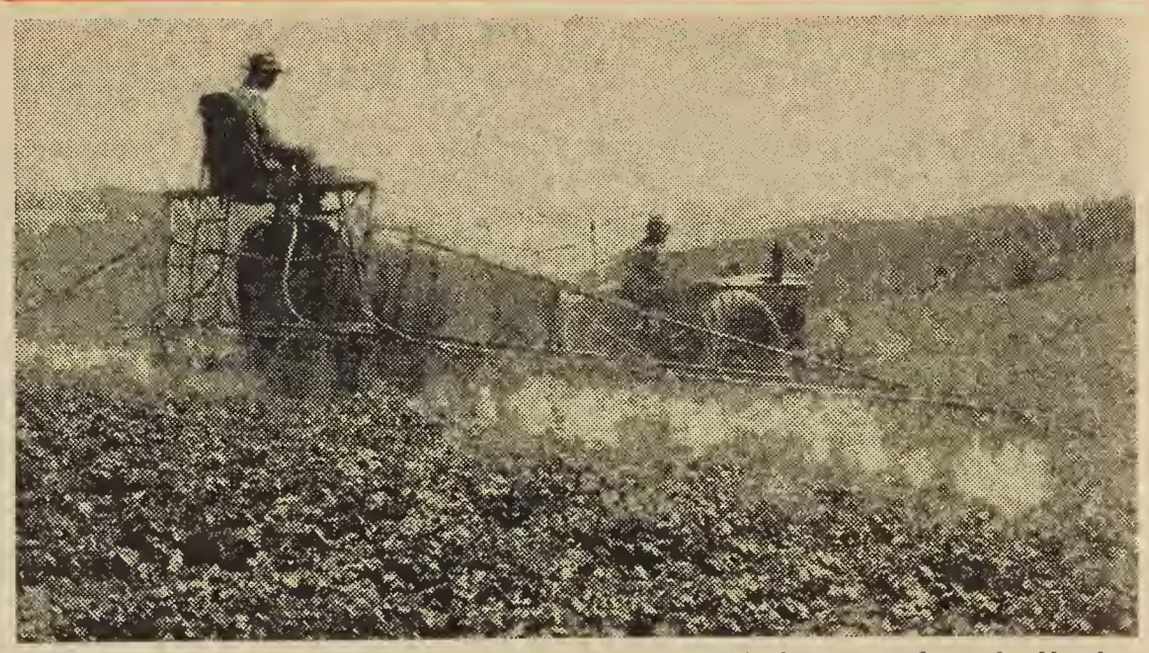
Wheat's worth money and hay is scarce and high, so this is the year to use Agrico and plenty of it. Get Agrico NOW from your nearby A. A. C. Dealer—"it'll pay you well!"

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Covering 12 rows with Bordeaux and DDT on the Clark potato farm in Northern Tioga County, N. Y., this sprayer moves majestically across the hilltop, covering up to 30 acres in half a day without bustle or hurry on the part of the operators. Water is brought from a pond in a tank on a truck, and it takes just 5 minutes to fill the 400 gallon sprayer. A power take-off from the tractor puts the spray on at 350 pounds pressure. Ernest McLaughlin is driving the tractor, and J. C. Pittman is riding the sprayer.

Potatoes on a Hilltop

By E. R. Eastman

MORE THAN 40 years ago when I was growing up in the hill farm country of southern New York, we used to grow from four to eight acres of potatoes. We considered a hundred bushels to the acre a fair yield, and a yield of a hundred and fifty bushels was exceptional.

Yesterday, within sight of the hilltop farm where I was born, Mrs. Eastman and myself and some friends stood on a high hill surrounded by over three hundred acres of as good potatoes as I have ever seen. The luxuriant dark green tops covered the ground. There wasn't a sign of blight or insect injury, and these same potatoes will produce an average of three hundred bushels, with some of the fields going well over four hundred bushels to the acre.

Much of the land on which these potatoes are growing has been classified as sub-marginal. A considerable portion was practically abandoned and growing up to bushes and trees. The story of the transformation of these hundreds of acres of land back into the production of so much food seems like a miracle to me because I helped to raise potatoes near there on the same kind of land when I was a boy and have since watched much of that land go back to brush. What brought about the change?

Some years ago Frank L. Clark, a potato grower in the famous potato section of Aroostook County, Maine, became somewhat dissatisfied, particularly with what he thought was the poor seed potato situation. So he moved to Connecticut and started growing potatoes there. He still does. But he also went to Steuben County, New York, and there, along with other State of Maine and local growers, grew so many potatoes that a section of Steuben County became known as "Little Maine."

Got Away From Other Growers

But as the potatoes increased, so did the diseases and bugs, making it difficult, in Mr. Clark's opinion, to grow good seed potatoes, his specialty. So he began to prospect other hill sections of southern New York and finally located what he thought was just the right soil and conditions in my home country in the hills of northern Tioga County. What Mr. Clark was looking for also was complete isolation, so that he would not be surrounded by other growers and again have to contend with the diseases and bugs of an intensive potato-growing section.

How Clark Does It

There, some five years ago, in partnership with two highly trained and experienced younger men, Mr. George M. Osgood and Mr. Lewis M. Hardison, Mr. Clark started to grow seed potatoes as a big business enterprise.

The land is plowed very deep. A specially designed plow will actually turn under fairly good-sized brush. Such deep plowing would never have been possible in the old horse power days. After fitting the ground, the po-

(*Continued on Page* 12)



The potato rows on Mr. Clark's Tioga County, N. Y., farm are on the contour. This field is on the highest point of land in Tioga County.



"I get two months' vacation ...with hay!"

. . . and that hay and a high-producing herd of fifty cows are a part of the success story of Floyd C. Davis, of Perry, New York.



When he bought his 130 acres in 1920, it was impoverished land . . . worn out and crisscrossed with hedgerows. For the first two years, he had to *buy hay to winter seven cows.*

Little by little, Davis built his herd up to its present size . . . adhering to strict milking schedules and graining heavily to obtain production, keeping no cow more than two years, resting them one or two months each year. Simultaneously, using new and different methods, he was continually improving his pasture land.

Today he can graze his 50 cows on one twenty acre plot, from May to October! . . . a plot typical of all his land, improved through scientific research, "double-dose" fertilizing and hard work.

Like many successful farmers, Mr. Davis uses Esso Chassis Grease, Essolube Motor Oil, Esso Gasoline and Esso Motor Oil. And these are just a few of the Esso Farm Products developed in the nation's largest Petroleum Laboratories to serve farmers.



Let Esso Farm Products help you daily. Talk them over with your local Esso Distributor . . . and write us at Room 1600, 26 Broadway, New York City, N.Y., for free copies of Esso Farm News, published regularly to assist you.

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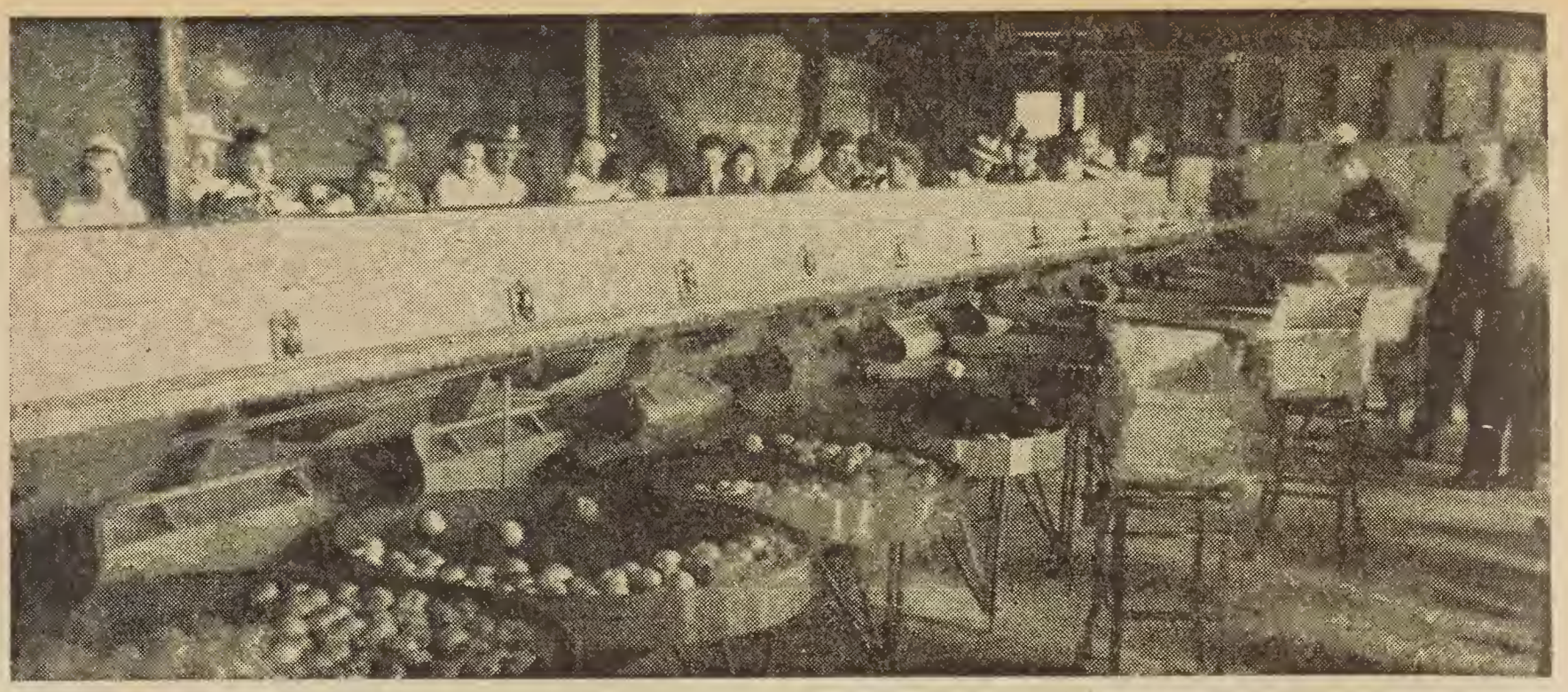
Easy to use! Just add water and follow directions on the package for the different dilutions you need. Use as a cattle spray or livestock dip to control horn flies and lice. Use as a surface spray to kill flies, mosquitoes, bedbugs, wasps, fleas, gnats, roaches, ants, ticks, lice and many other insects. Brush or spray it on for a long-lasting residual effect on barns, stables, chicken coops. As a larvacide on stagnant water 1½ gallons will protect an acre of water! Thoroughly tested by Socony-Vacuum's famous Research Laboratories.

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Sanilac Insect Spray
Sanilac Disinfectant
Sanilac Compound Neatsfoot Oil
Sanilac 25% Liquid D.D.T. Concentrate



↑ A new apple grader, made in Canada and just installed prior to the tour in the new packing room of the Chazy Orchards cold storage, attracted much attention — even though manager Donald Green said no more were available yet. The machine has a capacity of 250 bushels an hour.

Fruit Growers Visit the Champlain Valley

AN ESTIMATED 200 cars containing between six and seven hundred fruit men from several states and Canada toured the Champlain Valley apple district Aug. 5 and 6 under the auspices of the New York State Horticultural Society.

Members of the Champlain Valley Fruit Growers' Association were on the planning committee for the tour and arranged a full two-day program that included picnic lunches, a three-hour sail on Lake Champlain and a tour of several of the many fine orchards in Clinton and Essex Counties.

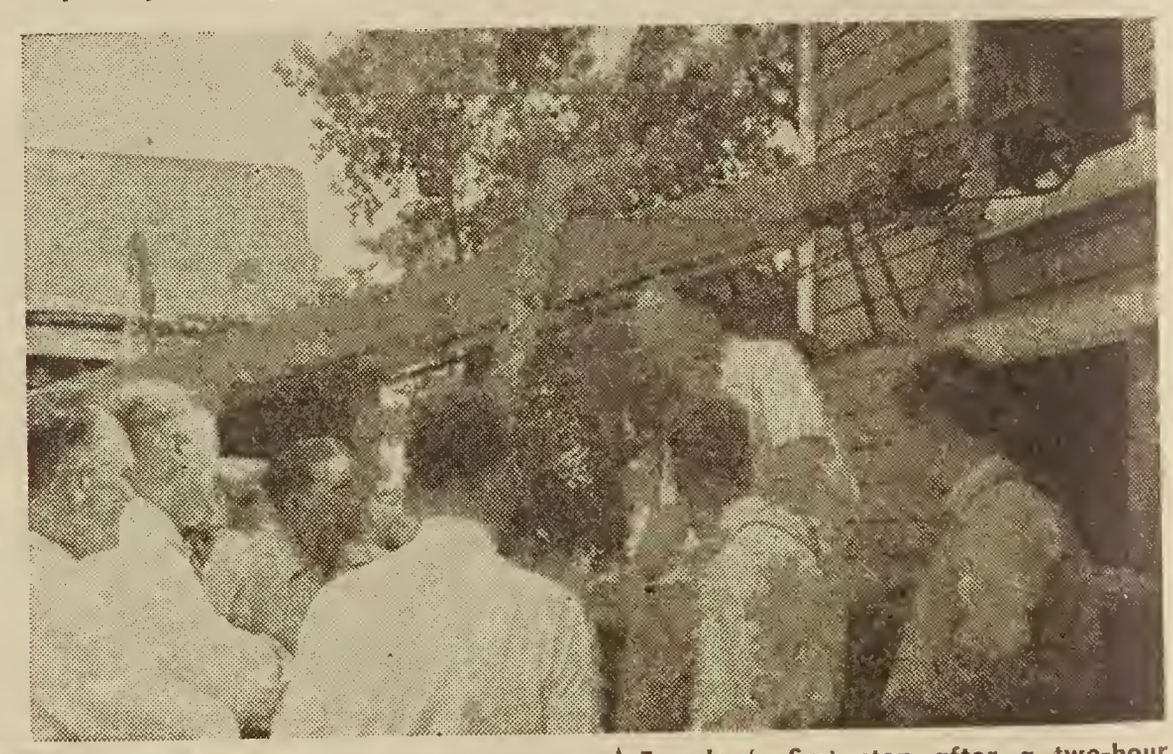
Donald Green, manager of the 1,100 acre Chazy Orchards with its 35,000 trees, was chairman of the committee and was assisted in Clinton County arrangements by Dr. A. B. Burrell, Amos S. Avery and Virgil Forrence, whose orchards were visited; and Silas B. Clark, Ross E. Clark, and Earl Everett. Miss Devere Porter was chairman of the Essex County committee, ably assisted by Ray Bender, popular County Agent, Lyle Johnson and Farrington Gunnison, whose farms were visited Tuesday.

An inexpensive orchard heater designed by Miss Porter attracted much attention. About 8 cents worth of shavings are packed tightly into a 25-gallon steel drum worth 50 cents. Three gallons of fuel oil, worth about 24 cents, are poured in and the drum covered until needed. When frost damage seems imminent, the lid is removed and a match tossed in. The mixture throws off heat and smoke for about 10 hours and is very effective when drums are placed in the center of a square of four trees in every other row.

Guests from other areas included Lee Hemenway, president of the Vermont Horticultural Society; George and W. J. Anderson of Shoreham, Vermont; Adelard Godbout, former Premier of Quebec, Canada; A. A. Beaulieu, Canadian agricultural scientist, St. Hilaire, Quebec; L. Fontaine, vice president of the Fruit Growers and Pomological Society of Quebec; Lucien J. L. Laporte, secretary of the Society; R. C. Gardiner, representative of a Canadian chemical firm, and P. O. Roy of Bedford, Quebec, chief of the fruit tree branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture.



Dr. A. B. Burrell, left, of Peru, N. Y., Cornell University professor of plant pathology and owner of the 105-acre Burrell orchard visited the first day of the tour, admires the size and coloring of some Early McIntosh apples picked Aug. 2 on the farm of O. H. Johnson & Sons at Ticonderoga. With him in the picture is Lyle Johnson who runs the orchard and field end of the 1,000 acre farm while his brother Wallace keeps busy with a purebred herd of 200 Holsteins and Guernseys.



↑ Tuesday's first stop after a two-hour drive from the assembly point at Ausable Chasm was at the Crown Point farm of Farrington Gunnison. In the picture, Gunnison, on platform, explains how he has saved time and work with this homemade conveyor he uses after the first tiers of boxes are in his storage. Note the upper and lower hatches in the storage wall. Gunnison said he got the idea from the Johnson farm (visited later in the day) where they have conveyors to load the storage at three levels.



← Mr. and Mrs. Fred S. Brownlee, owners of the Red Jacket cherry orchard at Geneva, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Wooster of Union Hill, N. Y., relax at the rail of the S. S. Ticonderoga for the pleasant three-hour sail that climaxed the first day's tour. Mr Wooster, who with his brother operates the large Wooster Farms in Monroe, Wayne and Yates Counties, is vice-president of the Society.

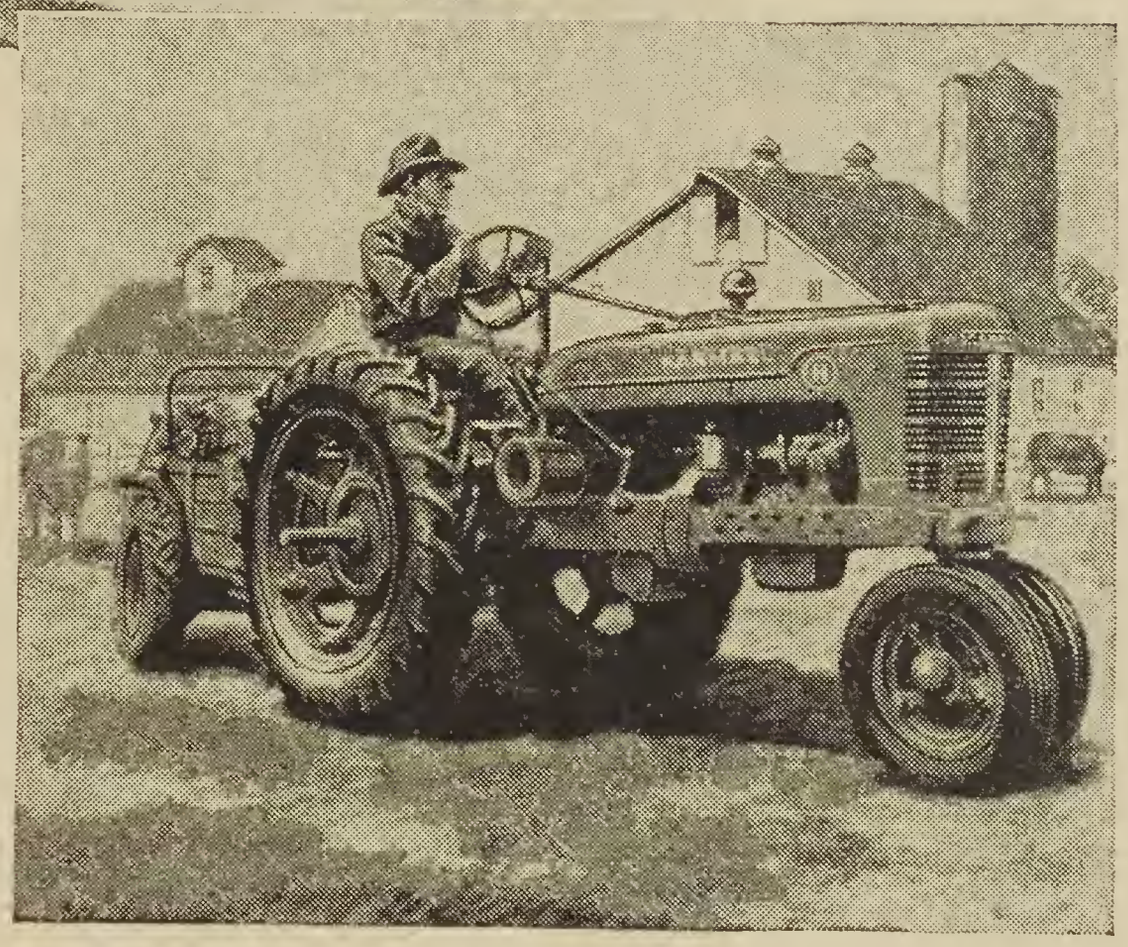
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International Harvester *quality* is built into International Trucks from bumper to taillight. Forty years of *all-truck* truck manufacture stands behind them. And International's famous after-sale service keeps them on the job.

The demand for new trucks will far outstrip production for many months to come. Give your present truck the best of care and maintenance. Get expert truck service by *truck specialists* at the sign of the INTERNATIONAL Triple Diamond.

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PRECISION

Light Weight Portable Power Chain Saw



ALL PRECISION Saws use the well-known and reliable 2 cycle 3½ H.P. "PRECISION" air cooled motor with positive clutch. Various sizes and types of "PRECISION" Saws are manufactured, some of which are as follows:

TYPE "1": Bow Saw—cutting capacity 14" and 18", suitable for felling and bucking.

TYPE "3": With standard guide bars for one or two-man operation, suitable for felling and cross-cutting; available in 20", 26" and 32" lengths.

Either straight blade or bow frame are interchangeable on any machine at extra cost, using samo motor.

Weight 48 to 55 lbs., depending on length of guide bar.

Full particulars on request. Prompt Delivery.

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Post & Rail Fence

- Three and Four Rail Styles. Made of Selected Chestnut Timber, Close Mesh Picket and Woven Picket Fences. All Types Steel Fencing for the Farm.

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STOPS DOWN DRAFT AND CREOSOTE

Cleans chimney. Thorough drying action and perfectly controlled draft, by this patented chimney top, does amazing things to your coal, oil or wood fire. Saves up to 40% on fuel. Satisfaction fully guaranteed. Durable construction — has no moving parts. Can be installed on any chimney in ten minutes by anyone. For permanent relief from all your chimney troubles, get a WIGWAM FLUE DOCTOR from the MANUFACTURER. Write for Full Particulars.

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110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only $19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use. MAGIC WELDER MFG. CO., 241LA Canal St. New York City

Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist.*

Empire State Potato Field Day

Attracts Thousands

DEMONSTRATIONS held the center of the stage at the Empire State Potato Club's Field Day at Bliss, Wyoming Co., N. Y., on August 8. A temporary irrigating system was in operation; tractors plowed and fitted land; a machine picked up stones, and visitors could see a test plot containing 34 varieties, new and old.

When they had absorbed the high spots of these, they could visit the potato virus disease demonstration plot, see the results of spraying or dusting with DDT and other materials, take a look at several kinds of cover crops, look over the exhibit of homemade labor savers, and visit other potato growers.

A count of cars showed better than 3,000. Nobody took time to count the people, but if you figure an average of 4 per car, there were over 12,000. Some of our friends who claim that horse races and a midway are necessary to draw a crowd might take a hint.

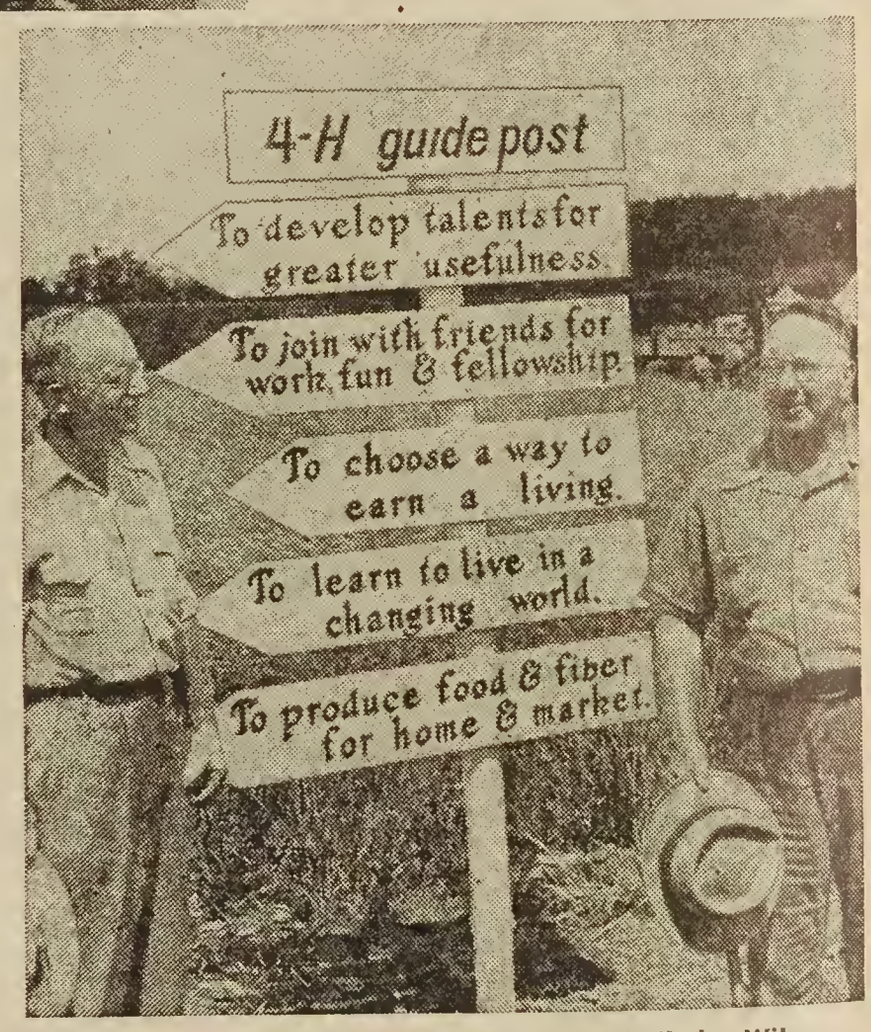


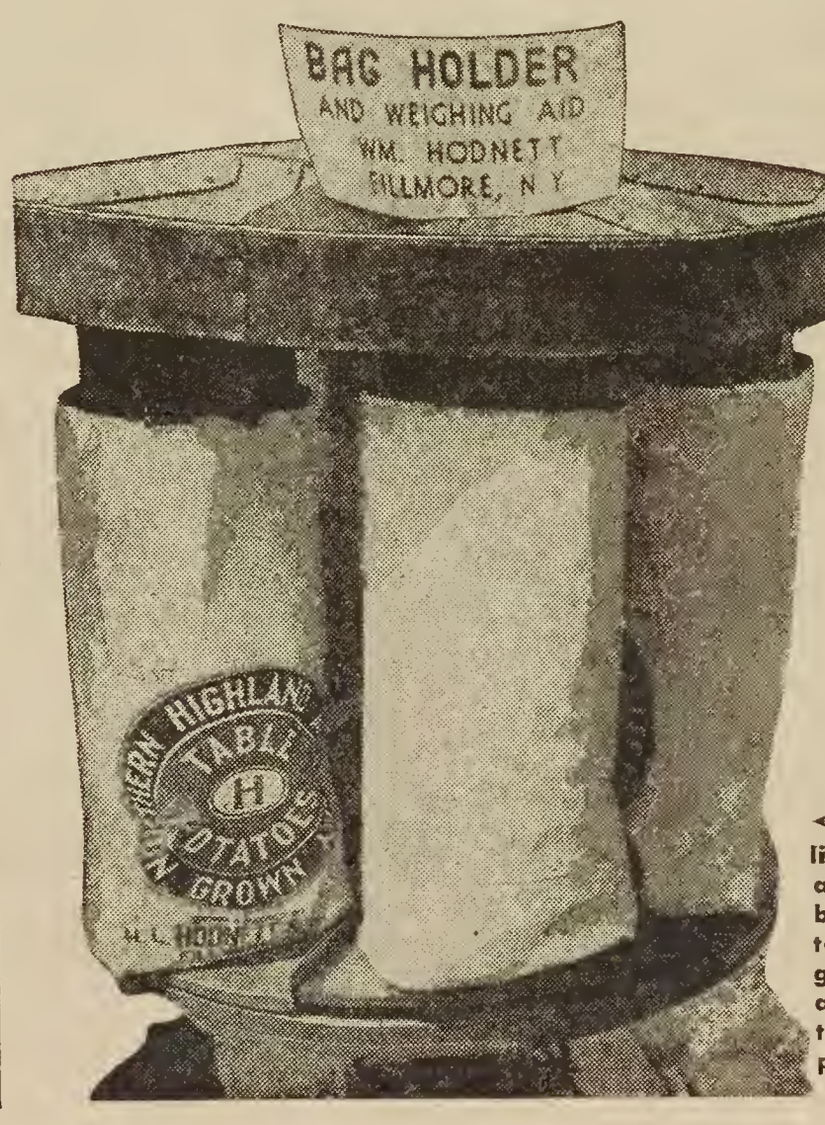
↑ From left to right: Corl Smith, Harold Evons and Eorl Foster. Carl, former Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Maine ond now ossistant to the president of the Bangor & Aroostook Roilroad, was one of the speokers at the ofternoon program. "Red" Evans is a big potato grower ot Georgetown, Madison Co., N. Y., and president of the Empire Stote Potato Club. Eorl is Assistont Commissioner of the New York Stote Deportment of Agriculture and Morkets. In his talk Corl remorked thot if such a crowd of potato growers gathered in Moine, there would be no one left at home!



← Three pototo growers, Lew Toan of Perry, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Bruce Cottrell of Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., ond Wolter Gordner of Tully, Onondaga Co., N. Y., ore interested in the variety test plot ot the pototo field doy. They are listening to Dr. Donald Reddick, who is responsible for the development of blight-proof potatoes. In the plot ore two vorieties, *Placid* and *Virgil*, that ore blightproof. It is hoped thot some of the seed will be available for sale in the foll of 1947. The value of Dr. Reddick's work in this field connot be estimated. It will be worth millions!

→ Arthur Pratt (left), 4-H vegetable speciolist at Cornell, and Bert Peffer, owner of the form on which the potato field day was held. During the doy 4-H Club members went among the crowd, accepting contributions for the Carl E. Ladd Memorial Scholarship Fund, and teoms of 4-H youngsters took part in a weed identification contest.





← This bag holder and weigher was designed ond built by William Hodnett of Fillmore, Allegany Co., N. Y., and exhibited among the homemade labor savers. Underneoth, where it cannot be seen in the picture, is a small electric motor. When the potatoes are run into the top of the bog from o spout right from the grader, and when the bag contains 15 pounds, the weight trips a switch and the bagger turns, bringing the next sack into position. This is a reol lobor saver when putting pototoes into 15-pound sacks. In coming issues we plon to show some of the other labor savers seen at the Field Day.

"Bad Lands" Into Good Meat



Vision and resourcefulness in the rebuilding of various kinds of abandoned and unproductive lands may pay dividends. The return of such "bad lands" to profitable use is equally important to producers and to us at Swift & Company. Because "what helps agriculture helps all of us." Here is a story of such vision. Here is an example of one man's initiative.

Like a farm torn up by a giant's plow, 600 acres of Illinois strip mine land stood bare. It was apparently worthless. That was in 1938. Today those once-bare ridges are knee-deep in grass and clover. Each rugged acre makes more than enough grass for one steer. And it's getting better each year.

The year after the land was mined for coal, a few volunteer sweet clover plants took root. They flourished in the lime-rich soil. Byron Somers of Canton, Illinois, who farmed adjacent land noticed them. He bought the "bad land" for $5 an acre. With a hand seeder, he walked the ridges and sowed sweet clover. The next year he had a good stand. This added some nitrogen and humus to soil already rich in phosphorus and potash. Further seeding of a grass-legume mixture is done each year by airplane. Brome grass has got a start, and now his pastures will be even more productive. In addition to grass, plenty of drinking water for the cattle is held in the little valleys.

Since being returned to usefulness, this land has averaged a net profit of $7 an acre each year. Similar Illinois land has recently sold for $25 an acre.

This is only one example. *Every state has unproductive lands.* Many other men have returned them to use—and profited. Huge areas still offer a challenge and an opportunity to American producers everywhere. Your opportunity, too, may be indicated by such a little thing as sweet clover growing on abandoned land.

It's extra care that cuts shipping fever losses among feeder cattle. Vaccination also will produce a measure of immunity. After cattle reach the feedlots, provide them with shelter from cold winds and rain. Give them light, bulky feeds such as whole oats and roughage. Cattle fall easy prey to shipping fever when they are run down, due to fatigue, exposure, or irregular feeding. If animals *do* fall sick, isolate them promptly and call a veterinarian.



FEED SUPPLY AND MAXIMUM DAIRY PRODUCTION

by E. A. Gannon
Extension Dairyman
Purdue University

More and cheaper milk will be produced by many herds if and when better feeding systems are used. Where good quality legume hay is fed, grain ration averaging 10-12% protein is sufficient. With good quality legume hay and silage, grain ration should consist of 12-14% protein. With mixed hay of good quality with or without silage, grain ration of 12-16% protein is desirable. Where corn fodder, stover or straw is the main roughage, with or without silage, an 18-20% protein grain ration is required.

Weighing of silage occasionally will determine if it is being overfed at the expense of roughage. Normally, one pound of hay and three pounds of silage per 100 pounds of live weight is recommended. In the case of fresh cows, during the first three or four weeks of lactation, silage may be reduced to 1½ pounds per 100 pounds of live weight and hay increased proportionately. Grain should be coarse ground and mixed with ground soybean supplement or 32-34% commercial feeds, to obtain desired percentages of protein, based on type and quality of roughage.

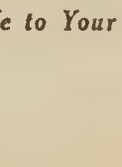
Cows should be fed according to daily production—for high-testing breeds, feed one pound of grain for 3-4 pounds of milk. For low-testing breeds, feed one pound of grain for 5-6 pounds of milk.

Martha Logan Recipe for

INDIVIDUAL SWISS STEAKS

3 to 4 pounds round steak (cut 2 inches thick)	½ cup lard
	2 onions
	2 cups cooked tomatoes
Salt, Pepper	1 cup flour

Cut steak in serving size portions. Season meat and place on well floured cutting board. Cover with flour and pound with meat hammer or edge of heavy saucer. Continue to turn, flour and pound meat until all flour is taken up. Brown sliced onions in lard in heavy skillet. Remove onion and brown steaks on both sides. Place onions on top of meat. Add tomatoes. Cover and bake slowly in a moderate oven (350°F.) 2½ to 3 hours. Diced vegetables may be cooked in with the meat during the last half hour. Serves 6 to 8.



Soda Bill Sez:

. . . He who aims high, shoots ahead.

OUR CITY COUSIN

City Cousin ran away
When he heard
the farmer say,
"Tomorrow will be
thrashing day."



Geography of Meat Production and Consumption

The United States by rail is approximately 3,000 miles from East to West. It is about 2,000 miles from North to South. Not all of its 1,934,326,280 acres produce agricultural products. Neither do all of its square miles have the same number of people. The western part, including the Corn Belt, is the great food producing area. The East is the section in which most of the people live.

Approximately two-thirds of the livestock is produced west of the Mississippi River. Approximately two-thirds of the people live east of it. More specifically, about one-third of the people live in the area from Pennsylvania northeast into New England. Thus there is a great distance between the producers of livestock and the consumers of meats. This makes it necessary to have national concerns like Swift & Company in the slaughtering of livestock, processing, handling and selling of meats. The products handled by meat packers average to move more than one thousand miles from producer to consumer.

SWIFT & COMPANY
UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS—AND YOURS

Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years—and Years to Your Life



You BET There's Competition!

Recently I spoke to a meeting of livestock producers. When I had finished talking, the chairman asked if any persons in the audience wanted to ask questions. Immediately one livestock man stood up. "Is there any competition in the buying of our livestock?" he asked. Naturally, my answer was, "Yes." I went on from there to an explanation . . .

One of the best evidences of competition is found in United States Government figures. They show that there are more than 3,500 meat packers in the United States. Also there are 22,500 other commercial slaughterers of livestock. Surely this means much competition. Of course, Swift & Company does not come in competition with every one of these 26,000 slaughterers at every point at which it buys livestock. However, there is no place in the United States but what Swift & Company does come in competition in the buying of livestock with one or more of the 26,000 slaughterers.



26,000 slaughterers compete for livestock

Here's another fact about competition. At practically all markets in the country there are order buyers. During a year they buy for up to hundreds of meat packers. No individual buys for several hundred on any one day. But when the meat packers whom they represent need livestock, these order buyers are out competing with Swift & Company and every other buyer in the market.



He buys for plants in many parts of the country

The foregoing are just two examples of the many to be found indicating the ever present competition in our business.

FM Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

BEACON

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The Beacon Milling Company, Inc., *Cayuga, New York*

The Question Box

How much iron sulphate is needed to prevent anemia in young pigs?

The directions are to dissolve a pound of dried ferrous sulphate in a quart of hot water. This solution is used to swab the sow's udder once a day until the pigs are six weeks old. The solution can also be used as a drench once a week until the pigs are six weeks old. One-third teaspoonful is the maximum dose for pigs a week old, but the amount can be increased until they are getting one teaspoonful when they are three or four weeks old.

* * *

What is meant by the statement "one hundred parts of chlorine to each million parts of water," and how is such a solution made?

This is merely a term that indicates the usual strength of a chlorine solution for disinfecting. Ordinarily, chlorine solutions are made from commercial products, and inasmuch as one hundred parts to a million is standard, you will find directions on the package for making solutions of this strength. For example, it would require one-half teaspoon (level) of a commercial powder containing 50% available chlorine to make a solution containing one hundred parts chlorine to each million parts water.

* * *

Is it ever advisable to lime the soil in an apple orchard?

It is pretty well established that lime in itself does not benefit the growth of apples. However, where an orchardist wants to grow a legume cover crop to add to the supply of nitrogen and humus, it is usually necessary to add lime.

* * *

What progress is being made toward producing a potato that is immune to blight?

The results are promising. Several good-looking, blight-immune potato varieties have been developed and are being grown by a few men on small areas. It remains to be seen how well the consumer will accept them. It is expected that some seed will be available for purchase by the fall of 1947.

* * *

Could you, to settle an argument, advise me as to the definitions of a purebred, grade and scrub cow? Should a cow be called a grade if she does not have any purebred blood in her on either side?

The terms "purebred," "grade" and "scrub" are commonly used rather loosely. One definition of a purebred is that it is an animal both of whose parents are purebred, but that definition can also be applied to an animal both of whose parents are registered. You can say that an animal is just as pure whether the parents are registered or not, but it is not as easy to prove it.

A grade is usually defined as an animal with more than half of the blood of a recognized breed, for example, the offspring of a purebred bull and a cow that had some of the blood of the same breed. It has to have more than half the blood, because the offspring of two purebreds of different breeds is known as crossbred.

A scrub is generally defined as an animal that has less than half of the blood of any recognized breed, and sometimes defined as an animal of unknown breeding.

Strictly speaking, a cow should not be called a grade if she does not have some purebred blood. It should be pointed out, however, that an animal can have purebred blood without having either parent registered, or necessarily a purebred. In fact, you might go so far as to say that there is no such thing as a cow without some pure blood.

* * *

Is there any evidence that the effectiveness of hormone sprays in holding apples on trees is influenced by the air temperature when the spray is applied? How long does the effect of hormone sprays last?

So far as we know there is no conclusive evidenc on this. It is believed that the northern apple-growing areas have less need for hormone sprays because the weather is cool, and apples do not ripen so apidly.

Hormone sprays seem to work better when applied when there is no wind, and when the spray has an opportunity to dry bef e a rain.

The effectiveness of these sprays usually continues for a week or ten days. If you think this period is going to be too short, pu on a second spray about five days after the first.

* * *

Will sawdust make a satisfactory mulch for raspberries?

At one time it was thought that sawdust made a soil acid. It is now believed that it does not make soil acid, especially if it is not mixed with the soil. Sawdust will make a fairly good mulch for raspberries. One advantage of a mulch is that the weeds and grass that do grow can be easily pulled.

* * *

What tonnage of manure can we expect from our herd of 20 cows?

A rough rule is that the weight of manure and bedding will be about 1 ton per month for each 1000 lbs. of live weight.

POTATOES ON A HILLTOP

(*Continued from Page* 6)

tatoes, which are cut by machine, are planted by machines in three foot rows seven to eight inches apart. It requires twenty-eight bushels to seed an acre, and this close planting is necessary because the potatoes are nearly all sold for seed and large ones are not desired. Katahdins is the only variety raised, and, incidentally, this variety seems rapidly to be superseding almost all others.

Spray and Fertilizer Practices

The spray rigs are started almost as soon as the potatoes begin to show above the ground, and spraying is continued every week until the end of the season. Mr. Hardison is very much interested in the results from DDT which was used this season. He thinks DDT is at least partially responsible for the fact that there is not a bit of insect injury. The isolation of the potato fields, together with their being nearly 2,000 feet above sea level, are other reasons why insects and blight are more easily controlled.

When I was a boy three or four hundred pounds of commercial fertilizer per acre for potatoes was considered a good application. My Dad and brother would have thought any grower was crazy who used much more than this. But the Clark potatoes get a ton and a quarter of 5-10-10 fertilizer. The rotation used is potatoes for two years, then rye or millet is grown to turn under to maintain the humus.

Because of their general quality and freedom from disease Clark potatoes

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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find a ready market for seed with other growers.

Just the other day a friend of mine not too familiar with agricultural conditions said: "If a man like Clark can do this on the abandoned hill lands of the Northeast why can't anybody do it almost anywhere?"

Of course they can't. In the first place, the soil has to be just right for potatoes. It has to be well drained, which is not the case with many of our hill lands. The hardpan cannot be too close to the surface and must not "come up to the second rail on the fence" as the old-timers used to say it did on their farms. So there is probably not much potato land left.

Potato Growing Big Business

In the second place, growing potatoes successfully has come to be big business. Clark is growing some 400 acres in New York State. Up to digging time and before a single potato is harvested the cost of growing those potatoes is well over $200 an acre, requiring a seasonal investment of more than $80,000. A whole line of special and expensive potato growing and harvesting machinery is necessary, and this machinery cannot be justified with a small acreage.

Equally important also with the right land and the necessary capital are the education and ability of the operators. Both Mr. Osgood and Mr. Hardison are graduates of the Maine State College of Agriculture and have been trained in the science and practice of potato growing since they were small boys.

The only other successful grower of potatoes on the hills of northern Tioga is Mr. Charles Boni, whose farms are in the town of Berkshire, just a few miles south of Mr. Clark's farms in Richford. Mr. Boni grows a large acreage of potatoes on top of the hill farm where I was born, and I have often wondered what my father would think if he could return and see the whole farm covered with potatoes three times as good as any he was ever able to raise.

I am sorry that it isn't possible for small farmers to continue to grow potatoes, because in many of the dairy sections, like where I grew up, potatoes were once about the only cash crop a farmer could grow. But conditions have changed so it is all the more necessary for the dairy farmer to concentrate on improving his herd, his pasture and his hay and corn crops.





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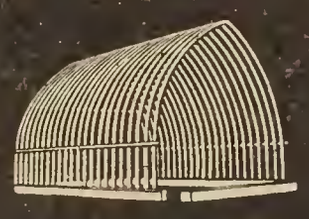
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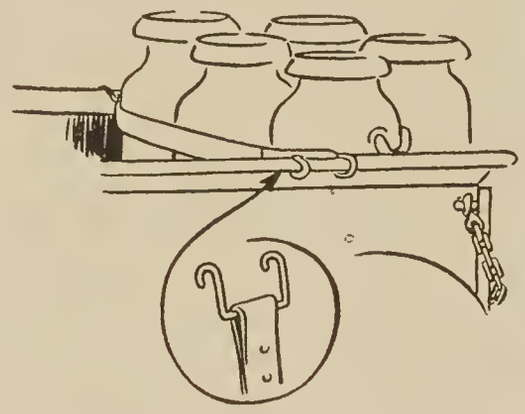
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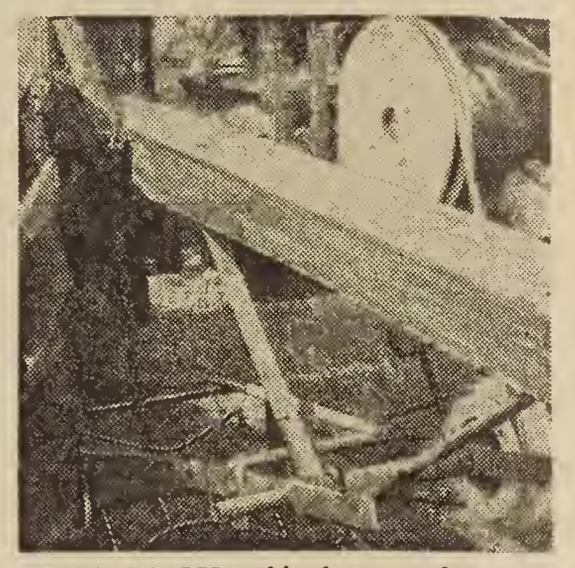
TRUCKING MILK

Why push milk cans to the front end of a truck when you have only half a load, and then tug them clear back to thc tail gate when you want



to unload them? I have a simple leather strap which I use to hold the cans. The sketch will illustrate how it works. —*Joseph Pawlowski, Elm Ridge Farm, Bridgewater, Mass.*

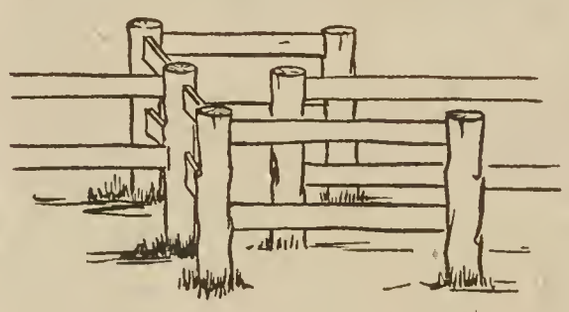
— A.A. —



POTATO TOPPER. This homemade potato topper was constructed by Robert French of Pike, N. Y. A belt from the power take-off turns a wheel carrying several wires at 3,000 r. p. m. The tractor is run so that this wheel revolves just above the ground above the row. It thoroughly "chews up" the vines so that they do not interfere with digging.

FENCE PASS

Here is my solution to the problem of getting through a fence easily without letting the stock through, too. All that is necessary is to make the opening, as shown in the sketch, wide

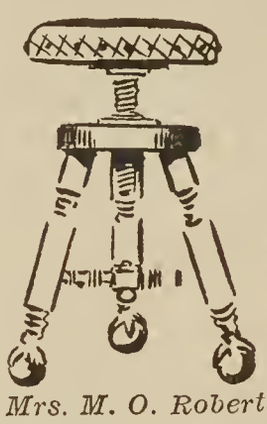


enough to pass in and out easily, yet narrow enough so that stock will not get through. — *M. O. Roberts, R. D. 1, Vergennes, Vt.*

— A.A. —

ADJUSTABLE STOOL

I bought an old piano stool at an auction for twenty-five cents, and covered the top to match the kitchen. It is very handy when the grandchildren come to dinner, and I can adjust it at any height so that I can sit at the table or sink. When it is not in use, it is easily put under the table.—*Mrs. M. O. Roberts, R.D. Vergennes, Vt.*



— A.A. —

BAND SAW BLADES FOR HACK SAW FRAMES

Steel band saw blades converted for use in hacksaw and coping saw frames give excellent results on many diversified jobs. They are hardened only at the edge and will not snap. They are unpainted, and the blade that cuts your piece of steel, will also cut your piece of wood, and then will cut a bone in any type of meat as required.

For use in the hacksaw frame all that is required is to drill or punch 3/16" holes in each end of whatever length is needed.

The average coping saw frame uses a blade 6 7/16" long. Drill or punch a 1/16" hole in each end, 5 32" from end in which to insert holding pin. A common nail of this diameter is satisfactory. For the jig saw requirements, whatever the machine is designed to use will be your pattern. Light gauge stock calls for a fine tooth blade such as 32 teeth per inch. In cutting heavy stock a coarser toothed blade can be used.

Band saw stock seems to be about the same price as individual blades of comparable quality. Many machine shops discard band saw blades, of which there are sections of blade with teeth sharp enough to do a good job in the hand saw frame. — *Perley A. Reed, Uniondale, L. I., N. Y.*

— A.A. —

WHAT HANDY GADGET have you built? Send a description of it and a rough sketch or photograph, to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y. If it is used, we will send you $5.00.

NON-ROOSTER. A simple way of keeping chickens from roosting on the drinking fountain is to hang a bolt by cord or wire so that it is just about 4 inches above the fountain. Whenever a chicken flies up on fountain and tries to roost, the bolt hits him and knocks him off.—Mrs. William Besig, R. D. 1, Oriskany, N. Y.

MILK PRODUCERS SECURE TEMPORARY PRICE AMENDMENTS

(*Continued from Page* 3)

changing. In all except the smaller villages in Connecticut, the price for Class I milk testing 3.7 goes up 30 cents on September 1, from $5.46 to $5.76. This change was made effective by an amendment to the state milk marketing order. The state does not control retail prices, but it is expected that dealers will increase the price 1 cent, making milk 20 cents a quart delivered on the doorstep.

In Rhode Island Class I (3.7) milk went up 23 cents on August 25, from $5.58 to $5.81. This change was made by the state control board. The retail price remains at 20 cents.

In Massachusetts dealers have been paying a premium for Class I milk since July 1, but not all dealers have been paying the same premium; therefore not all producers have been receiving the same price. As in the New York milkshed, Massachusetts producers have been seeking an amendment to establish an official price schedule.

In New Jersey, a hearing has been called for September 11 at Trenton. Possible Class I increases for October will be discussed. Present N. J. Class I price is $5.15.

Grass Cuts Costs on Vermont Dairy Farm

By A. JAMES HALL

PASTURE is a crop and its improvement is a cheap and efficient way of purchasing feed, 110 Vermont dairymen were told at their eighth annual meeting to study grassland methods. The meeting was held on the farm of Joseph C. Plummer, Grafton, Windham County, and attracted farmers from all over the state despite a drizzling rain that lasted all afternoon.

Eleven years ago, when Joe was only 14 years old, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Plummer, of New Jersey, bought the 480 acres with only 15 acres tillable as a summer place "because, at our summer cottage on the shore, young Joe couldn't find enough to keep him occupied."

The boy took such an interest in the "summer place" that the second year he was growing all the vegetables he and his Dad could look after, and was selling them in the village. When he got out of Massachusetts State College, Joe still wanted to farm it, so he took two short courses in cattle breeding and vegetable growing at Rutgers, then set up year-round bachelor's quarters at the farm.



J. B. (Jack) Knight, left, and Joseph C. Plummer, ignore the rain to discuss grassland management during the meeting held at Plummer's farm last month.

Feeding the Land

The first year the 15 acres produced only enough grass for a milch cow, a heifer calf and a horse, so Joe started his improvement program which, after the land was plowed, settled down to an application to the acre of a ton of lime every year, 300 pounds of superphosphate and 200 pounds of muriate of potash every other year, and a ton of manure with acid those years the super-potash is not applied.

As was pointed out by J. B. Knight, fieldman for Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, who acted as chairman of the meeting, and other representatives of the cooperative, growing grass is easy if the proper type herbage is chosen for the soil and conditions; so much of the discussion at the meeting was on how to manage grass after it is started. At Plummer's the agronomists had visual proof of the quality and yield that could be attained by proper management. By using portable electric fence, Joe rotates his pasture several times during the summer, letting the cattle graze off the first growth and then clipping the tall grass that remains so that the hay to be cut later will contain palatable feed.

Plans for More Cows

The 45 tons of hay in his mow this year was cured with a newly installed flue drier that Joe bought large enough to take care of a much bigger barn he plans to build. The same 15 acres now produce enough pasture and all but 6 tons of hay for 20 head. However, he has rented an additional 30 acres of cleared land and hopes to bring his present herd of 13 cows and 12 young stock to a herd of 30 milkers by the time he gets the new barn.

This year he will have four acres of corn but is seeding 5 acres of rye and vetch this month for silage as he is sold on grass for dairy cattle. Well he might be, for on his farm—feeding hay and grain only—he has cut grain use 500 pounds per head even while his Jerseys have kept up DHIA production records of an average of 10,478 pounds of 4.83 test milk with 450 pounds of fat.

Grasses and Clovers

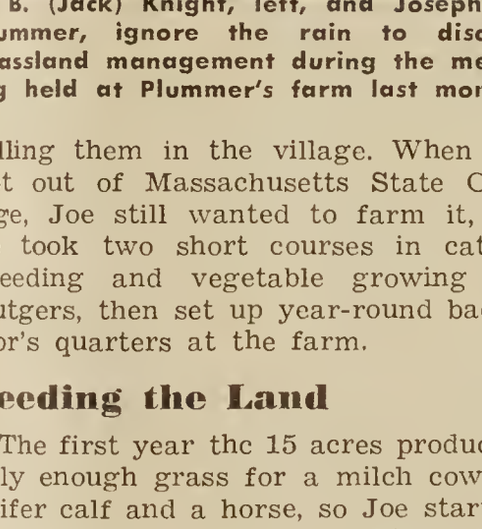
Joe's regular grass crops are brome grass, red clover, Ladino, which he says is great for wet land, and some reed canary for very wet spots. While he believes much of the grassland may never need reseeding if properly managed, he is planning to seed every six years in the Ladino. He is having the same trouble as others with it crossing up with wild white clover if let go too long.

K. E. Paine, head of the Eastern States seed department, stated that more grassland improvement is going on in Eastern Vermont than in much of their territory and described various methods of seeding brome, which he claims needs very fertile land but is drought resistant and a heavy producer once it has a good start. Joseph Chucka, fertilizer department head, was pessimistic in his estimates of the amount of commercial fertilizer that will be available for some time and urged the best possible use of manure. He stated that dairymen would be money in pocket if they would use the best fields they have for pasture and apply manure with some thought towards conserving its plant food value. He warned against spreading it on deep snow and advocated fall application to make pasture more palatable.

Fred Olmstead and Thomas Cook of Eastern States and John Abbott, well-known dairyman of Bellows Falls, Vt., also took part in the program and answered many questions pertaining to grassland management, as did Ray I. Pestle, Windham County Agent, and Roy Burroughs, Rutland County Agent.

— A.A. —

"I would like to suggest a drive to economize on farm machinery and equipment by standardizing bolts, screws and nuts. Every piece of machinery seems to require a special size." —*C. Schuster, Roxbury, Delaware Co., New York.*



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The winter barley that stands up.
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WANTED: RABBITS, GUINEA PIGS, WHITE RATS AND MICE. Describe with lowest price.
Locust Grove Farm, Savannah, New York.

ABERDEEN ANGUS SALE

The Dutchess County, N. Y., Aberdeen Angus Breeders Association announces a sale to be held at Pine Plains, N. Y., on September 23. Myron Fuerst of Pine Plains is sale manager.

— A.A. —

EASTERN BROWN SWISS BREEDERS' SALE

The tenth annual Eastern Brown Swiss Breeders' Sale will be held at Rhinebeck, N. Y., on October 18. The sale is sponsored by the New England, New Jersey and New York Brown Swiss Breeders' Associations.



Relieve Sore Shoulders

Keep horse at work

The best way to keep bruises, strains, swellings from causing expensive "lay-up" is to attend to them right away with Absorbine.

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New Discovery Ends Calfbag in 3 Days or Double Your Money Back

CAN SAVE YOU UP TO $27.00 EACH TIME A COW COMES IN!

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UDDEROLE ends calfbag in from 1 to 3 days because it's made by a new scientific formula, rich in irradiated lanolin and other penetrating ingredients. That's why we dare to make this astounding offer—send only $1 for a generous 8 oz. tin on our . . .

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SEND TODAY: UDDEROLE is new and if your dealer hasn't it, ask him to order it. Or send $1 direct to us. We'll rush you, all charges prepaid, an 8-oz. tin of this amazing discovery. DEALERS, write for information.

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50 Outstanding

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50 HEAD OF TOP AYRSHIRES

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Write for literature and list of breeders near you with stock for sale.



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By J. F. "DOC" ROBERTS

YOUNG man, you have been discouraged too long from tackling a farm. Spunk up; get that farm! It may cost 20% or 25% more than a few years ago, but get it anyway. Just don't listen to "old men" any longer. Better still, just ask them how they got started. Today you can start with a better chance of success than they had. At least your own work is worth twice or three times as much as theirs was then, and now they have a tremendous investment in field choppers, tractors, power equipment, etc., that "almost equals the value of the farm itself." They didn't have all of this stuff when they started, and you don't need it to start either.

You probably cannot put out 50 to 100 acres of potatoes, 30 acres of cabbage, have 70 dairy cows, etc. The men with those farms do not want all that either, but they have got themselves so involved with fixed charges (expense) and power machinery that they can see no escape for themselves.

(*Editor's Note*: This applies only to able and experienced young farmers!)

This you can do: You can find yourself a place with plenty of buildings and hay land. You can still get hay cheaply even if it is rained on some. Then, if there is a silo, fill it with just as good yellow corn silage as possible.

(*Continued on Page* 19)

HOLSTEIN DISPERSAL

MILKING ANIMALS
from the noted KARL HARTSHORN Herd.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23
in Sale Pavilion, EARLVILLE, MADISON, COUNTY, NEW YORK.

60 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

T. B. Accredited, Bang Approved under calfhood vaccination plan, eligible to go anywhere.
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HERD AVERAGE OVER 400 Lbs. Fat,
3.8%, 2 time milking.

Leading Holstein authorities recognize this as one of the State's very best herds.
All milking animals and 5 young bulls sell without reservation.
Cattle moved from Owner's farm at Lebanon, N. Y., to the EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y. sale pavilion.
The 48 milking cows include many fresh and close springers, others due through the winter.
For quality Holsteins, ATTEND THIS SALE which starts at 12:00 Noon.

KARL HARTSHORN, Owner, LEBANON, N. Y.
Sales Manager & Auctioneer
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

FAMOUS HOLSTEIN ESTATE DISPERSAL

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16
90 Registered Holstein Cattle

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JOSEPH H. COOPER ESTATE HERD
at VERBANK Village, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y., just off Highway 82, four miles South of Millbrook, 15 miles Northeast of POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.

ONE OF THE BREED'S MOST FAMOUS HERDS. Foundation animals include 18 cows bought at the DUNLOGGIN DISPERSAL for an average cost of nearly $3,000 each.
Herd is in beautiful condition. All milking animals on Advanced Registry test. Several cows breaking state records, many milking from 75 lbs. to 100 lbs. a day 2 and 3 time milking. Cows with United States records — daughters of these famous animals.

- 4 Daughters and 3 Sons of the $26,000 MONTVIC LOCHINVAR,
- 5 Daughters of POSCH ORMSBY FOBES 14th. leading Honor List Sire,
- 3 Daughters of DUNLOGGIN WOODMASTER with 2 daughters that each sold for $10,000.

17 Bulls of all ages—10 ready for service, rich in the most royal blood of the breed—good enough for any herd or bull Association.
A GENUINE SENSATIONAL SALE, made possible only because of Owner's death.
First animal in the ring at 11:00 A. M. Sale in a big tent, lunches before starting.
IT WILL PAY YOU TO TRAVEL HUNDREDS OF MILES AND ATTEND. THIS IS SALE OF THE YEAR. Catalogs at the ringside.
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Write for Handy Egg Record Chart

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Established 1916

Vermont Jersey Cattle Club

11th ANNUAL SALE

HARTLAND FAIR GROUNDS, VT.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1946

54 HEAD A splendid assortment of fresh and close-up cows, bred heifers, open heifers and calves. Best breeding available. Daughters of SIX AJCC SUPERIOR SIRES. Included are three paternal sisters to Sybil Owl Adeline sold for $3450 at recent Eastern Breeders' sale and also from Ton of Gold dams. Also daughters of High Lawn's great bulls; Lad's Courageous, High Standard, H. L. Torono Siegfried, Lovely granddaughter of the latest 20,000 lb. cow, Pinelawn Carrie. Some are in calf to Superior Sires. Be sure to come.

SHOW IN THE MORNING

ROLAND TITTEMORE, *Judge.*

GEORGE RICKER, Manager
Groton, Vermont.

SALE IN AFTERNOON

"MORT" GRANGER, *Auctioneer.*

Car - Mar Hereford Ranch Dispersal Sale

We have announced the forthcoming date of Saturday, September 14 at 1:00 o'clock for the complete dispersion of our herd of Pure Bred Herefords. It was with reluctance that the decision was made, but circumstances including health seem to dictate at times, and there is nothing we can do about it. The sale will be held at the Ranch, and we hope to make every visitor as comfortable as possible.

Our cattle are in very good condition but not over-fat. They are rugged to withstand varying temperatures from 90° summer heat to 35° below zero in winter.

We are listing in our Catalogue 52 lots, which include:

- 3 Herd Bulls.
- 4 Yearling Bulls.
- 30 Cows, some with calves at side.
- 15 Open Yearling Heifers.

Sale will be held at Car-Mar Hereford Ranch on Concrete Highway Rt. 12—13½ miles north of Watertown, 8½ miles from Clayton, 1000 Islands, 85 miles north of Syracuse, 140 miles northeast of Rochester, and 95 miles northwest of Utica.

Representatives from the American Hereford Association, the Hereford Journal and the Eastern Breeder will be present.

FREDDIE CHANDLER, *Auctioneer,*

CARL H. & MARIAN E. FRINK, Owners.
P. O. Address: R.D., No. 1, LaFargeville, N. Y.
Business Address: Clayton, N. Y.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY HOLSTEIN CLUB SALE SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21

At HOOPER FARM, CANTON, N. Y. Sale held in big tent.

55 Registered Holstein Cattle

T. B. Accredited, blood tested, many Bang's Vaccinated. A strictly hand-picked choice offering of the best from the noted, long established herds in this leading dairy and Holstein County of New York State.

35 COWS — 15 HEIFERS — 5 BULLS

Fresh cows — first calf heifers — nearby springers—yearlings and heifer calves—ready for service, high record bulls.

"THE QUALITY SALE OF THE NORTH COUNTRY THIS FALL."

Chairman of Sale Committee,
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Sales Manager & Auctioneer
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

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Farm chunks 1200 to 1550, drafters 1600 to 2400 pounds; singles or matched pairs, true, dependable workers. All-purpose riding and driving horses for general use; fancy three-gaited and five-gaited pleasure and show horses. Arabian-Indian cow-ponies neck-rein broke for hard use; golden Palominos stylish parade horses. Saddle and Harness large ponies Hackneys and Welsh; large medium and midget Shetlands improved modern type, solid colors and beautifully spotted; shipped singly in crates by express. How old are children you want pony for? Western saddles and bridles all sizes. Wholesale Prices.



Your Entire Satisfaction Fully Guaranteed.

Howard Chandler
CHARITON, IOWA.

CONN. STATE GUERNSEY SALE

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19, 1946
PHAROS FARM, SIMSBURY, CONN.

42 Choice Females. Many fresh or due at sale time. Most animals eligible to go anywhere. Your opportunity to select a real foundation.

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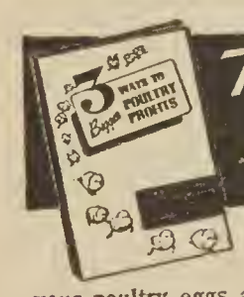


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Seen and Heard at The Baby Chick Convention

By L. E. Weaver

BEFORE THE WAR had put a temporary stop to big conventions, the annual meeting of the International Baby Chick Association had become the outstanding event of the year for poultrymen. It was a monstrous poultry fair without poultry. In a spacious hall the manufacturers of things that chicken raisers and hatcherymen buy displayed their wares and took orders for thousands of dollars worth of incubators, brooders, chick boxes and hundreds of other items, and the hatcherymen discussed their problems in a big convention hall.

This year the I.B.C.A. was revived with a bang. Their largest convention of all time was held in the municipal auditorium in St. Louis. More exhibitors than ever before were there. The attendance of poultrymen was greater. The annual banquet was the largest ever served in the St. Louis auditorium. Many other records for bigness were broken. To me, wandering up and down the aisles, viewing the exhibits and greeting old acquaintances, all this was a thrilling demonstration of the extent to which the poultry industry has been mechanized. Every year new machines are introduced that take away the drudgery or the inaccuracy of some of the older methods.

A Mechanized Business

Machines to pluck the feathers from chickens and turkeys have been on the market for several years, but the new models have refinements that help to do a better job. One big new introduction cleans incubator trays. Each tray is hung on a hook on a moving chain. A line of trays disappears into the machine and comes out on the other side, clean and sterilized, much as you see milk cans emerge from a sterilizer. A new electric gadget about the size and appearance of a doorbell is called the "OXAD." It can be attached to any large incubator and is said to do an excellent job of keeping moisture supply and temperature where they should stay during the critical period when chicks are coming out of their shells. I talked with hatcherymen who said that the Oxad had made it possible for them to sleep better. They even have a device that counts baby chicks into the boxes rapidly and accurately.

A water fountain caught my eye for a number of reasons. There were no corners where dirt could lodge, or that were hard to clean. It employed a new principle in float valves. Air is trapped under the bell which rests in the water. When adjusted to keep the water level low, there is but little wetting of wattles. The problem of wet litter around the fountain should be reduced.

Research Reports

At least 2,500 people gathered in the main auditorium every morning and afternoon to listen to talks and panel discussions by poultry leaders. They heard about the way inbred lines are crossed to produce the fabulous Hy-Line chicks that are supposed to do in the poultry field what the hybrid seed has done for corn growing. Mr. H. B. Wallace, one of the leaders in this field, was the lead-off speaker. Results sound good, but some of us are hard to convince.

Pullorum disease control by the use of sulfa drugs has possibilities. According to Dr. Roberts of Illinois, the day may come when valuable breeding stock will not have to be slaughtered because they are reactors. I intend to write at length about this new development in a future issue.

Newcastle disease came in for a long discussion. The opinion of most of the speakers seemed to be that this disease has such a start that it is hopeless to try to eradicate it by the slaughter method. We must live with it now, and by vaccination and isolation limit its damages.

Prior to the I.B.C.A. meeting the Poultry Science Association held a two-day conference. Here research men from experimental stations in the U. S. and Canada told about their most recent discoveries. Many of these concerned the feeding of chickens and turkeys. Diseases and their control, breeding problems, the use of fattening agents, preservation of eggs and problems of flock management were also considered from various angles. In future issues I hope to tell about the practical application of some of this new knowledge.

— A.A. —

HEN HOUSE SANITATION PAYS

IN THE FALL of 1944 when the pullets were coming in at Stafford for the fourteenth annual Western New York Laying Test, many breeders brought their pullets by auto. Among these was a man with a carefully selected pen of white Leghorns. He noticed that his pullets were going into a pen that was next door to some pullets that seemed to have colds. Naturally he was greatly concerned. He was afraid that his pullets would catch the disease, which he suspected was coryza. He felt sure that if they did catch it, his high hopes for an outstanding record would go glimmering. He said as much to the plant superintendent.

Apparently Mr. Case accepted this as a challenge to his ability as a manager. At any rate he determined to do everything possible to protect those pullets. The result was that even though the two pens were separated by only a single board partition, coryza, as it proved to be, never entered the second pen. In fact, in that second pen there was not a sign of illness all through the year. All 13 of the original pullets lived through the year. The lowest producer laid 265 eggs, the best one 345. The pen average was 312 eggs. The pen belonged to Monroe Babcock and holds the all-time record for egg production for all laying tests.

I sometimes see people who seem bored when I repeat the recommendations that the pathologists give for the prevention and control of diseases among chickens. They seem to feel that it is too much bother to try to keep neighbors, feed men and the like out of their poultry houses, to use only their

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

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(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

own crates for moving out the culls, and not the chicken buyer's crates, to do a real job of cleaning and disinfecting between flocks. So I have related this experience at the laying test to show how strict attention to sanitation paid out in at least one instance. It is not easy to obtain such proof.

Mr. Chase tells me that he and his assistants never went from the coryza-infected pen directly to any other pen. It was always the last pen visited in each round of chores.

— A.A. —

DOWN THE ALLEY

(*Continued from Page* 17)

That also can be done cheaply. Maybe a few oats for your reseeding rotation, maybe a few canning crops, peas, sweet corn and tomatoes. Just a few acres of each, not a lot of acres of one. I have found by experience that all of them will not sell to make money, but most years one of them will. This may also give you some cheap silage.

You see, the idea is to get a barn full of stuff in the summer time and still have place enough to hold livestock to eat that stuff in the winter. You can always get pasture in the summer. You can do this cheaply, and you are then ready to do the most profitable operation on any farm: namely, grow little, immature animals into useful ones.

We Need Livestock

Here the old man is going to yell again, "At these prices? Not for me, etc." Let's agree with him. The heifer he bought two years ago for $60 would cost $120 today, and so on through the whole livestock list. Sure, they will sell at that low price again. So what? What is going to happen in the meantime, of course no one knows, nor did the old man know when he started farming.

We do know that right now our livestock population is the lowest it has ever been in proportion to the number of people who eat it or drink its milk, etc. We know that the feed for these animals will be in greater amounts than ever before in proportion to their numbers. We know that about 20% of our grass lands were plowed up for war and will have to be replaced before livestock can be put on that land. That it now costs as much to raise an animal in the West as it does in the East. That people even now are eating 165 lbs. of meat a year, people who before the war were averaging 135 lbs. That packing plants and livestock markets are coming back into local communities, offering a ready home market aside from its educational value to the young man. That the East must produce more and more of its own meat or go without. That our land and many of our farm buildings of the East are crying for just what livestock can do for them.

Grandpa is again going to say, "Costs are too great now", but your answer to that is that you'd rather put on a pound of gain at 16c a pound than put on two pounds at 8c. Our livestock went to war and didn't come back, and most of the animals that are left and their first born at least will bring over 16c rather than under.

Young man, good livestock farming is an opportunity begging you to lend your hand, your heart, your mind, and your back.

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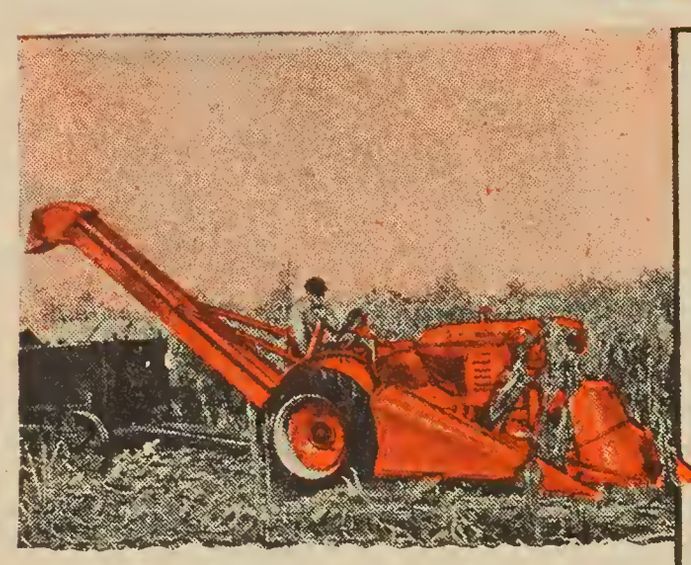
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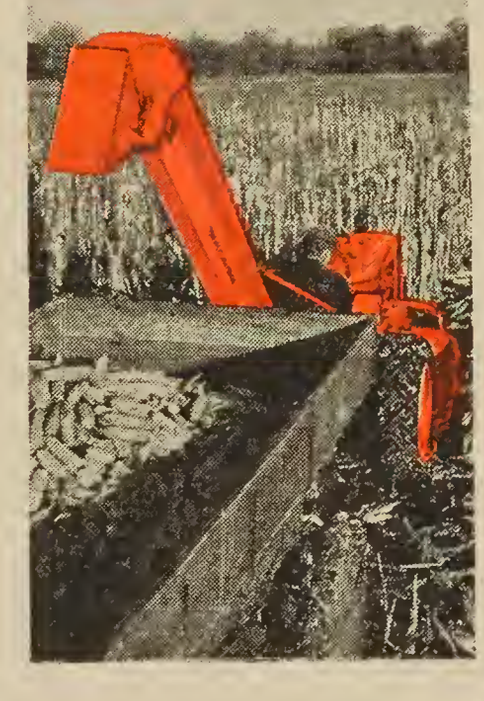
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Winter Overcoats for Bare Ground

By George Serviss

One of the sound farm practices about which it is difficult to arouse much enthusiasm is the use of winter cover crops. This is probably because the economic returns are not always readily apparent or possibly because some extra work and expense are involved at a time of the year when farmers would like to see the end of both.

Most farmers who have regularly used winter cover crops for a few years are enthusiastic about the results secured and seldom discontinue their use. Their regular use does add organic matter, reduces erosion, and conserves plant food. There are not many soils that will not benefit from such conservation practices in a reasonable length of time, and there are some soils that cannot be farmed intensively with profit without attention to these things.

Ryegrass Gains Favor

For many years rye was about the only crop used extensively in the Northeast for winter cover. In recent years ryegrass has gained steadily in popularity. Where it can be seeded in time, it appears to be doing a better job than winter rye. The reason appears to be the nature of its root system. It makes less top growth than winter rye but more root growth. Its numerous fibrous roots tend to granulate the soil. This improved structure can actually be felt and seen.

Ryegrass, though, must be seeded early as compared to winter rye to produce these results. Winter rye can be seeded with some degree of success almost until the ground freezes. In central New York State, ryegrass should be seeded by about September 5; further south it may be seeded somewhat later, and further north it should be seeded earlier. One does not have to wait until that date, however, for it may be seeded in corn after the last cultivation or after any early harvested crop. Some farmers are even trying it between the rows of crops like potatoes prior to harvesting.

There are two kinds of ryegrass..... annual and perennial. The annual is usually sold under the name of Italian. The perennial generally sells as Oregon Perennial but sometimes as English. Much ryegrass seed is sold simply as Domestic. Where no other designation is attached, it is likely to be a mixture of the two types. This seed is entirely satisfactory for cover crop purposes and is usually the cheapest. From 12 to 20 pounds of seed per acre is generally used.

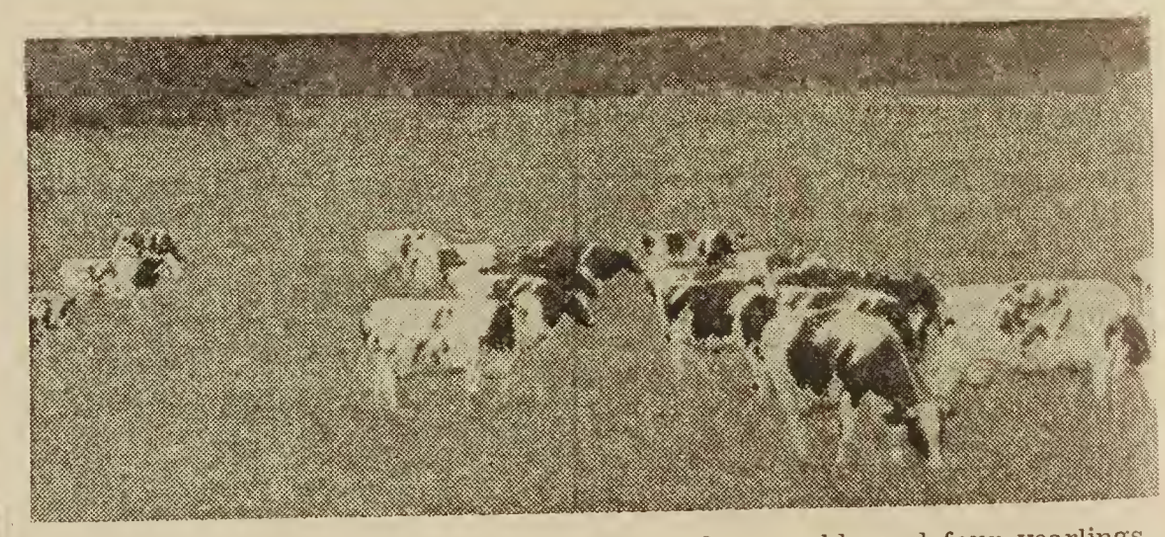
Rapid Decay Means Fertile Soil

The dry matter produced by cover crops will vary from one-half ton to four tons to the acre depending on the crop, time of sowing, fertility of the soil, and time of plowing under. The average runs from about one to two tons. This is enough organic matter to be worth while. It is a much more satisfactory way of obtaining organic matter than in the fertilizer bag. A mixed fertilizer carrying 100 to 200 pounds per ton of a low grade organic material analyzing three to five per cent nitrogen cannot be considered a source of organic matter. Good northeastern soils contain from 15 to 45 or more tons of organic matter per acre to plow depth. The rate of destruction under annual cultivation is rapid; it amounts to about one-fifteenth of the total each year. Replenishment is a problem and is expensive, but rapid decay is associated with productive soils. Organic matter is the source of energy for the soil micro-organisms and serves as a reservoir of plant food for growing crops. When the organic matter content drops below the critical level for a soil, many new management problems may arise. Crop yields may drop; more fertilizer may have to be applied; minor element deficiencies may develop; water penetrates slower; crops seem to suffer from drought more; and the soil may work harder.

Non-leguminous cover crops such as ryegrass and winter rye will not make very much growth unless there is a fair supply of nitrogen in the soil. There

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

SUDAN GRASS BOOSTS MILK FLOW



THESE cows are just starting for the barn to be milked on the farm of Fenton Wagar of Penn Yan, N. Y. They have spent a good part of the day grazing on ten acres of Sudan grass.

They were turned into this field about the middle of July when the Sudan was knee high. They also have access to several other fields, some of which are permanent pastures and some of which are meadow aftergrowth. There are 21 producers in the herd; seven 2-year olds and four yearlings.

Mr. Wagar says that production increased when the cows were turned on Sudan. Early in the spring the herd was producing about 12 cans of milk, then got as low as 8½ cans, and went back to 10 when they were turned in on Sudan grass.

This is the first year that Sudan has been grown on this farm. The decision to grow it was made in order to have some feed available during the dry weather in late July and August.

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(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

is not always enough left from the fertilizer applied for the harvested crop. A top dressing with a nitrogenous material, such as ammonium nitrate, cyanamid, or nitrate of soda, will often be profitable. It will greatly increase the amount of organic matter produced and most of the nitrogen will be recovered by the following crop on decomposition. In fact, experiments being conducted by Dr. Benjamin Wolf at the G. L. F. Seabrook Farms laboratory in southern New Jersey indicate that it may be sound practice to apply a good portion of the mixed fertilizer to the cover crop.

There are of course other winter cover crops, such as crimson clover, vetch, wheat, and so forth. Crimson clover is not sufficiently winter hardy over most of the Northeast for winter cover, and in the parts that it can be seeded it should be by now. Vetch is uncertain and not always worth the cost of the seed. Wheat for many situations is just as good as rye but may not be seeded as late.

—A.A.—

THIN THOSE STRAWBERRIES

We had a good crop of strawberries, with a total of 135 quarts from 100 plants set out last year. Acting on the advice of experimenters who find that it pays to thin out the plants, I pulled out about a bushel of runners and small plants last fall. When growth started up last spring, I first thought they looked a little thin. Nevertheless, when it came time to pick the berries, I realized that the plants were entirely too thick.

I am trying to do better this year, and to give every plant at least 5 inches of space in all directions. My resolve, which is holding good so far, was strengthened by a little figuring I did. When I was picking berries last June, I counted some of the nicest ones, and found that 24 of them filled a quart basket. It is generally agreed that a quart of berries for each plant you set out is a good yield. According to my figures, if you allow each plant you set out to grow 6 new plants and no more, and if each of these 6 plants grows 4 berries of the size that I mentioned, you will have 2400 berries or 100 quarts from 100 plants.

I never hope to grow 2400 berries as big as the 24 that made that quart, at least not without having some small ones, too, but the figures emphasize the fact that it is not only useless, but positively harmful, to allow strawberry plants to run wild and get so thick that they compete with each other for food and moisture. *H. L. C.*

—A.A.—

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How Our Readers SAVE FATS and OILS

Prize Winning Letters in Fat Shortage Contest



USDA Photo by Purdy

Until fat and flour are more abundant, apple dumplings had better be just a pleasant dream of what the future holds. Instead, let's serve baked apples and cream. They're a delicious dessert which requires no fat and very little sweetening.

Fat-Shortage Contest Winners

FIRST PRIZE—Mrs. Florence Murray, Bennettsburg, N. Y. $10.00
2ND PRIZE—Mrs. David M. Smith, Cobleskill, N. Y..... 3.00

In addition, $1.00 each will be paid to all other contestants whose letters we print, including the following six contestants whose letters are mentioned in the article on this page:

Mrs. Sylvia Billings, Wolcott, Vermont.
Mrs. Thomas P. Harris, 223 Wesley Street, Salem, New Jersey.
Mrs. Harry Harvey, R. 1, Parish, New York.
Camilla Hildreth, Canterbury, New Hampshire.
Mrs. Winifred Rogers, South Plymouth, New York.
Mrs. Arnold G. Storm, Sherman Mills, Maine.

JUDGING from the fine response to our fat shortage contest, our readers are taking to heart the business of saving fat in order to share with less fortunate countries. Every letter contained helpful information and we wish we might print them all. Since that is not possible, we must confine ourselves to a few.

Mrs. Florence Murray of Bennettsburg, N. Y., was awarded first place for the following letter:

"We live on a farm, but even so, we have to save fats and oils. First, I avoid fried foods and make casserole dishes, scalloped vegetables, vegetable soups, and meat loaves. We are fond of scalloped potatoes topped with bacon strips. I substitute sour or sweet cream for oil in homemade salad dressing, and serve plain, salted, raw vegetables. I snip leaf lettuce in shreds and dress it with 1 cup sour cream, mixed with ½ cup vinegar, 1 teaspoon sugar and 1 teaspoon salt. We have cut out rich pies and desserts and in their place have prepared puddings, fruit and prepared gelatins.

"I trim excess fat from meat and poultry, chop it into fine pieces or put it through a food chopper before cooking, render it separately at low temperature, and strain through several thicknesses of cheese cloth over a strainer. I use the remaining cracklings for stews, muffins and soups. I always skim fat from meat and poultry stock when it becomes cold, and save for future use. I watch fat very carefully when it is on the fire to avoid smoking, as this spoils flavor and makes it indigestible.

"Sometimes I cut several slices of bacon into small pieces and fry until crisp, remove from pan, and add ¼ cup mild vinegar to the bacon fat. To this I add 2 tablespoons sweet or sour cream, heat it, add the bacon, and pour the hot dressing over chopped lettuce and garnish with sliced hard boiled eggs.

"Instead of frying hamburg, I often make this meat loaf:

Meat Loaf

1 pound ground beef
1 pound ground veal
2 cups soft bread crumbs
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
3 tablespoons lemon juice
½ cup water
2 eggs
1½ teaspoons Worcestershire sauce
3 teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper

"Combine and mix until well blended. Pack into greased loaf pan 4½ x 8½ x 2½. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for one hour and 15 minutes. Serve ½ meat loaf hot or cold garnished with pickled beets. Use other half for snappy slices.

"We are very fond of cod fish gravy on our bread and potatoes.

"I use drippings from bacon, sausage, pork, beef or chicken as a seasoning in gravies, for pan frying, for baking cakes or cookies, and as a dressing for wilted lettuce, etc. In order not to get the fat flavors all mixed up, I label the jars in which I store the different fats; and when I have used them all I can, I take the drippings to the butcher.

"When I stew beans, I often add bacon, bacon drippings, or ham liquor. It gives them a delicious flavor.

"Instead of fried eggs, we scramble them with milk in top of double boiler. Sometimes we add tuna fish or chopped ham to eggs and serve on thick broiled tomato slices; or I mix a few cooked bacon crumbs with them and serve on toast. Here is another fat-saving egg dish of ours; Mash cooked carrots, season, beat until light, pile in custard cups, make a well in each and drop in an egg; set cups in pan of water and bake until eggs are set.

"Here is a good recipe for using left-over vegetables, such as carrots, corn, peas, or mashed potatoes, etc.:

Shepherd Pie

2 cups well-seasoned mashed potatoes
2 egg whites
2 cups finely-cut meat
⅓ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons chopped parsley
Grated cheese or bacon fat or oleo
½ cup chopped celery
½ cup gravy OR tomato pulp OR
⅓ cup cream
Salt Paprika

"Beat egg whites and salt until light. Fold lightly into potatoes. Place one-half the potatoes in baking dish. Cover with meat, parsley, celery, gravy or tomato pulp or cream, salt and paprika. Cover with remaining potatoes, sprinkle with grated cheese or dot with bacon fat or oleo. Bake in hot oven (400° F.) until top is brown. Serve with gravy (or creole sauce) but do not use tomato flavor in both meat and sauce.

Cracker Crumb Pudding

2 cups milk, scalded
4 soda crackers
½ cup sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup raisins
1 cup cream
2 eggs, well-beaten
1 tablespoon melted fat
1 teaspoon vanilla

"Pour scalded milk over crackers. Cover and let stand until cold. Combine sugar, salt and cinnamon, add to milk mixture; add remaining ingredients in order given. Blend and turn into greased baking dish. Place dish in pan of hot water and bake in slow oven (300° F.) 1¼ hours. Cool. Serve plain or with cream."

* * *

The second prize goes to Mrs. David M. Smith of Cobleskill, N. Y., but we are reserving her letter for later publication.

* * *

Camilla Hildreth of Canterbury, N. H., tells exactly how she clarifies bacon fat: "Add three times as much water as bacon fat and boil one-half hour. Set aside until cool, skim off fat and add raw potato peelings that have been washed. Cook until crisp and brown, strain, cool, and it's ready to use for any shortening needed. Makes extra good pie crust."

* * *

Mrs. Harry Harvey, Route 1, Parish, N. Y., gives her recipe for mayonnaise made from chicken fat:

2 or 3 egg yolks
1 tablespoon granulated sugar
½ tablespoon salt
½ tablespoon dry mustard
Dash of white pepper
1 cup chicken fat
¼ cup vinegar

Place egg yolks in large bowl, then stir in sugar, salt, mustard and pepper. Add fat a drop at a time and keep beating. After oil is completely mixed in, beat in vinegar slowly and continue beating.

To make a filler:

1 tablespoon sugar
½ tablespoon salt
½ tablespoon dry mustard
3 tablespoons corn starch
¼ cup vinegar
¼ cup boiling water

Cook until thick, then add to the first part of recipe and beat hard until well blended.

* * *

Mrs. Arnold G. Storm of Sherman Mills, Maine, calls attention to a sometimes neglected source of fat from fowls: "When I prepare a fowl to cook, I remove all the fat possible. Besides the large leaves of fat, a small amount—enough for one cake—can be taken from under the neck skin near the crop. When this fat is tried out, it compares favorably with butter in sugar cake. It makes the cake a richer yellow, appearing like a cake containing more eggs. More than enough fat to make the roast chicken and the gravy rich will be left under the skin where it cannot be removed easily."

* * *

Mrs. Winifred Rogers, South Plymouth, N. Y., writes that she uses clarified chicken fat instead of butter or margarine on popcorn.

* * *

Mrs. Thomas P. Harris, 223 Wesley St., Salem, N. J., writes that she and her husband have subscribed to *American Agriculturist* for 44 years. She gives the following recipe for cooked salad dressing and says it is especially good on cole slaw or sliced tomatoes:

1 egg, beaten
1 teaspoon corn starch, stirred smooth with some of the water
1 teaspoon mustard
¼ cup sugar
½ cup vinegar (scant)
1 cup water
½ teaspoon salt

Beat egg; add corn starch which has been stirred smooth with a little of the water; add remaining ingredients and stir constantly on slow fire until it thickens.

* * *

Mrs. Sylvia Billings from Wolcott, Vt., sends this rather unusual recipe for using hamburg:

Hamburger Delight

1½ pounds uncooked hamburg
1 large onion
1 can tomato soup
1 can cold water
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper

Chop onion very fine, add salt and pepper, mix with the hamburg. Make into meat balls as for deep frying. Put the soup and water into a chicken fryer or deep fry pan, place the meat balls in the soup, cover and let cook for 35 minutes or until meat balls are tender. "This makes a very delicious gravy for baked, mashed or boiled potatoes," says Mrs. Billings.

As soon as we have space, we will publish more good ideas and recipes sent in by readers who took part in our fat-saving contest.



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—Photo by White Studio, Schenectady, N. Y.

HER COOKIES WERE TOPS—First prize in the molasses cookie contest held recently by Schenectady County Pomona Grange went to Mrs. Christian F. Dufel of Schenectady, N. Y., member of Glenville Grange, thus putting her in line for the state championship, to be decided next December at State Grange annual session. This statewide cookie contest is the eleventh annual baking competition to be sponsored jointly by New York State Grange and *American Agriculturist*.

At Our House



By ELIZABETH TOWNSEND

My husband's father used to say, "When the **north** wind blows over the oat stubble, **winter** is just around the corner." For days the north wind has been blowing across our oat stubble, the cicada's song is giving way to the cricket's chirp, and our strenuous freezing, canning and pickling prove that winter is on the way.

I am regretting that I did not make better use of the summer sunshine, that I did not invite more guests to share our good farm food, and that we failed to take time from our work to go on a vacation trip.

However, this summer we do have a few picnics to our credit. The first was on May 31, when we and three other families took our supper to the Government Resettlement Project in the hills of Hector to see the wild azaleas. Near the stump fence where we ate was a bush higher than our heads, and scattered over the fields were masses of pink flowers which filled the air with fragrance.

This wilderness is a favorite picnic spot of ours. We like to go early in the spring to see the trailing arbutus, later to identify the migrating warblers, and in midsummer to spend a whole day picking huckleberries in the hot sunshine. We drive along the quiet roads, thinking of the families who once had pleasant farms on this submarginal land. Now, only a lilac or a tangled mass of moss roses and snowball bushes mark the sites of the homes.

On the Fourth of July there was a happy family picnic on Lake Keuka. Being the only farmers, we took butter and fried chicken. To carry the chicken safely, we cooled it quickly in the refrigerator, then arranged it in a deep dish placed on ice cubes in a covered roaster, and wrapped all in a heavy paper.

Our most restful picnic is to pack up what food there is on hand and drive to the lake after the chores are done. We watch the sunset glow fade over the water and hills and are thankful for its beauty. When we go home, we are refreshed and ready to face tomorrow's work.

—A.A.—

MY NEIGHBOR'S GARDEN

By Anne Murry Movius

Across the fence
Her dahlias blow,
Flaming beauty
Row on row.

They are not mine,
But who can say
Or know the joy
They give today.

We plant and sow
For our own pleasure,
But flowers and fragrance
Share their treasure.

Farm Freezer Hints

THAT quart of home-frozen applesauce which a neighbor gave me was something to write home about. First of all, the apples came from their favorite applesauce tree—which makes a big difference, as all canners and freezers know.

My neighbor ordinarily cans her sauce, but last year had too much other canning going on at the time and decided to put the sauce in the freezer. Now she says the family won't *let* her can it again! She had always felt that freezer space should be used for foods which stored or canned less well than apples, but those arguments don't seem to win out with the family after having the frozen product. Result? This year's sauce is all being frozen, and will be used while still partially frozen; it is somewhat like a sherbet at that stage.

Another friend, who entertains quite a bit, freezes melon balls to use in fruit cups or in salads. She cuts watermelon, cantaloupe, honeydew or Persian melon in balls or in squares, packs them in moisture-proof, quart-size cartons and covers the contents with a two-percent brine, made by dissolving 4 slightly scanted teaspoonfuls of cooking (not table) salt per quart of water. Of course, the melon balls are a luxury item; but where freezer space permits, a few packages would help winter entertaining a lot.

Still another friend, who freezes more fish than the average family would freeze, has come to the conclusion that fish should not be left in the freezer too long. She sets three months as a fair average for storage under home conditions, but says that varieties differ considerably in the way they stand up.—*G. W. H.*

—A.A.—

SIRUP REMINDER

One-half cup sugar to each quart jar of fruit makes a moderately thin sirup. Another way of figuring is to make a sirup of two cups fruit juice or water to one cup sugar. Or, instead of all sugar, use two-thirds cup sugar and one-third cup corn sirup or one-half cup sugar and one-half cup honey with the two cups liquid. Boil ingredients together five minutes; skim off any scum. Then combine sirup with the fruit.



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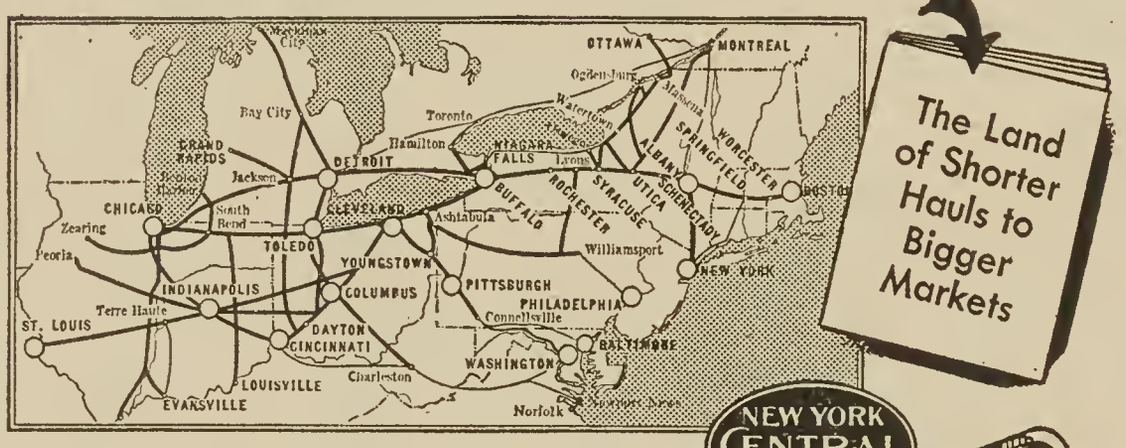
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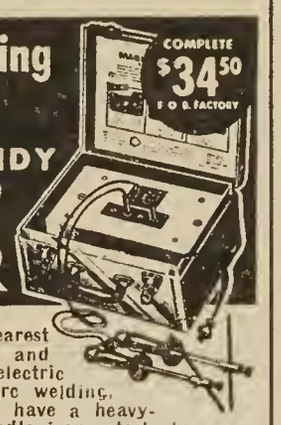
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Our Strip Cropping Gets a Good Test

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

THE other morning the clouds opened and what is usually called "a torrential rain" fell. Cars pulled to the sides of the roads and stopped because windshield wipers were unable to clear the water away to provide visibility for safe driving.

"Here," I thought, "is a good test of our contour farming."

This year at the Gannett Farms, West Henrietta, we have strip-cropped 135 acres of rolling land. The grades are steep and there are long sweeps. Last year the drainage ditch would have been running full after such a downpour. This time the rain continued through the day and there was hardly a trickle in the ditch.

The strips were holding the water back, slowing it down from a run to a walk, and most of it was soaking into the ground. This was a good dividend on our contour farming.

A few evenings previous, the Farm Bureau had conducted a twilight meeting and demonstration at the farm. Hugh Wilson, Cornell soil conservationist, had remarked that this was "farming for the future." What he meant was that the contouring was designed to save soil from eroding and to prevent the leaching away of good soil fertility. Those items saved, they are available for future use.

Up to the time of the meeting, attended by some 400 farmers, we had seen as good results as might be expected from the program. But we had to admit that we had not had the test of a heavy and dashing rain. Now to all those who attended and to others who have inquired or may be curious, we can say that we experienced no washing of soil and that we are happy our layout was such as to catch so much valuable water.

Why We Stripped

We moved onto the farm last September. Frank Gannett decided it would be a good idea to practice some of the things we were talking about to farmers and to have a place where we might demonstrate some of the things farmers might do to advantage. About the first need that caught our eye was for drainage. There was a 25-acre corn field rising back of the dairy barn. Last year tractors usually got stuck in it and it just seemed that the water settled and stayed there.

We talked with County Agent Herb Johnson and he suggested we consider contour farming. Hugh Wilson mapped the place and laid out the contours. We took out the fences, sure that the old rectangular fields were out of date. It wasn't enough merely to plow across the slopes and stay within historic fields. Wilson ran some of his contours from end to end of the farm to get each separate strip as nearly on a level as possible.

Of course, the general idea is to have strips of sod and cultivated crops alternate. Water running across the meadows or oats is slowed down and more readily soaks into the corn fields. Where contouring alone would not meet the situation on a few steep slopes, grass waterways cut through the corn lots. The idea is that where we can't use all of a heavy rainfall, we divert it without erosion. We are doing this and at the same time swinging into a five-year rotation for a dairy farm.

Emphasis on Feed

The farm was in bad shape when we took it. There were no good pastures. Having decided to keep the big dairy barn filled or nearly filled with milkers, we had to figure best use of the land. First thing we decided was to raise plenty of corn because we could buy hay but could not buy silage in winter. Next we figured on pasturage, even to the point of grazing meadows and sacrificing a cutting of hay in order to keep the herd well fed through the summer and fall. Two Sudan grass fields have carried us through fairly well.

Incidentally, one field of Sudan grass that was drilled and dragged June 7 has done just as well as one that was drilled and rolled May 23. In mid-August after the heavy rain mentioned, the Sudan is making rapid growth.

Up to the time of the Farm Bureau meeting we had been getting 70 bushels of Vicland oats per acre. Several visitors thought that might be an exaggeration. Next day we cut a four-and-one-half acre strip and it ran 75½ bushels. This shows what can be done, and I have heard of a couple of other farmers getting even more. Our total may average less because we have a couple of poor strips. We were unable to determine what fertilizers, if any, had been put on some of the fields in past years. Last spring we didn't have rain for two months when it would have made plant food available to seedings. Now we figure that our soil conservation practices are storing unused fertility for future use.

— A.A. —

TRUMAN SIGNS MARKET RESEARCH BILL

President Truman has signed the so-called "research and marketing" act. This bill should be far-reaching in its effects, and is a definite answer to the criticisms in past years that the Department of Agriculture has taught farmers how to grow more food without doing much to help them sell it.

The bill appropriates liberal sums for research both in production and in marketing. Funds for general research will be upped gradually from 31 millions in 1946 to 72 millions in 1951. Results may be new and cheaper methods for producing farm crops, new ways of using them.

Marketing research, starting from nothing, will be able to spend 20 millions within five years. This is a tremendous field which has been scarcely scratched.

Properly managed, this bill should prove to be one of the most important agricultural bills ever passed.

— A.A. —

EASTERN PRODUCERS HIRE ECONOMIST

Russell Spaulding, general manager of Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association, with headquarters in Syracuse, N. Y., announced last month the appointment to the staff of O. A. Jamison. Mr. Jamison, formerly with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will act as chief advisor on all matters pertaining to the federal milk marketing order. His appointment became effective Aug. 1 and is another step in the reorganization and expansion program of Eastern.

Mr. Jamison is no stranger to the milk industry in the New York milkshed, for much of his time in the last few years has been spent in attending conferences and hearings in connection with the milk order and its various amendments. This experience makes him well acquainted with the order, problems of marketing generally, and also with the various industry groups.

"Clover seed ought to pay."

SAID PETE SWEENEY

"Good hunch, but don't forget the bees!"

SAID THE COUNTY AGENT



WHEN HE SAW the price of red clover seed last Spring, Pete Sweeney figured it might be a good idea to grow 10 or 12 acres for seed production.

He knew clover did well on his land. Only hitch was, he didn't have a combine to harvest it.

Next time the County Agricultural Agent came by, Pete told him about his clover-growing plans and asked him if he knew of a combine he could use.

"Fellow up in the other end of the county went in for clover seed in a fairly big way two years ago," the County Agent said. "He's got a combine I'm sure you can borrow. And I'd advise you to see if you can borrow a hive or two of bees from a beekeeper, to make sure your clover is pollinated."

The County Agent told Pete how tests at State College showed that clover in their territory set hardly any seed at all—less than a bushel an acre—unless bees were provided for pollination, or unless there were sizable colonies not more than a quarter-mile away.

"We've got a lot less timber in this country, and that means fewer bee trees and wild bees," said the County Agent. "And arsenic sprays have also thinned out the bee population."

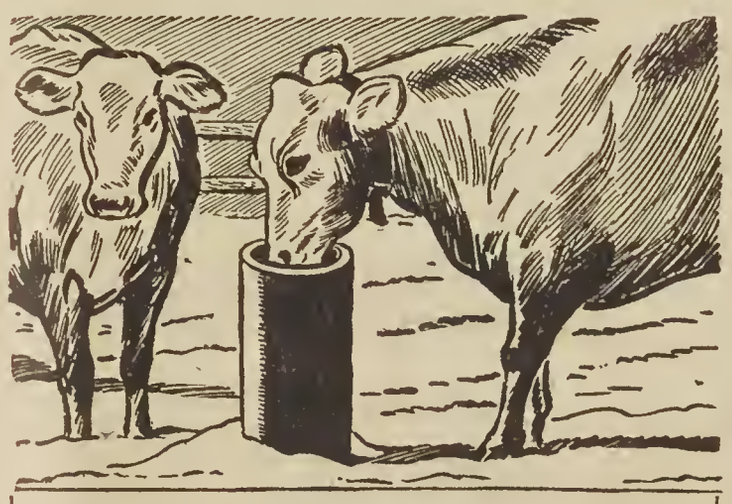
When Pete went to see about the combine, he also found out about a beekeeper who'd move his bee-hives to a good-sized clover stand, just for the extra honey yield. So Pete Sweeney put in a little over 12 acres of clover. The bees moved in at blossom time.

Pete Sweeney finished his clover harvest the other day, and he got better than 400 pounds of seed to the acre. Now he's plowing under the nitrogen-rich roughage to feed a crop of corn next year.

"Those bees sure did a job for you," the County Agent said when Pete told him about the clover-seed crop he got.

"And don't forget it was the County Agent who put that bee business in my bonnet," said Pete Sweeney. All over the country, farmers are getting help from their County Agents that makes farming *better* and *easier*.

Another thing that good farmers are doing to farm better and easier is to make full use of electricity.



New G-E Heated Drinking Cup

Here's an automatic, out-of-doors drinking cup to supply plenty of clean, fresh water for your stock—winter and summer.

It works just like a barn drinking-cup except it's electrically heated.

It's set in a steel casing and can be placed in the ground anywhere outdoors that a supply of water, under pressure, and electricity are available. The cup bowl is encircled with a Calrod* heater, and the incoming water pipe is protected with heating cable. A thermostat automatically keeps the water temperature safely above freezing. Yet operating costs on Northern farms last winter were only a few cents a day.

G-E dealers have a limited number of the new G-E heated drinking cups. For full information, see your G-E dealer, or write to Farm Industry Division, General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, N. Y.

*Trade-mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The Modern Farm is an Electric Farm!

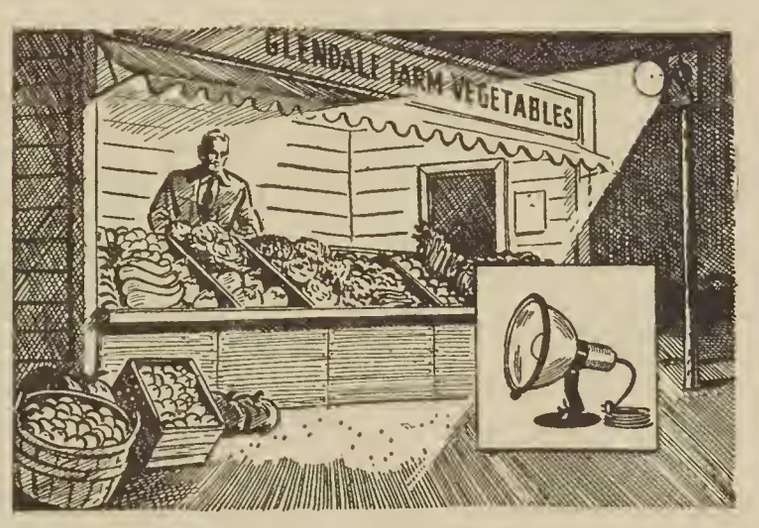


Electricity on the farm can make life more pleasant and work easier.

If you don't have electricity, get in touch with the electric service supplier in your area.

If you already have electricity, get your full value out of it by making it do more jobs for you.

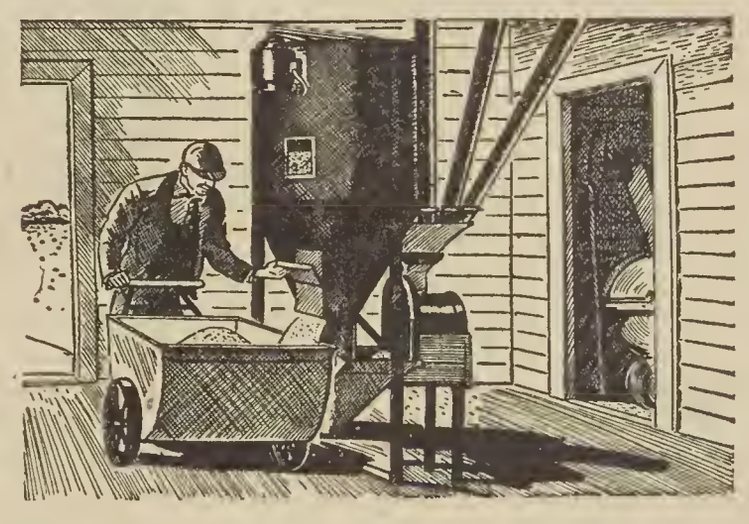
To help build up modern farms electrically continues to be the full-time job of a staff of farm specialists in the G-E Farm Industry Division.



Light your roadstand with the G-E Handy-Midget floodlight to attract customers, lengthen your selling day.

The G-E Handy-Midget is weatherproof, lightweight, easy to install. It comes with six feet of rubber cord. Attach it to a building, pole, or tree.

This light is so inexpensive that you can afford one for every location where you need outside illumination. See the G-E Handy-Midget floodlight at your G-E dealer's today.



No need to sell your grain, then buy it back as feed when you can grind and mix it electrically right on your farm.

Just flick a switch, let the grain flow down into the hopper. In a matter of minutes, you'll have plenty of fresh, nourishing feed for your stock.

Make sure that your feed grinder has a **G-E motor** and control, then you'll know that you're getting **full** value from your investment in dependable **service.**

MORE POWER TO THE AMERICAN FARMER

GENERAL ELECTRIC

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Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

AFTER some 2,000 farmers and their wives had dropped in to Sunnygables during August, mostly on Farm Bureau tours, Mrs. Babcock and I decided to go visiting ourselves.

Like our callers, we chose to visit another farm. We knew that this farm was going into pen stabling. We also knew that it was installing elevated tandem milking stalls to take the backache out of machine milking.

The farm we visited was Governor Thomas E. Dewey's at Pawling, N. Y. We were, in fact, but returning visits which both the Governor and his farm partner, Ralph Lynam, had made to Sunnygables on previous occasions.

Milker Fatigue

It was Governor Dewey's partner, a very competent, practical dairyman, who first called my attention to the fact that men milking above 20 cows with milking machines were inclined to complain of fatigue. He said that when he himself got up to around 25 or 30 cows twice a day, his knees often felt like balloons, particularly when the night milking followed a hard day in the field.

Ralph also told me of two or three good farmhands in his vicinity who had recently quit their jobs because, as they put it, milking was "getting them in the legs." Both Ralph and I decided that if we were to milk around 25 to 30 cows per man, we had better study how we could make machine milking easier on the man as well as on the cow.

Pen Stabling

When Ralph originally came up to Sunnygables, it was to stay through a couple of milkings and see if our pen stable was practical. He and the Governor had a big dairy barn which had too high a ceiling and in which much of the concrete and most of the stanchions had to be replaced. The Governor had seen our pen stable last winter and had suggested to Ralph that he check up on it with the idea that if it looked practical, they simply would pull the stanchions out of their big barn and run their cows loose in it.

Ralph made a very thorough study of our operation. He observed the night and morning milkings closely and the way we handled our cows and fed them. He took nothing for granted.

When he got back to Pawling, he told the Governor that the pen stable seemed practical and that he was impressed by the veterinarian's report on how well we had controlled mastitis. He and the Governor were then having plenty of trouble with this disease and they knew they had to get on top of it if their dairying operation was to be successful.

Well, to make a long story short, they decided to go into pen stabling at Pawling, and the Governor himself began to make pencil sketches on backs of old envelopes and scrap paper, whenever he had a moment, on how he would revamp his barn.

He finally came out with turning the whole stable into one big pen and building a small addition on the end of the barn in which he installed a dozen stanchions for feeding grain and four elevated tandem milking stalls right by his milk house so that the milk could be piped from the cows directly into it.

The Governor Wins

From then on it was more or less a good-natured race between us to see who would get the elevated tandem stalls and combine milker in and working first. We occasionally reported our progress to each other by telephone.

The Governor gradually gained on Sunnygables and when he reported that his installation was complete, Mrs. Babcock and I decided to go down and take a look at it before we put the finishing touches on ours.

I might excuse our loss of the race by mentioning that the Governor, with his accustomed alertness and thriftiness, picked up some second-hand material in good condition for his stalls, which gave him a big jump on us. We literally made ours by hand out of old silo staves when we couldn't work in the field.

Farm and Cows

The Governor was taking a few days' vacation when Mrs. Babcock and I got to Pawling and he told us that he was prepared to spend practically full time with Ralph and me on his farm problems while we were on the farm. This is just what he did.

We arrived in the afternoon and I spent the time until supper with the Governor, Ralph and his helpers while they were milking some 50 cows in stanchions. (The milking room was complete but some vital parts for the combine milker had not arrived, so it couldn't be used.)

What interested me most during this evening milking was the relationship between the Governor and the men who were working for him. Dewey knew his cows, whether they had been purchased or raised; how much he paid for them; which ones had had trouble; how they produced. In short, he knew everything that a good dairyman should know about his animals, but he was very unobtrusive in his manner. He always deferred to Ralph's or the men's opinion and weighed their advice very carefully.

After the last cow had gone to the pasture, the three men who were in the barn gathered around the Governor in one end of the stable, and for a half hour we talked farm and cow right at the level of the boys who expected to be doing the work the next morning. No one pulled any punches and more than once during the visit the thought flashed through my mind that I wished more men in high places could be subjected to the give and take of contact with men earning their living with their own hands.

I'm sure, however, that a lot of so-called statesmen would shrink from such an experience. They wouldn't hear what they wanted to hear. But not the Governor! He could take it and he could hand it back. Every fellow in the group was sorry when the insistent call of the supper bell broke up our confab.

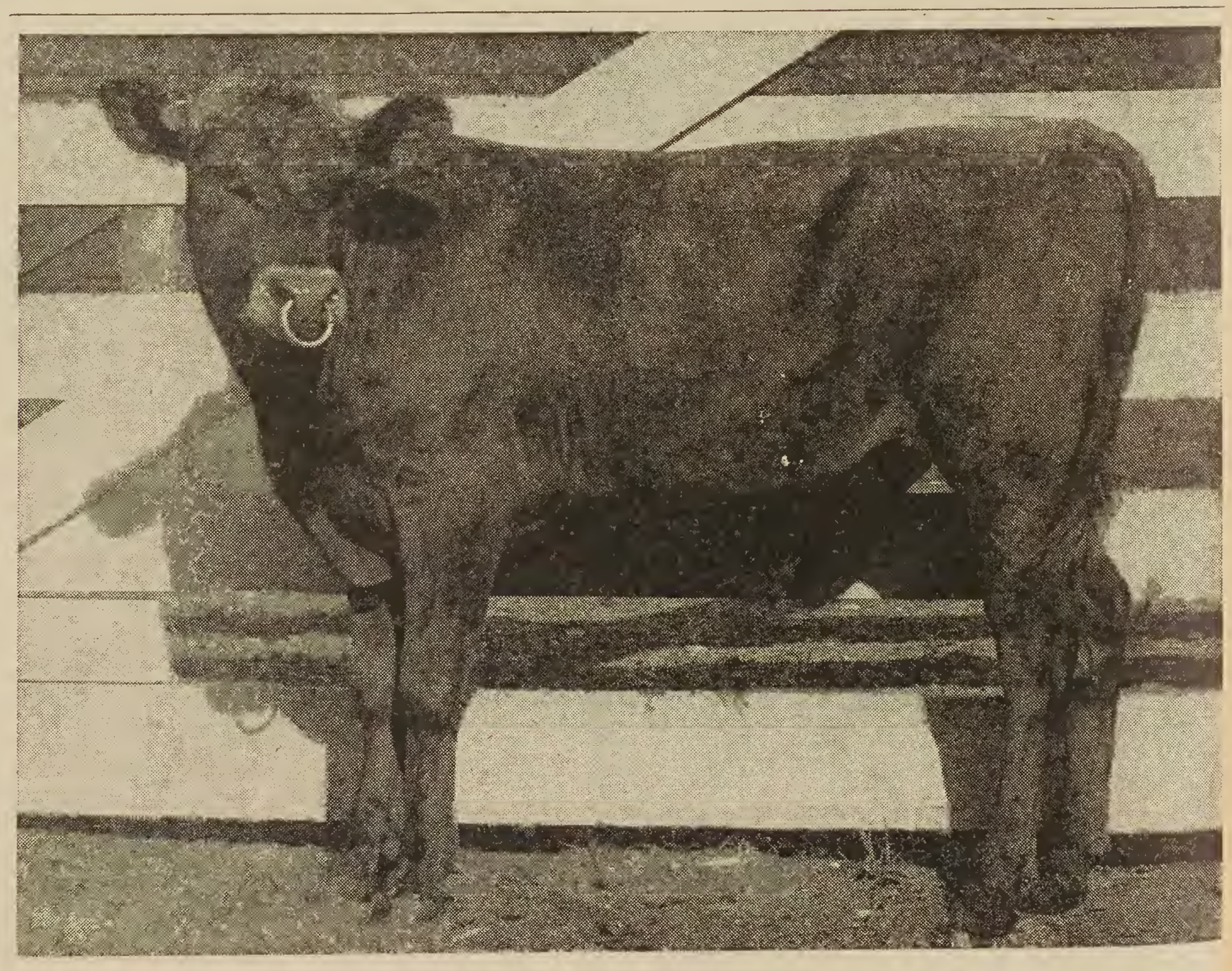
Home Folks

I'm sure that supper that night with Tom and Frances Dewey and their two boys was no different from supper on thousands of dairy farms in the New York milkshed. Despite her large house and many visitors, Mrs. Dewey runs the home herself and does much of the housework. The boys have their responsibilities, too—the lawn to mow and other farm chores. Talk at the supper table was of frozen foods, mastitis control, pasture improvement, the housing shortage and, of course, the price of milk and the cost of feed. The observations made during the conversation by the Governor and his wife were simple, factual and based on first-hand experience.

Pasture Improvement

The next day we were all up early and after chores were done we walked miles over pastures. Mr. Lynam likes the island type of pasture improvement. He was keenly interested in establishing some tall pastures. He and the Governor were out to pump everything they could from my experience. I gave them what I could, but there wasn't much they didn't already know.

In the afternoon Mrs. Babcock and I drove back to Sunnygables, pleased as could be with our visit. We felt we had a new neighbor as well as a governor who knew cows, the price of feed and what a milk check means—a governor who has taken the lead in supporting artificial insemination, mastitis control and establishing a free market for milk because he knows from first-hand experience what these things mean to the farm life of his State.



'No recent agricultural news has aroused so much discussion as the results of cross breeding dairy cattle recently reported by the USDA Experiment Station at Beltsville, Md. A lot of breeders of purebred dairy cattle are so mad they can't talk, only cuss. Well, we own some purebred cattle, Holsteins, Brown Swiss and Guernseys. Our Guernsey herd goes back nearly 30 years. We intend to keep on owning and breeding these purebreds, but we also are interested to know first-hand if there is anything to the Beltsville claims. So we're doing a little cross-breeding on our own. In addition, we are using one of the Beltsville cross-bred bulls on a few cows. His picture is shown here. [➔] It was taken when he was just 12 months old. He is one-half Jersey, one-quarter Holstein and one-quarter Red Dane. We're going to use him on some high grade Holstein cows.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

GAS TAX REFUND

"Can you tell me where I can apply for a refund for tax paid on gasoline used in a farm traetor in New York State?"

Some garages havc refund blanks or you can get one by writing the Department of Taxation and Finance in Albany. The Department tells us that they usually enclose a refund application when they send a refund check. The Department prefers that you send in your refund applications once every three months. They cannot make a refund on gasoline purchased more than a year before the refund application is filed.

— A.A. —

WATCH FOR "AUNT SUE"

In the August 3 issue under the heading "Pure Nerve" we related an experience which one of our subscribers had with "Aunt Sue." A few days after the paper was printed a subscriber called on the phone stating that her sister who lives in Yonkers, New York, recently had an experience that was practically identical. This sister's daughter married a man from the West. While they were on their honeymoon Aunt Sue appeared, told the identical story as reported on the August 3 Service Bureau page, but this time only got away with $5.00.

Obviously she watches the newspapers for accounts of young men or women who have chosen mates from distant states and who are away on wedding trips. When she finds that situation she goes into action immediately.

We are telling you this, hoping that it will result in the arrest of "Aunt Sue." We are asking our subscribers who have already met her tc furnish detailed descriptions of her to the New York Statc Police. Meanwhile, pleasc keep this story in mind and if "Aunt Sue" appears, notify the police at once. They would appreciate an opportunity to havc a talk with her.

— A.A. —

TO STOP OR NOT TO STOP

"I read the article "Stop for Cows". We have told the New York State Troopers of several people who would not stop. They state that there is no law requiring a motorist to stop for eows."

The statement that motorists must stop when requested to do so by a man driving cows across the road in New York State was an over-statement. There is no specific New York Statc law requiring such action. However, if a man driving cows requests a motorist to stop and he refuses to do so, and as a result, kills or injures a cow, there should be mighty little difficulty in proving that he was negligent and in collecting for the damage done.

If you are requested to stop for cows when you are driving, you had better do it!

— A.A. —

MORE SYMPATHY

"Recently, a young man on crutches, elaiming to represent a New York City Circulation Company, ealled here. He said he had been ehosen by the Institution at Warm Springs, Georgia, along with five others to take part in a contest, and if he sold a eertain number of subseriptions, he would reeeive $200.00 worth of eare at Warm Springs. I had a feeling that he was a 'phony' and should not be allowed to appeal to people's sympathy."

Through the New York City Better Business Bureau, we called this to the attention of the company this fellow claimed to represent. They replied

"We do not have any agents working in conneetion with the Institution at Warm Springs, Georgia.

"To the best of our knowledge Warm Springs Institution is not sponsoring any of our men who work for our independent eontractors.

"We should appreciate your sending us the name and address of the subscriber who gave you this information so that we may investigate further in an effort to diseover the name of the man who is so representing himself."

We immediately sent the information asked for, which, we trust. will put a stop to this misrepresentation. It is our conclusion, after a good deal of correspondence on matters of this type that it is not wise to buy anything when the appeal is based on sympathy.

— A.A. —

JUST A DOLLAR

"A young man called on me the other day and I made an appointment with him to have photographs of my children made at home, at the same time giving him $1.00 whieh he requested. He has never been back to take the pictures, and I have sinee found out that others in the neighborhood have had a similar experienee."

Undoubtedly, some salesmen of companies that make this sort of offer are honest, but nevertheless, we cannot see the slightest reason for expecting anyone to give $1.00 to a total stranger.

— A.A. —

WATCH "SHORT WEIGHT"

In recent years, numerous complaints have been made of short weight on coal brought in by trucks from Pennsylvania to New York State. A new variation has just been reported by Paul Nedrow and Carl Roe, Sealers of Weights and Measures for the City of Ithaca and Tompkins County. They state that onc Pennsylvania driver has been giving to buyers what was supposed to be weight slips from a New York State licensed weighmaster, said to do business in Ithaca. Thc point is that neither Ithaca nor Tompkins County maintains a public scales, so the slips were obviously forged.

It is important when buying truckloads of coal to take the necessary steps to be certain you are getting the weight you pay for.

— A.A. —

BOGUS OLIVE OIL

The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets has seized and destroyed several lots of "bogus" olive oil in several cities in the eastern part of the State. This oil consisted of mineral oil, artificially colored and flavored. It appears that grocery stores bought this in good faith from a group which operated out of New York City. The first complaints came from housewives who tried to use this oil for frying. It didn't work.

25.00 FRAUD REWARD — American Agriculturist will pay $25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction tor theft.

American Agriculturist guarantees fair treatment of subscribers by advertisers. We refuse many ads known to be unreliable but if a fraud slips in, you are protected. To take advantage of guarantee, subscribers must say, "I saw your ad in American Agriculturist" when writing to advertisers, and then report unfair treatment promptly to Service Bureau.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.



ORCHARDS THRIVE ON LEGUMES

A good legume or grass-legume cover crop in the orchard does three things: 1—Prevents erosion, 2—Supplies organic matter, 3—Grows nitrogen. Legumes are heavy feeders on potash. Make sure in fertilizing your cover crop that you apply enough of this plant food to provide for a heavy stand and vigorous growth of legumes. In this way the trees will get potash, which they use in amounts about equal to nitrogen.

Consult your agricultural adviser about the fertility of your soils. Then see your dealer about a fertilizer that will supply enough potash to supplement what your soil will make available.

Write us for free information and literature.

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MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist* 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



MINNEAPOLIS MOLINE MODERN FARM MACHINERY

Marks of Dependability

Which represent the tops in modern, durable, and efficient farm equipment. Frick Company and Frick Dealers offer you farm labor saving machines such as threshers, tractors, corn huskers, husker-shredders, feed mills, pick-up cutters, loaders, saw-mills, power units, and others.

Frick, Minneapolis-Moline, Fox, Rosenthal, and Bear Cat give you better, longer lasting, and more economical farm equipment.

In order that you may obtain your share of much needed equipment, keep in touch with your Frick Branch Office or Dealer: Canandaigua, New York and Williamsport, Pennsylvania, among other points

FOX

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FRICK COMPANY
Waynesboro, Pennsylvania



Organization Gets Results



ELTON BORDEN, young League member from Schaghticoke, N. Y., says unity and organization brought about a return to a free market.

"Just recently we have seen what farm organizations can do," points out Elton. "We members of the Dairymen's League believed it was to the disadvantage of everyone to have milk prices brought back under control. Through the League we kept our side of the picture before the public through the radio, the newspapers, magazines and in every other way possible. League officials testified at the hearings held by the De-control Board. They presented facts that told the farmers' side of the story.

Milk and milk products were allowed to stay in the free market

"We members of the Dairymen's League appreciate the way the De-control Board recognized the fair position of the dairy farmers. We also appreciate the fact that today, only through strong organizations like the Dairymen's League can the farmer present his side of the picture with the force to get results. Today farmers need organization as never before. There are many jobs that no one farmer can do by himself. We invite other farmers in the New York Milkshed to join with us in the Dairymen's League — the world's largest milk marketing co-operative."



The Bordens not only believe in cooperating with other farmers, they cooperate at home. Here are Oscar Borden and his three sons with part of their Guernsey herd. Left to right Ivan, sophomore at Cornell this fall, Leonard, also in his second year at Cornell this fall, Elton, and the father, Oscar E. Borden, for many years president of the Dairymen's League Local.



Meri Shine of Applecot, an 11 year old Registered Guernsey in the Borden's herd. On August 26, 1946 Meri Shine completed a D.H.I.A. record of 100,109 lbs. of milk and 4,241 lbs. of fat in 8 lactations.



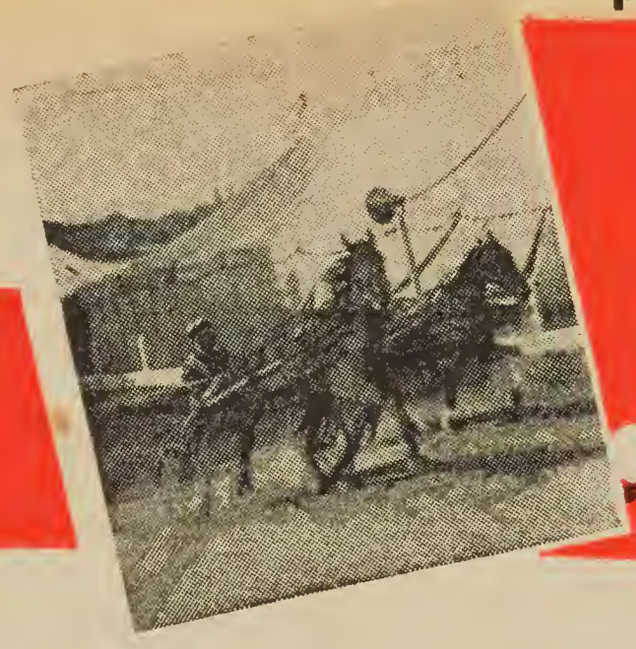
DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH SEPTEMBER 21, 1946

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



A Trip for SALT

By A. B. Genung

THE SALT barrel was getting low. With snow already in the air this meant a trip to get some, for no frontier family would willingly go into winter without enough of that precious stuff on hand. Benjamin, my great-great-grandfather, had had his plans laid for a month but one thing and another had held him up.

"Ben's cattle are th' only ones fit t' tackle that trip this time o' year," observed Peleg Ellis, whose clearing lay over the hill in Ellis Hollow. "If he doesn't go we'll all be eatin' our meat Injun-style 'fore spring."

Salt was eight shillings, a dollar a bushel, through the Finger Lakes country of York State, in that year of 1804. It could be had for sixty cents at the "salt lake", up at Onondaga, near present day Syracuse, which was the source of supply. That meant a hundred and forty mile round trip through the woods for himself and the oxen, but Benjamin would sell enough to neighboring settlers so that his labor would be well spent.

The trip could no longer be delayed. Nights were getting snappy and wolf tracks frequently followed those of the deer that crossed the clearing. Winter was nigh.

So Benjamin loaded the long oak-runnered sled with fodder, big tarpaulin, thirty hand-made flax bags; put his bearskins on front, carefully nested the long rifle and axe on these, and yoked up the oxen. Bright and Brindle were fast walkers, they would make twenty miles a day easy enough.

On thin but sufficient sledding he followed the rough "track" north through the woods, along that forty-mile Third Finger. After two days' travel he emerged upon the Genesee Pike, the teeming white man's road which not long before had been the Great Trail of the Iroquois, running east and west through their entire Long House. Travelers today speeding over it from Albany to Buffalo know it as U. S. Route 20.

There on the Pike a disconcerting thing had happened; the talk of it was on every teamster's lips. The great Cayuga bridge was down!

East and west across the lower end of Cayuga Lake stretched the most famous bridge in the country, commonly dubbed thereabouts "the longest bridge in the world." This was the gateway to the rich Genesee country. It had been finished only a little while before. The planking on that bridge was a mile and eight rods long, three wagons wide, had cost over $20,000. A section of it had collapsed with a mighty splash into the water, carrying down a Conestoga wagon-load of hemp and drowning two span of heavy horses.

So now the hurrying teamsters, settlers, and fur traders either had to detour a dozen miles around the end of the lake and marshes or be ferried across a mile of open water on what was little more than a raft. The ferrymen were reaping a harvest—charging double the bridge toll, which had been two shillings, 25 cents for man and team, and considered the next thing to robbery.

All this afforded Benjamin a traveler's thrill without disturbing him, for he was, fortunately, already east of the bridge and did not have to cross.

A day and a half northeastward from the scene of that excitement he came within sight of Onondaga Lake and presently up to the salt springs near its (*Turn to Page* 23)

Editor's Note:—This story is an incident from the career of the author's great-great-grandfather, Benjamin Genung, who was one of the first settlers in Dryden Township and in Tompkins County. He was a Revolutionary soldier, came up from New Jersey with ox team and family in 1799, and settled on one of the Revolutionary land grants which he had bought a little west of Slaterville. The old farm was in the family over a span of five generations, and there is a State marker on the highway in front of it citing these facts.





The *Real* Test

Not the height of the corn . . . not the size of the ear . . . But the total feed harvested per acre. That's the real test.

In 1933 only one acre in every thousand acres planted to corn in the United States was in hybrids. During the following ten years hybrid corn acreage increased to the point where in 1943 one acre out of every two planted to corn was in hybrids. This year, a total of 62,680,000 acres, equivalent to 67.5% or approximately two out of every three acres planted to corn, is in hybrids.

More Feed per Acre

This tremendous increase in acreage planted to hybrid corn is not because hybrid corn is taller, nor because the ears are any larger, but because the *feed harvested per acre* is significantly greater. Extensive tests at northeastern experiment stations and the experience of northeastern farmers have proved beyond a doubt that adapted hybrids will produce yields 10% to 20% above the average of the best open pollinated varieties.

Not only that, but a higher percentage of the hybrid corn grown can be harvested. Hybrid corns have stiffer stalks and stronger roots than open pollinated varieties, so that they stand up better and are easier and more economical to harvest. Another point which makes harvesting easier is the fact that all the ears in a field of hybrid corn tend to ripen at the same time.

G.L.F. Hybrids for the Northeast

G.L.F. patrons are spread over three states. They farm at altitudes ranging from sea level up to more than 2,000 feet. Their growing season varies from 90 to 130 days. Most G.L.F. patrons grow corn primarily for silage, but quite a few want to grow some corn for grain also. Despite these varying requirements, every patron may now select from the G.L.F. line of hybrids a corn of known ancestry and proven yielding ability that will fit the growing conditions on his own farm. The G.L.F. hybrid seed corn service was developed to meet the needs of every farm in this northeastern territory.

Order your hybrid seed corn for next spring now. G.L.F. Service Agencies are taking advance orders this fall to insure an adequate supply of hybrid seed corn for you and your neighbors next spring.

GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—*The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York New Jersey and northern Pennsylvania—*

OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y



If the plants in the strawberry bed you set out last spring are thicker than shown here (about 5 inches between plants), you will get a better yield by pulling out the weaker plants before you mulch them this fall.

Mulch the Strawberry Bed Early and Well

By GEORGE L. SLATE

WINTER INJURY of strawberry plants is one of the most important causes of weak plants and reduced yields in strawberry growing. Many growers do not recognize the trouble as winter injury, and are frequently inclined to blame the failure of the plants to grow well on some disease, such as root rot. This failure to recognize the real trouble and apply the proper remedy may under certain conditions greatly reduce strawberry yields in beds that entered the winter in good condition.

Winter injury is of two types. The heaving or raising out of the soil of the plants by frost action is well-known and easy to recognize. Root killing accompanies this. The injury to the crown or solid center of the plant is less obvious, but equally serious. If the plants appear weak in the spring, cutting open of the crown will reveal that the central tissue has turned brown. This browning is winter killing and is destruction of the food manufactured by the plant and stored in the crown the previous season. In slightly injured plants only a small amount of browning may be present at the base of the crown. In severe cases the entire center is brown. Such a plant will be very weak or may die outright when the weather gets hot and the berries start to ripen. In a cool wet season the injury may be less.

The temperature at which the injury occurs varies with the different varieties, but is around 15° to 18° F above zero. It is necessary then to protect the plants with an adequate mulch before temperatures drop much below 20° F. In much of the state, Nov. 15 is about as late as it is safe to leave the strawberry bed unmulched. For a long time berry growers have applied the mulch whenever convenient during the winter, usually waiting until the ground was frozen hard enough to support a wagon. If the snow came early and stayed late, the planting escaped injury, but if severe cold weather occurred before the mulch was applied much injury would occur. Growers, therefore, should watch the thermometer. After two or three sharp frosts have occurred in November plan to mulch the bed before temperatures drop below 20° F.

The mulch should be 2-3 inches in depth and about 3 tons of straw to the acre will be needed. Wheat straw is one of the best materials. Marsh hay, or salt hay, when obtainable is also good. Oat and rye straws are used. A common error is to apply it too thin. If plants in the thin spots are cut open in the spring an idea as to how much is needed will be gained.

It is a great waste of effort to grow a good strawberry bed and then allow it to become seriously injured by mulching it with too little and too late.

What About Those Black Walnuts ?

By J. A. COPE

THOREAU has been credited with the statement, "It is conceivable that the Lord might have created a better tasting fruit than the wild strawberry but He certainly never did."

When it comes to nuts I have the same conviction about "black walnut" meats. A host of other people must share this preference. Black walnut meats, when obtainable, are quoted at $1.50 a pound. It seems quite providential that 1946 happens to be the "on" year for black walnuts in at least some sections of the Northeast. The weather for all tree growth this season has been exceptional. The walnuts by two's and three's are to be noted hanging heavy from the wide-spread branches of roadside or dooryard trees as one drives through the countryside.

Yields

It's well now to make plans for harvesting this abundant crop this fall. Here are some figures that may help in the planning. Let's say that 25 bushels of nuts with husks is an average yield from a good sized tree. It takes about 3½ to 4 bushels of the fruit as it drops from the tree to make one bushel of nuts. From that bushel of nuts from 7-9 pounds of meats can be obtained. So the 25 bushel crop would, when husked and cracked, give about 50 pounds of nut meats. At the price above quoted that's $75.00—not bad pay for the labor involved. Suppose one had an orchard of 100 trees of some of the newer varieties that run 10 pounds of meats per bushel and crack like English walnuts!

When a heavy mid-September wind has brought down the bulk of the crop, there is the job of husking to be attended to without too much delay. If it's only a matter of husking a bushel or two, probably a hammer and gloves is all the equipment needed. Using the flat side of the hammer, one blow is enough to separate husk from nut provided the nuts are spread out on a hard

(*Continued on Page* 28)



CANVAS COVERS— size 7¼ x 9 @ $4.95 Genuine Army Duck — Waterproof—Flameproof and Mildewproof Other sizes proportionately low priced. Write for price list on other sizes Atwood's, 92 Washington St., Binghamton, N. Y

MOVING? Be sure to send your old address as well as your new one to American Agriculturist, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

PROBLEM: EQUIPMENT FOR SMALL FARMS

TO GET the work done on my small farm this year, at least $8,000 worth of farm equipment was used, including my own and that used for the custom work which I hired. That is more than many farms are worth.

As I have thought of the expensive equipment that is now a nccessity on all farms, I have wondered how farmers on small farms are going to continue in business. Time and again I have asked that question of farm leaders and operating farmers. In almost every instance the answers have been optimistic. My friends have agreed with me that if agriculture is going to make the great contribution to citizenship that it has in the past, the independence of the small farm family must be prescrved, and they have answered my question about equipment by pointing out that there are two ways by which the small farmer can get his work done without owning too much equipment, but that he must first adjust his thinking to new ways of operation.

One way is by depending, to some extent at least, upon custom work. More and more men are going to own equipment, perhaps run a small farm themselves, and justify the ownership of expensive farm equipment by doing custom work for neighbors. Custom work is increasing regularly.

The other way of solving the equipment problem is to own it in partnership with one or more neighbors, or in a small equipment cooperative. I know of two or three of these equipment cooperatives in the Northeast. One operates in my own neighborhood.

Of course, custom work has its drawbacks, and so does joint or cooperative ownership. You and your neighbor may want to get your haying done at exactly the same time. If you are not able to give and take, to cooperate, joint ownership will not work. But some plan like this is the only alternative to selling your farm and going to work for a neighbor or moving to the city. And what man who loves his independence and the country wants to do that?

NO FLIES

MANY years ago when I was a green school teacher in a little red schoolhouse, one of my farmer friends invited me to have supper with the family one night, which I did. But I didn't eat much supper. The doors were wide open and there werc no screens. Never in my life have I seen so many flies as shared the supper with us that night.

I mention that experience because it is so much in contrast with our experience with flies this year. We sprayed our stables, the hog pen and the henhouses with DDT. Then we painted or sprayed the screens at the house with the same miraculous stuff. At this time last year the screens and the stables were black with flies. This year there are no flies.

Someone has stated that maybe the season itself is partly responsible for so few flies this year. Maybe so, but I am sure that the main reason why we don't have flies is because we used DDT.

BUGS COULD RULE THE WORLD

I WENT down on the coast of New Jersey the other day to speak at the annual meeting of the National Insecticide and Fungicide Association. The meeting was attended by representative scientists and manufacturers who have contributed so much to the control of all the myriad insects and diseases which afflict our modern agriculture.

In my talk I pointed out that fifty years ago, when I was very young, we had never heard of hundreds of modern bugs and diseases. Father used to get a good crop of apples about every other year without any spraying whatever. He barreled those apples and shipped and sold them at a good price. I can remember when there were so few potato bugs that they could be controlled by walking

By E. R. Eastman

through a three or four acre patch and knocking into a pan the few that we found.

In contrast, some of the members of our editorial staff sat down with me the other day to make a list of all of today's bugs and diseases which are injurious to agriculture. There was page after page of names of these insects and fungus diseases, and I am sure we didn't begin to name all of them. The older an agriculture grows, the more its enemies increase. Without the control measures made possible by the scientists and the manufacturers, farmers would soon be out of business.

THE THINGS THAT REALLY COUNT

FRIEND John Pickett, Editor of the Pacific Rural Press, quotes Roger Babson, famous economist, as saying:

"To build real income we should quit overlooking the greatest of all natural resources, namely, character, brains, initiative, imagination, courage and willpower. The greatest of all undeveloped natural resources are the brains of a little child, and 7,400 of these are born in the United States every day."

For years now people everywhere have been trying to find cure-alls, the easy way, more and more pay for less and less work and security which they do not earn, neglecting the things emphasized by Mr. Babson. Not only will those resources of character, brains, initiative, imagination, courage and willpower. if given free rein to develop, bloom and fruit and build income, but what is far more important, they will in the future, as they have in the past, maintain a great democracy. They will build churches, schools and homes, and happiness such as can be obtained in no other way.

SPEAKING OF GOOD HAY!

THIS year we had an excellent crop of second-growth legume hay on most of our meadows. We were fortunate in putting it in the barn without its getting wet, and I never have seen better feeding hay. A neighbor who harvested part of it said that if ordinary hay was worth $15 a ton, this small-stemmed, green, second-cutting legume hay was worth at least 2c a pound to feed, or $40 a ton. He said it would milk the tail right off the cow, even if she didn't get much grain.

Speaking recently on the subject, "Should Northeastern farmers grow more grain?" George Serviss, hay, pasture and crop specialist who writes regularly for *American Agriculturist,* said that in general we cannot compete here with the western grain growers, but we can cut our grain bill by growing more and better hay and pastures.

Speaking of hay, I wonder if we cure and harvest it as well as our fathcrs and grandfathers did? When we cut one field of second-growth this summer, we put some of it in the barn directly from the windrow and the rest we cocked up in well-built cocks and let it cure that way. The cocked hay was much better in quality than the other. Most old-time farmers would never think of harvesting clover hay until it had been cured in the cock. Of course I am not advocating a return to the practice, because it takes too much labor, but I am sure that every dairy farmer will be highly repaid for growing every pound of legume hay that he can and using every possible modern method to get it into the barn or silo before it has lost any of its quality.

GONE *AND* FORGOTTEN

RIDING with a friend a few days ago, I was saddened by the sight of an old country cemetery overgrown with brush, the fence down and most of the stones flat on the ground. I thought it would be much better entirely to clear the spot of brush and stones and plant it to crop or grass than to leave it as it was, an eyesore in the community and a sign of disrespect to those who had lived and toiled and laid down to rest.

Unfortunately, there are hundreds of such neglected cemeteries throughout the land. They are a reflection upon our civilization. Why not get together in your community first for a little preliminary meeting and then organize a bee to clean up and beautify the country cemetery?

"EATING ROTTEN APPLES"

WHEN I was a young boy, I was often told that we should always eat first the partly rotten apples out of the crate, and I early became impressed with the idea that if you followed that advice you would always be eating rotten apples, never good ones.

I think that same philosophy applies in too many cases to the diet of the farm family. Too many farm folks eat what they cannot sell. But when you stop to think about it, whether you have a lot of money or a little, what do you or anyone else get out of this world exccpt food, clothing and shelter, with maybe a little recreation thrown in?

Time and again in recent years, particularly at this time of year, I have looked over our own table and observed that exccpt for bread, sugar, salt and pepper, practically everything on it came off the farm. We produce most of our own fruit, all of our dairy products, all of our meat, and nearly everything that will grow in the garden in this climate. Not only do we have these different foods, but most of them are of far better quality than could be bought.

Of course it is a lot of work, but as asked above, what are you working for anyway? What sense is there in selling cverything at wholesale and buying it back at retail? What sense is there always in eating what you cannot sell, thereby always "eating rotten apples!"

PORCUPINE ADVENTURES

"In recent issues of American Agriculturist you have been having some interesting comments about whippoorwills. This got me to thinking about porcupines. Last week, driving through northern Pennsylvania in the vicinity of Bradford County, I saw a large porcupine lying alongside the road. It apparently had been hit by a car. Inasmuch as I had never seen a porcupine except in the zoo, I stopped to look him over. Then I wondered if porcupines were common in Pennsylvania and also whether or not there are any to be found in any other northeastern states outside of the strictly mountain regions like the Adirondacks and the Green Mountains. Personally, in driving many thousands of miles through New York State, I have never seen one. I wondered also if porcupines were a menace to poultry raisers, and whether or not they ever did any damage to crops.

"Later when I inquired, someone told me that in Pennsylvania there is no open season on porcupines. One of the reasons for this is that they are easily killed with a stick or club, and that hunters lost in the woods without ammunition can eke out an existence with a porcupine diet." IWI, N. Y.

NOW, SOME of you who know a lot about porcupines write us some short letters, and we will pay $1 for those we can use. Are there porcupines in your section? Do they do any damage? Are they good to eat? What do you know about them from personal experience? In particular, if you have had any funny or interesting adventures with them, let us know. Address letters to American Agriculturist, 418 Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

HERE'S a chestnut so old and bewhiskcred that maybe some of you haven't heard it, but it always makes me laugh.

A farmer who started farming twenty years ago has just retired with a comfortable income of $50,000. He acquired his money by following the helpful suggestions of county agents and the *American Agriculturist,* by actively supporting his cooperatives, by excellent farm management, by economy and hard work, and indomitable perseverance, and by the death of an uncle who left him $49,999.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 143, No. 18.SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. Colby Bartlett, Associate Circulation Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

FUTURE UNCERTAIN: Uncertainty will be the most certain characteristic of 1947. Will the weather continue the present favorable cycle or will we have floods or drought? Will consumer demand continue high? Will production be ample and prices lower, or will continued strikes reduce production and inflate prices? In the face of uncertainty, there are some things that farmers can do to reduce risks.

WHAT TO DO: 1. If you have a mortgage on the farm, reduce it more rapidly than you are required to do.

If you cannot make excess payments now when prices are relatively favorable, you will have trouble in meeting normal payments should prices drop.

2. **Operate your farm business conservatively.**

Diversify moderately to lessen risks. Do not plunge on the production of one product, **especially if you grow it on credit.** Put your buildings and land in shape to weather a storm rather than buy more land, unless you need it to increase efficiency.

3. **Keep feed inventories moderate.**

Cash corn is higher than corn futures, indicating a general belief that corn will be cheaper.

4. **Follow practices, as far as you are able, that will insure good crops in 1947.**

Buy good seed with a high germination test and treat it if it hasn't already been treated. Use fertilizer liberally; fertilizer costs are reasonable. Vaccinate animals to control disease where possible.

LIFE INSURANCE: Most farmers can invest any excess income to best advantage right in their own farm business; therefore, they should buy life insurance to protect the family rather than as an investment.

An ordinary life policy where premiums are paid until death gives more protection for the cost than an endowment policy which is primarily an investment.

When you buy life insurance, choose a company licensed in your state or in a state with strict insurance laws, and deal with an agent in whom you have confidence.

The income from an insurance estate is not subject to income taxes.

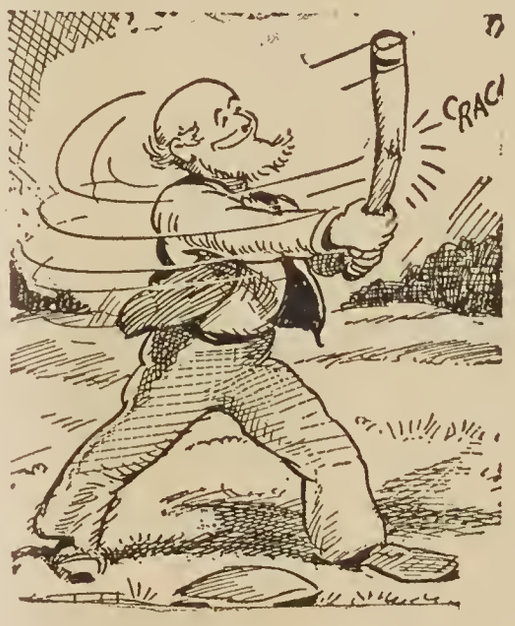
CEILINGS: On September 1, ceilings were removed on fresh fruits and vegetables except bananas and some citrus fruits. They could be restored on any of the fruits or vegetables if Secretary Anderson reports that they are in short supply.

Both producers and dealers have contended that fruit and vegetable prices have been reasonable and that ceilings, therefore, should be removed. **Production has been heavy,** and the resulting reasonable prices could well be studied by labor unions. Instead, **they are trying to lift themselves by their boot straps by cutting production through strikes, at the same time demanding more dollars per hour.**

The restoration of ceilings on meat has, as was predicted, dried up the meat supply. As this is written on September 11, an Ithaca, N. Y., store which had abundant meat supplies two weeks ago has very little to offer to the public. Producers shipped animals that weren't ready in order to get them to market before ceilings were reimposed. Now producers are either hanging on to the animals or the meat is going to black markets. You can make your own guess as to what is happening.

The higher meat ceilings are evidence that the influence of Secretary Anderson is increasing and that the influence of OPA, which opposed increase, is less than a few months ago.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY LEGS is stiff, my back is sore, and I won't play baseball no more. We had a picnic just last week and I'm so hoarse I can not speak; us old men, we got up a nine to take the boys right down the line. We thought that we could do it for we beat 'em in the tug of war, but all of them old birds but me can't even hit the ball, by gee. The first time up I hit the ball, they never found the thing at all, I ran them bases like a kid, and then all that my neighbor did was just fan out; he swings that bat most ev'rywhere the ball ain't at.

I made a homer ev'ry time I got to bat, and for a dime I'd knock that ball a mile or two, but what good did my home-runs do? They made my muscles stiff and sore and neighbor just struck out some more. Each time that feller came to bat he just stood up there thinkin' 'that perhaps he'd get a base on balls, he couldn't hit Niagara Falls. The rest of 'em was worse than him and tho I played with all my vim I couldn't win that game alone, them fellers' heads is made of bone. My muscles all is full of pain, I'll never play baseball again; next picnic all I'll do is try to fill myself with chicken pie.



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4-SQUARE LUMBER AND SERVICES

Dairymen Vote on Amended New York Milk Order

IN THE last issue, on Page 3, we reported the successful effort of milk producers to get a temporary price amendment to the New York City milk order. The result was to make official for September the voluntary price agreement between producers and dealers for the months of July and August, which were intended to make up to producers for the loss of subsidies on July 1.

We mentioned also that producers were urging that a permanent amendment to the order, based on the testimony at last summer's Utica hearing, be put into effect by October 1. There is every indication that this will be done.

A Good Order

A proposed amended Federal order has been submitted to producers in the New York milk shed. The most important change is in the Class I price and details about this and other changes will be explained later. Producers, either individually or, in some cases, through their organizations, are asked to vote on the amendment on or before September 20. Inasmuch as the September 21 issue of *American Agriculturist* will be printed before that date, we cannot give you the results, but we trust that they will be available so that we can report them in the October 5 issue.

However, as yet we have found no objection to the amended order. In fact, a goodly number of men who study these orders carefully have characterized it as the best order that has yet been submitted, and there seems to be no doubt that dairymen and their organizations will approve it by a very heavy majority.

Delegates of the Metropolitan Producers' Bargaining Agency met in Syracuse on September 12 to hear an explanation of the order and to discuss its provisions. To any person who has not followed the changes in the milk order very carefully, the printed order as amended is just a puzzle. That fact is just one reason why dairymen need cooperatives to watch the situation and to guard the interests of producers.

To Improve Administration

There are a number of proposed amendments that are more or less technical in nature and which are designed to aid the administrator in checking prices and in administering the order. It appears that these changes are improvements, but producers by and large are less interested in these provisions than they are in those which directly affect the marketing of their milk. We will try to explain these briefly but clearly.

When the order was first put into effect, the price level was lower than at present. Therefore, the table used in arriving at the price of fluid milk has been extended up to a possible winter price of $5.24 and a possible summer price of $4.80. In fact, a so-called blanket clause provides for extending the table indefinitely if prices of skim milk and butter warrant it. On Class I fluid milk the summer schedule referred to is for the months of April, May and June, and the winter schedule is for the months of July through March.

A Floor Under Prices

As an additional protection, the fluid price cannot go below $5.02 through December 1946. As a matter of fact, there is an excellent chance that the Class I price for October will be more than $5.02, and it might be as much as $5.24. Incidentally, the price jumps in Class I are now 22 cents instead of 20 cents as they were previously. In other words, if the Class I price were as low as $4.80, and the formula indicated an increase, the next price would be $5.02, and another increase would bring it to $5.24. To dairymen this is a very important provision.

The proposed amendments increase the difference between summer and winter Class I prices. This was done for the purpose of encouraging fall and winter milk production in order to supply the market. The fact that the percentage of total milk produced in fall months has tended to decrease, while the percentage of summer milk has increased, is good evidence that a wider spread between summer and winter prices is called for.

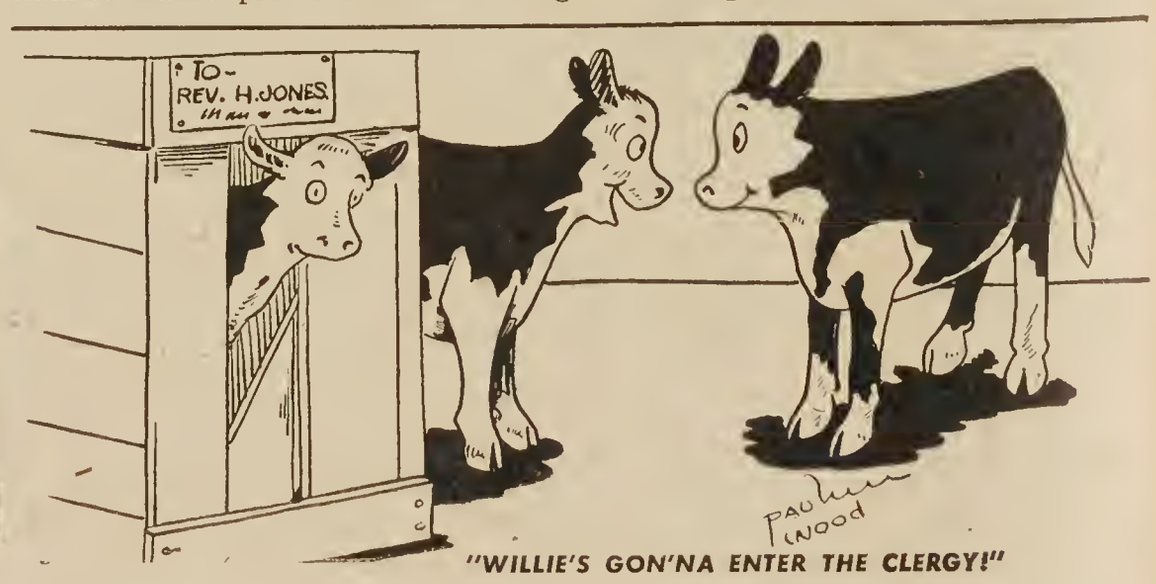
Cream Prices

In a similar fashion, the table used to determine the price of milk used for fluid cream in the New York market has been extended up to a possible summer price of $3.90 and a winter price of $4.05. In the case of *fluid cream* for New York City, the summer schedule covers the months of March through July, and the winter schedule August through February.

Another rather important change proposed is that milk shipped into Federal regulated markets no longer takes the price of the market to which it is shipped, but is to be paid for at the New York fluid price. For example, milk shipped from this area to Philadelphia will be paid for at the New York rather than the Philadelphia price.

The price of milk for ice cream in New York City is to be 25 cents more than the Boston price during August through February, and 20 cents more during March through July. Also in the proposed order are a number of provisions intended to safeguard producers, and which will prevent certain classes of milk used for manufacturing from going below definite prices. In other words, several provisions of the order put a floor under milk prices.

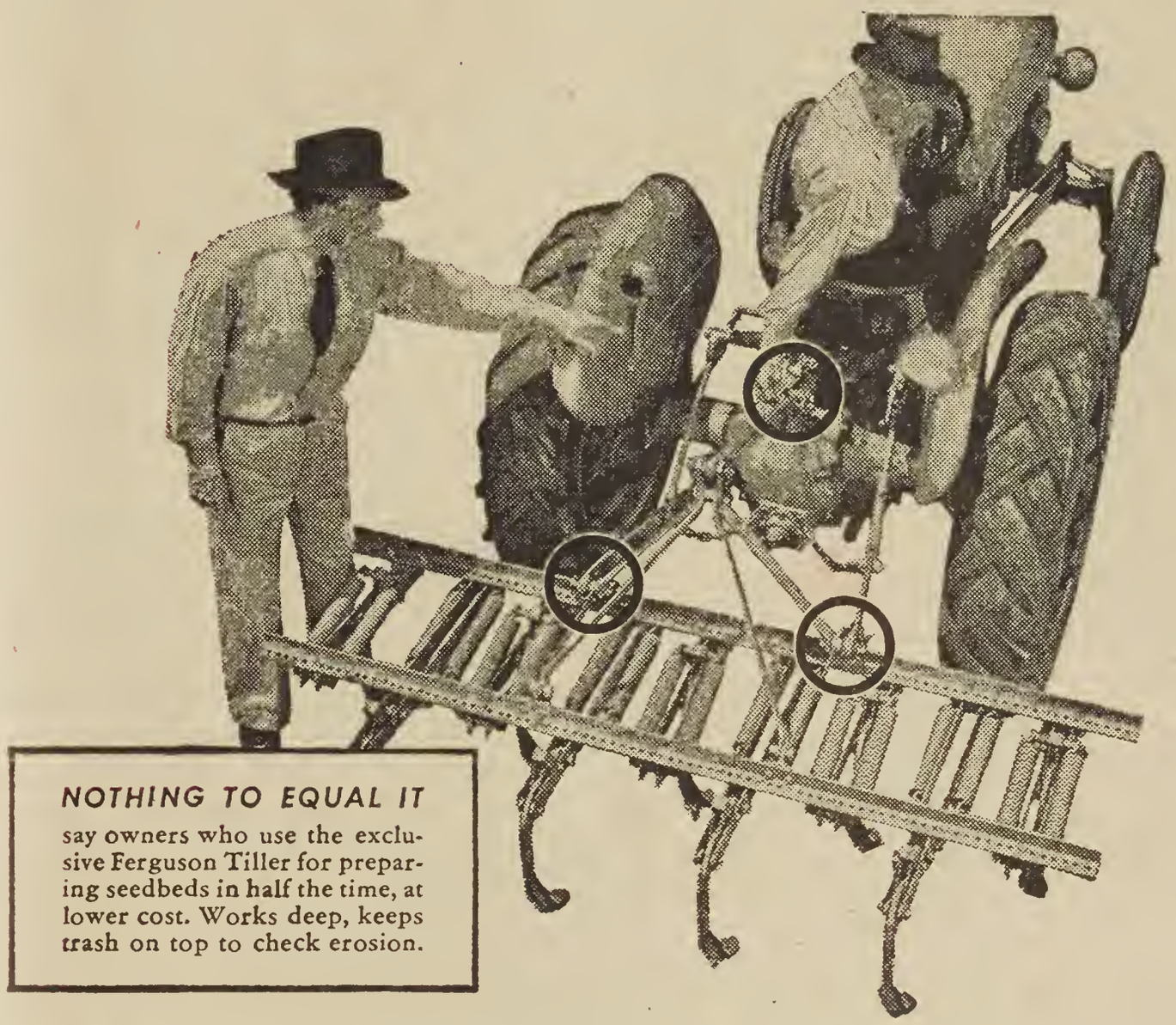
Dairy organizations have done several good jobs for dairymen. In addition to keeping prices up following the abandonment of subsidies and getting a new and satisfactory order submitted, it was their excellent testimony that helped keep dairy products free of ceilings.



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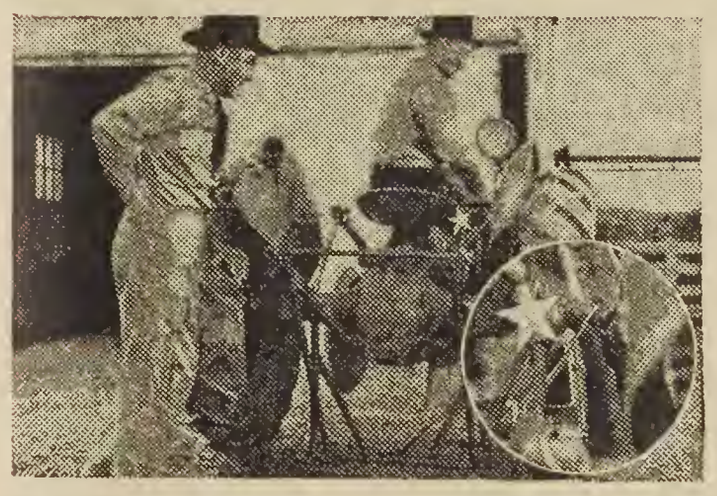
All farm machinery saves time, but some saves much more time than others.

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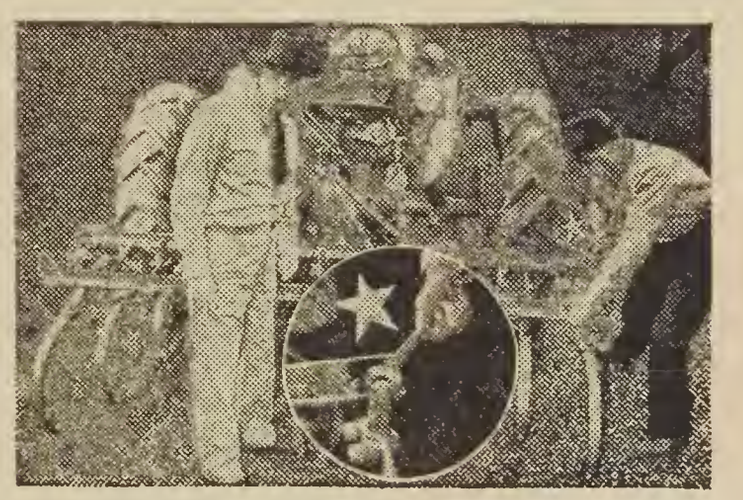
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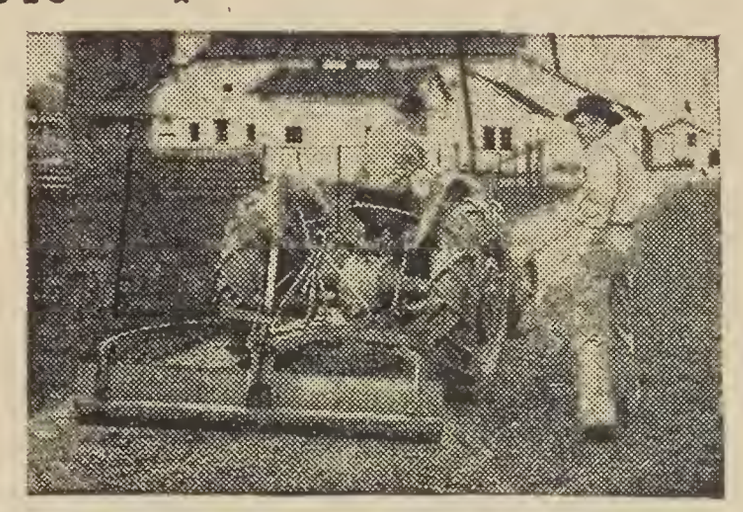
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"This isn't considered a good wheat section," writes Henry C. Wolfe, (shown at right, with Lyle Wolfe), of Gainesville, Wyoming Co., N. Y., "but Agrico helps me get excellent crops, season after season." Read letter, below.

"OUR 1946 CROP AVERAGED 52 BU. PER ACRE—BROUGHT 20¢ A BU. PREMIUM, DUE TO ITS EXCELLENT QUALITY"

"A number of years ago. I made a side-by-side test and settled on Agrico for the excellent crop-producer that it is," wrote Henry C. Wolfe, of Gainesville, N. Y., on August 12, 1946. "Year after year, Agrico gives me splendid results — crops like this year's wheat. Although this isn't considered a good wheat section, my crop averaged 52 bu. per acre and brought 20c a bu. premium because of its excellent quality. This is the second year I have sold my 595 wheat for seed. By having my ground in proper shape when planting and by fertilizing liberally with Agrico, I have been able to produce excellent crops. I am glad to recommend Agrico to other farmers on the basis of 15 years' profitable experience."

"Agrico Gives Us Year-After-Year Results"



J. W. HOPKINS (right) and his son, PHELPS HOPKINS (left), of Pittsford, Monroe Co., N. Y.

Extra yield and extra quality go hand in hand, when you fertilize with Agrico. J. W. Hopkins & Son, of Pittsford, Monroe Co., N. Y. also confirm this point, in a letter, dated August 14, 1946: "We have been raising certified seed for ten years with Agrico and in all that time have not had a failure. In fact, we wouldn't think of seeding wheat without Agrico. Although the weather was unfavorable last Fall, we were able to get a good stand, and our crop, which averaged 48 bu. per acre, sold for seed at a good premium."

"Agrico Wins By 9 7/10 Bu. per Acre"



CLAIR C. COLEMAN
Beaver Springs, Snyder Co., Pa.

Agrico's EXTRA crop-producing power is confirmed again and again in side-by-side tests, such as this one, reported by Clair C. Coleman, of Beaver Springs, Snyder Co., Pa., who wrote, on July 30, 1946: "I've used Agrico for 7 years and applied it last Fall in seeding 20 acres of wheat. Just to check up, I made a test on two acres, applying Agrico alongside another fertilizer of the same analysis, all conditions exactly alike. When I harvested the wheat, I found by careful measurement that Agrico produced 48-4/10 bu. per acre, or 9-7/10 bu. MORE than the other fertilizer. I'll stick to Agrico!



Decide now to get the very best yields and quality from the crop you are seeding this Fall. Use Agrico, and enough of it to bring you maximum acre profits. Time is short—get Agrico now from your nearby A. A. C. Dealer . . . "it'll pay you well"

Agrico is Manufactured only by

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.

Buffalo, N. Y. • Carteret, N. J. • Baltimore, Md

The Farm News in Pictures



These youngsters won a perfect score in the 4-H Weed Identification Contest at the recent Empire State Potato Club Field Day at Bliss, N. Y., for correctly naming 30 weeds that are common in potato fields. (Left to right)—Bill Simons, Alleghany Co., Helen Schaal, Niagara Co., George Goetchius, Alleghany Co. Other high ranking contestants were: Norma Jeffords, Niagara Co.; Arlene Mullen, Genesee Co.; David Pratt, Tompkins Co.; Rudyard Garwood, Genesee Co.; and Barbara Baker, Alleghany Co.



Broome County, N. Y., is known as the birthplace of the County Farm Bureau. John Barron who died a few years ago had the distinction of being the first county agricultural agent. Recently, Broome County Farm Bureau members gathered at Chenango State Park to celebrate their 35th anniversary. C. G. Baker and G. R. English, shown here, are members of the first County Farm Bureau Executive Committee.



Just a part of 600 bushels of green beans grown on the farm of Alonzo Allen, Waterville, New York, and ready to be trucked to New York City market. The beans were picked by workers from Scranton, Pennsylvania area, and brought in by Fred Eaton, Hubbardsville, New York.



MISS DEVERE PORTER of Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y., is well known among orchardists of the state, and her 60 acres of apples were among those visited on the New York State Horticultural Society Summer Tour; but her first agricultural "love" is for her flock of 180 purebred Hampshiredown sheep, some of which are shown in the accompanying picture.

Miss Porter, daughter of the late Fred Porter, former president of the Horticultural Society and New York legislator, employs 8 men on her 500-acre Ledgetop Farm, which also boasts a herd of 50 purebred Ayrshire cattle.



PITCH YOUR SILAGE *Electrically*

You can now say goodbye to hand pitching



Flip the switch and down comes your silage!

Is it much of a job to install this equipment?
The machine comes completely knocked down so that all units can be carried or hoisted up the chute. Complete installation instructions are furnished.

Will the same machine fit silos of different diameters?
Yes, by merely substituting longer or shorter "booms." Standard model fits silos 10 to 16 feet in diameter. Heavier model for larger silos.

Can it be used in all types of silos?
Yes.

Can the same unit be used in more than one silo?
Yes. Unit can be easily knocked down and transferred to another silo.

Can silo be filled while machine is in silo?
Yes.

How much time does it save?
It saves *all* the time it takes you each day to climb up into the silo and pitch your silage out by hand. With this installation you merely *turn a switch.*

How is the amount of silage discharge controlled?
You set the hydraulic winch for the amount of silage you want. The time switch stops the machine automatically.

Is there any need to go up into the silo?
No, except occasionally to take out a door.

How large is the electric motor?
3 H.P. for silos up to 16 feet.

Is silage skimmed off evenly?
Yes, very evenly. Keeps silage from spoiling.

Is silage better preserved?
Definitely yes. Especially during warm weather. Even skimming is the reason.

How about frozen silage?
The machine handles frozen silage. Breaks it up ready to feed. No chunks to be thawed out. No rim of frozen silage left around silo.

Has the machine been thoroughly tested on dairy farms?
Experimental units have been out on farms for 3 years. During this time it has proved its effieiency under all conditions. This silo unloader might have been announced a year ago, but we wanted to make absolutely sure it was mechanically right. Satisfactory performance is fully guaranteed.

What is the cost?
In comparison with the cost of other farm equipment, it is surprisingly inexpensive.

THE LEACH Silo Unloader

PATENTED



LEACH COMPANY • OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN 3A

Please send complete information describing your new Silo Unloader.

MY NAME _____

MY ADDRESS _____

P. O. _____ STATE _____

A Community Project *Which Kept on Growing*

New Hampshire Craftsmen's Fair Draws 20,000 Visitors

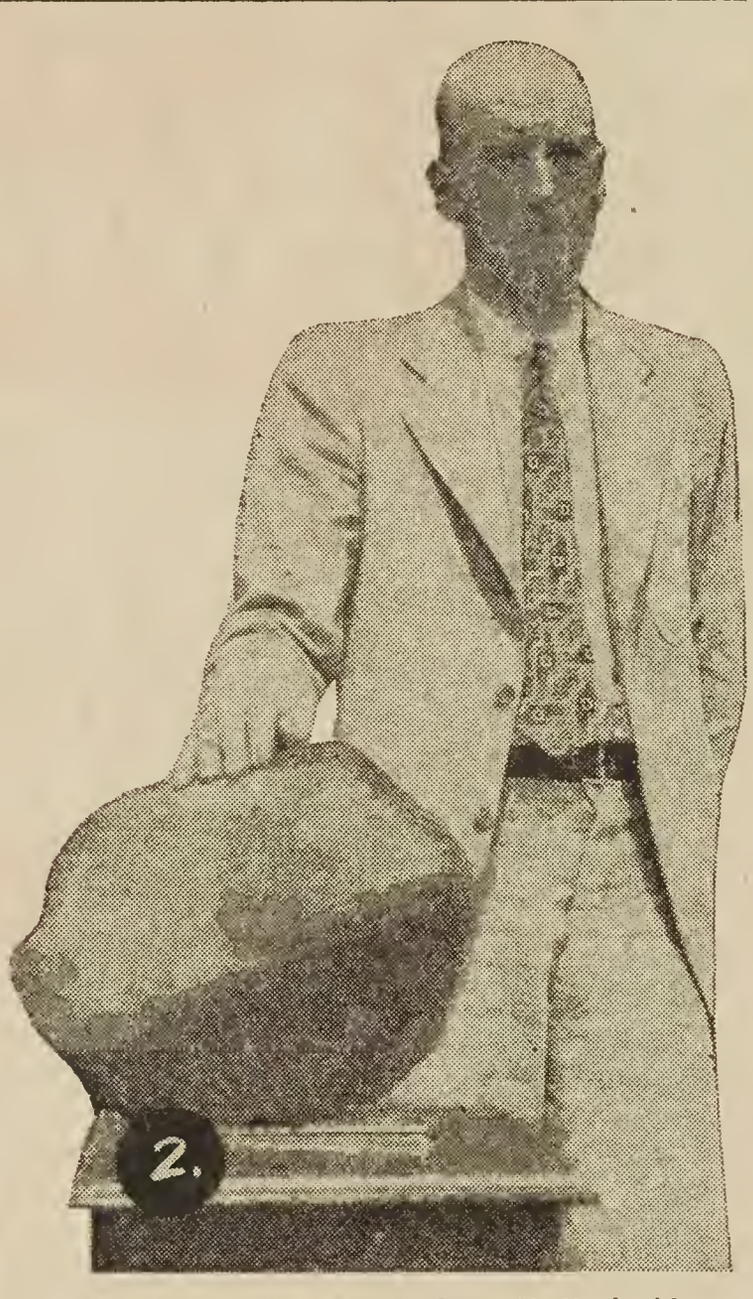
During the 4-day period of the recent annual Fair held by the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts at Franconia Notch, 20,000 visitors attended and bought $11,500 worth of articles made by New Hampshire folks who are members of the League. The list of crafts displayed and demonstrated at the Fair was amazing, ranging from the more usual home crafts of knitting and crocheting to pottery, etchings, silver and metal work, wood carving, weaving and hooking fabrics and other skills requiring highly finished techniques.

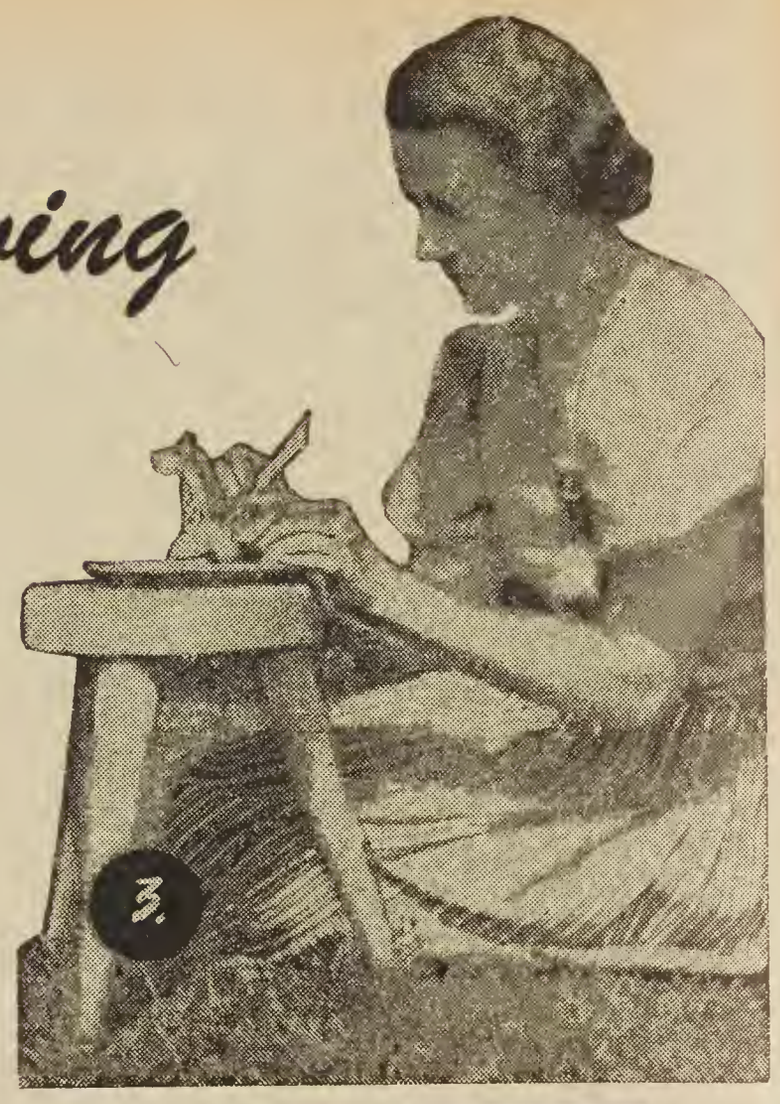
For a project which was launched as a strictly community affair back in 1931, results speak for themselves. Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge, now President of the League, was a moving spirit in organizing the Home Industries of Sandwich, a little town in the foothills of the White Mountains. For five years the shop there sold articles made by the townspeople, and volunteers taught classes during the winter months. The success of the venture finally resulted in a state appropriation to be "applied to instruction, standards and production in arts and crafts, including administration, for the economic and educational advantage of all citizens in the State."

The League holds classes to train members, passes upon the quality of the product before it is accepted for sale, and then helps to market it at its local shops throughout the State or at its state office in Concord, or at the annual Craftsmen's Fair. Members set their own price on their products, but a 25% commission is charged by the League to help pay the expenses of the shop where the article is sold.

To the traveler in New Hampshire it is a delight to come upon these expressions of the people's art, instead of the usual cheap souvenirs. Although they cost more, they have lasting value, and, besides, provide their makers with an income as well as the satisfaction that comes from a creative hobby.—*G. W. H.*

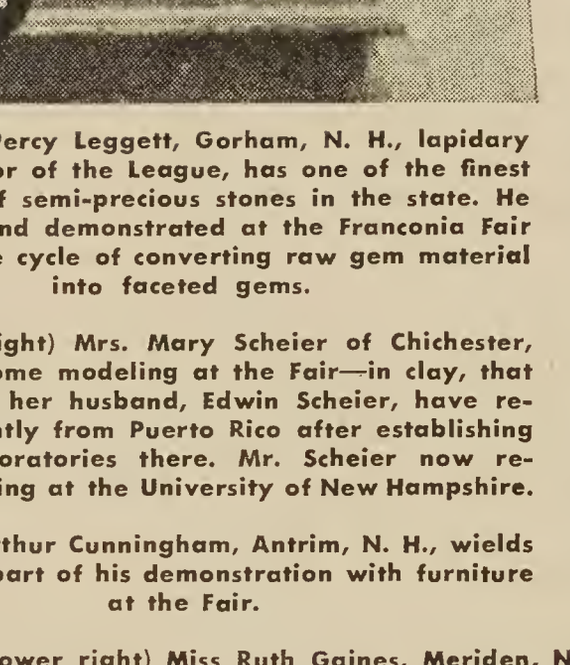












2—(above) Percy Leggett, Gorham, N. H., lapidary and Councilor of the League, has one of the finest collections of semi-precious stones in the state. He cut stones and demonstrated at the Franconia Fair the complete cycle of converting raw gem material into faceted gems.

3—(Upper right) Mrs. Mary Scheier of Chichester, N. H., did some modeling at the Fair—in clay, that is! She and her husband, Edwin Scheier, have returned recently from Puerto Rico after establishing ceramic laboratories there. Mr. Scheier now resumes teaching at the University of New Hampshire.

4—(right) Arthur Cunningham, Antrim, N. H., wields a brush as part of his demonstration with furniture at the Fair.

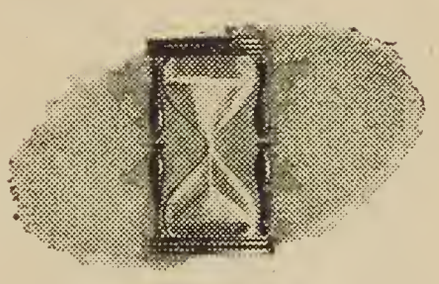
5—(Lower right) Miss Ruth Gaines, Meriden, N. H., spinning flax, demonstrated at the Fair the art of spinning fur into angora, using both a small and large wheel.

1—Taking prominent part in this year's N. H. Craftsmen's Fair were Allen Eaton of Russell Sage Foundation, New York City, author and authority in arts and crafts and a League advisor, and Mrs. Isaac Hill of Concord, N. H.

7—Omer Marcoux, Concord, N. H., noted woodcarver, with his "oxen and load of logs" carved from wood.

6—Jess Blackstone of Concord, a war veteran, returned to the Fair this year. His specialty is carving birds from wood.

FORD TRUCKS LAST LONGER!



More Ford Trucks in use today than any other make!

Registrations *show* it! Operators *know* it! Ford Trucks stay on the job for more years. This stretches the life of your truck investment. Your own experience, and your observation of Ford Trucks owned by your neighbors, will tell you how well these sturdy trucks stand up in farm service. But this is only *part* of the profit-edge which Ford Trucks give you. You get well-known Ford *operating economy* and low-cost *maintenance*. You get time-proved Ford *reliability*. You get famous Ford V-8 *performance*—to speed up your hauling job. And Ford Service is everywhere. Ford Trucks out-number all others, because they stand up. Latest available official figures indicate that 78% of all Ford V-8 Trucks ever sold are still in use. See your Ford Dealer now. Get *your* order in!



ONLY FORD TRUCKS GIVE YOU ALL THESE LONG-LIFE FEATURES

100 V-8 horsepower—90 HP Six optional—triple-life Silvaloy V-8 rod bearings—Flightlight aluminum alloy, cam-ground, 4-ring pistons—crankcase ventilation—effective air- and oil-filtering—two-pump cooling—heavy channel section frames, *doubled* from spring to spring in heavy duty models—long-life rear axles with 3-bearing, straddle-mounted axle drive pinions and 4-pinion differentials—needle-bearing roller steering.

Ford

MORE THAN 100 CHASSIS AND BODY MODELS FIT OVER 95% OF ALL HAULING JOBS

Interviews and Photos by A. JAMES HALL

80 Acres of Fruit

I'VE BEEN on this farm all my life. I know what ups and downs are and what hard going it is when, like last year, we have only 1,000 bushels of apples instead of 16,000. But I like the idea of being my own boss and working my own land. That's why I jumped at the chance to go in partnership with Dad."

Thus spoke Roland R. Orbaker of the A. A. Orbaker and Son farm in the town of Williamson, Wayne County, N. Y., when I asked him what he thought about the future prospects of farming. With his Dad, he has 103 acres of frontage on Lake Ontario, just west of Pultneyville. They have 80 acres of fruit now and until this year annually grew 20 acres of tomatoes, but Roland is enthusiastic about the future of fruit, and hopes to have it all in trees as soon as possible.



At the A.A. Orbaker and Son fruit farm, Williamson, N. Y., son Roland, left, is just as enthusiastic as his Dad about their spray rig. The pump which sprays 35 to 40 gallons a minute from a 400-gallon tank is run by a six-cylinder motor they rigged up themselves from an old 2-ton truck. They've used the outfit nine years without any trouble.

Roland's brother, Clifford, was in a three-way partnership with Roland and their Dad for four years, but he wanted to finish an agricultural course at Cornell University that he had started before the war, so he sold his interest to the partners and returned to school.

A. A. Orbaker bought the farm 29 years ago and has set out all the trees except 10 acres of 77-year-old apples and 16 acres of 30-year-olds. He's pleased, of course, that Roland takes such an interest and agrees with him in the plan to put the tomato acreage in orchard.

Present orchards include 42 acres of apples—mainly Rhode Island Greenings but with some Baldwins, Ben Davis, Wealthy, Rome Beauty and York Imperial trees. Their younger, non-bearing trees are MacIntosh, Cortland and Greenings. They also have 8 acres of Elberta peaches and 8 acres of Montmorency sour cherries.

They've cut the tomato planting from 20 to 9 acres because, as Roland says, "The help situation looks bad—we won't even have war prisoner labor this year," and six acres are under contract to a canner. In prior years they marketed all their tomatoes green, having them wrapped, packed and sold through the American Fruit Growers under the Blue Goose brand. Tomatoes and the cherries are picked mostly by southern Negroes secured from a camp near Williamson or through the corporation that buys them.

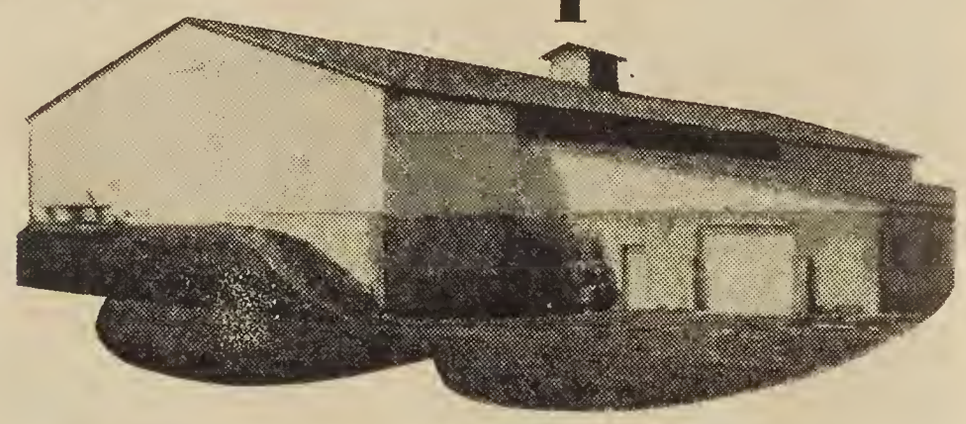
The Orbakers anticipate a normal apple and peach crop this year, but had only 50% of a cherry crop. Roland blames a combination of things for the cherry failure, including poor pollination weather, heavy frosts and heavy rain which knocked out the bees during full bloom. The cherries are taken to the Sodus Fruit Farm, Inc., a cooperative which Orbaker claims has one of the largest and best plants in Western New York. Here they are graded, cold-packed in cans and barrels and marketed for a handling fee based on weight. This "works out good" according to Roland.

Their apples are sold to processing plants usually, but with peaches the Orbakers get a little closer to the consumers by selling them to householders in Southern Tier cities, peddling loads of 150 bushels in their own truck. They are members of the New York Peach Marketing Association and the New York Cherry Growers' Association.



The Demme brothers of Sewell, N. J., Herman and Carl, have one of the finest poultry farms in Jersey and are especially proud of the records of their ROP White Leghorns. Herman is holding one of their pedigreed cocks.

300 Bushels per Acre



The Louis L. Grant & Sons 60,000 bushel potato warehouse at Putnam, Conn., was designed and built by the Grants to store and handle the crop from their own 200 acres.

WHEN Louis L. Grant strolled into the Windham County clerk's office ten years ago to file the deed for the 600-acre "Mantup" farm he had just bought in Putnam, Conn., he asked the clerk if Mantup was an old Indian name. He tells the story on himself and grins at his own embarrassment when the answer was, "No, that's just Putnam backwards."

That's the only backwards thing on the farm. Grant had long grown potatoes down in Manchester and his experience soon made the Putnam place the largest potato farm in the county. He's planting 175 acres of Green Mountains this year, gradually working up to his former 200-acre crop which will keep four hired men busy as well as himself and married sons, Horace, 30, and John, 29.

The Grants have one of the most up-to-date potato storage houses I've seen and they built it themselves with the help of one good carpenter. It's designed to handle a 300 bushel average from 200 acres, and every inch of the 60,000 bushel capacity is frost-proof with insulation even to eight inches of cork in the roof.

The warehouse is divided into 2,000-bushel bins filled from the main floor. A concrete passageway under the bins allows the tubers to be fed by gravity to a portable 80-foot conveyor. This carries them on an endless belt to the grader, brusher and into the bags without handling.

Grant's seed is tuber unit foundation 'A' stock this year coming from Prince Edward Island, Canada, and New York. His average yield over the 10 years has been 300 bushels.

Grant uses an accredited herd of purebred Aberdeen Angus in conjunction with his field rotation, but actually sets little value on the animal manure. He grows feed corn, a little silage, oats, grasses of several kinds and lets the cattle feed it off before putting the land back in potatoes.

Blight doesn't spare Grant's fields any more than it does those of other spud growers, but he has long kept it under control with Bordeaux sprayed once every week from June 15 to September 15. Last year, in cooperation with college of agriculture men, he applied DDT with the Bordeaux on a 1½ acre piece. The State men sampled the test area and estimated a 540 bushel yield per acre.

With typical Grant thoroughness, he decided an estimate wasn't good enough—so he weighed the whole piece. The exact yield was 504 bushels per acre, 83 more than the yield from the surrounding acreage sprayed with plain Bordeaux. "From now on we'll use 1 to 2 pounds of DDT to the acre in each spraying," Grant declared. "It gives us control of the flea beetle for the first time."

Half of the Grant crop is bought at the farm by truckers and the balance marketed in cities.



Joseph Moiso of Vineland is one of the small vegetable growers of Cumberland County, N. J., but from his 5 and 8/10ths acres under irrigation he annually picks 10,000 boxes which he sells through the Vineland Cooperative Produce Auction Market. He has been a director of this co-op since it started 15 years ago and its president for the past 5 years. He is shown here packing romaine lettuce early in May.



—Photos by Bruce Miner.

Robert Yule, a blind student, grading eggs.

Farming Without Eyes

By GEORGE ABRAHAM

THE BLIND are learning to farm. At the Barnes School for the blind, in Henniker, New Hampshire, sightless students learn the practical aspects of successful farming from actual farm work, supplemented by formal study from Braille textbooks.

The Barnes School for the blind came into being in 1938. At first the suggestion seemed impractical, but the New Hampshire Association for the Blind, a private agency supported by endowments, went ahead with plans for the experiment. A piece of property located in Henniker was donated to the Association by the late Ida Barnes. Buildings were remodeled to care for students, one instructor, and a matron.

The school opened on February 1, 1942. The courses lasted 10 months—today they run a full year.

Poultry husbandry was the first course offered at the Barnes School because growing chickens is one phase of agriculture that is the most practical for blind operators.

Fred Ward, Blind superintendent, says: "Ever since our school was formed, we have found in nearly all cases that the blind could be taught to operate and care for standard brooders and other poultry house equipment, as well as milking machines, separator, and other dairy equipment."

Alumni of the Barnes School are now employed as competent farm hands,

(*Continued on Page* 20)

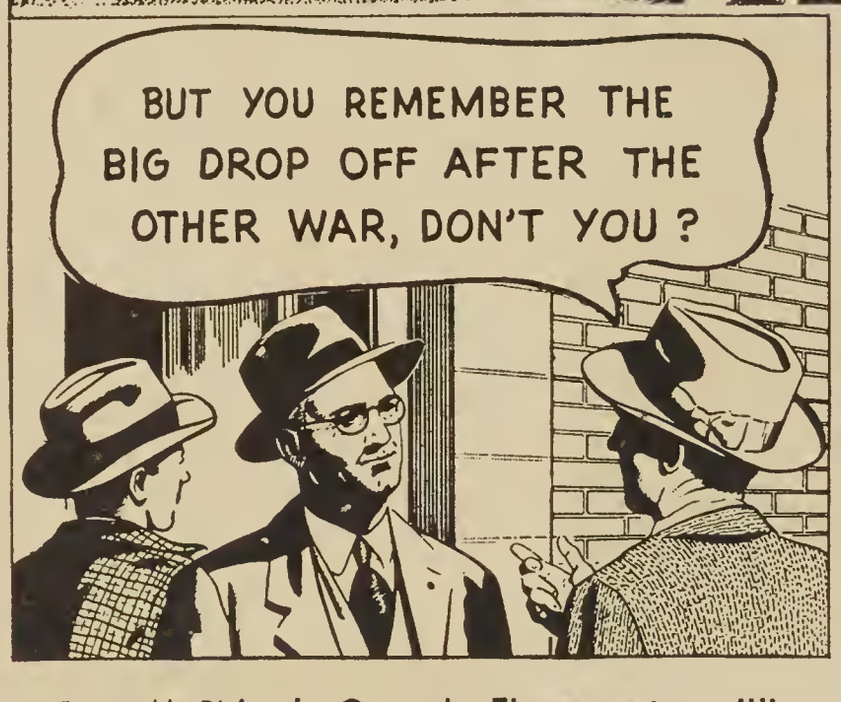


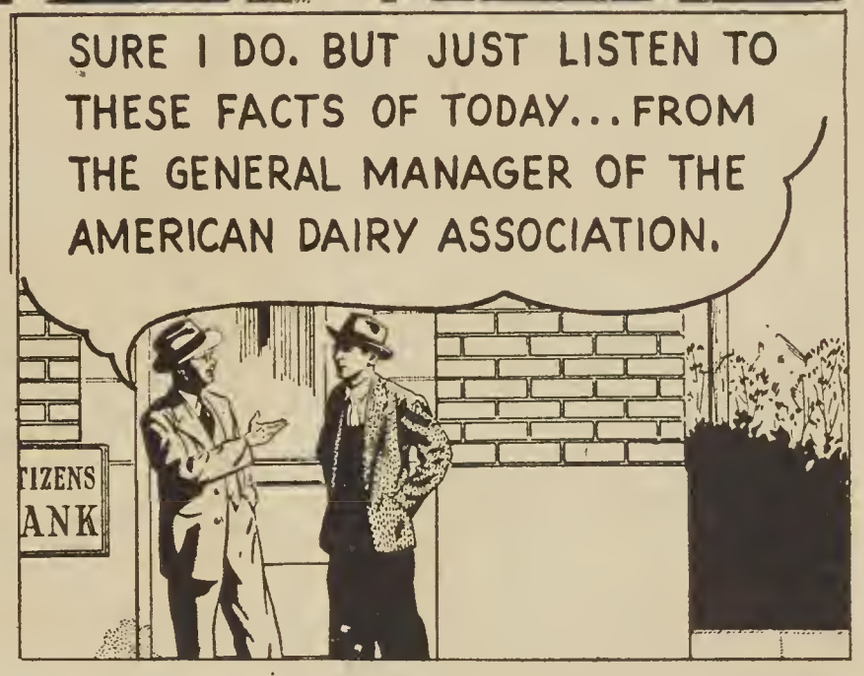
—Photos by Bruce Miner.

Ellis Scott cannot see, but he can feel and he has learned how to milk.

"You can bank on it, Henry. The good dairyman's future is secure... secure for years ahead."







Owen M. Richards, General Manager of the American Dairy Association, says:

There are ten million more people in this country than 15 years ago, and the population net increase now is at an even faster rate—a million a year. Americans now, more than ever, recognize milk as a basic, indispensable food. In prewar years they drank milk (and used cream) to the extent of about 160 quarts per person. Their consumption now is at the rate of 210 quarts per person per year. Each year it's higher. For these reasons the dairy industry must expect a continuing increased demand for more milk and cheese and ice cream and butter. And we are just beginning to utilize many valuable fractions of milk.

The good dairyman's future is secure. And by "good dairyman" I mean the man who adopts proved, modern methods and practices for the economical production of high-quality milk.

The nutritional need for milk and the products of milk has never been met. Satisfying today's great demand is the best way to assure years of good markets ahead.

Right now are you figuring supplemental feed needs on each cow's production? *How to do it . . . other proved ways of holding down costs while increasing production will gladly be explained by your dairy plant field man or County Agent.*

For practical help in producing more quality milk the year around, get in touch with one of these men. Do it now—to get more dollars on your milk checks—to make your future more secure.

Sheffield Farms
General Ice Cream Co.
Breyer Ice Cream Company
Western Maryland Dairy
Chestnut Farms Dairy
Rieck-McJunkin Dairy Co.
Kraft Foods Company
Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Co.
Breakstone Bros., Inc.

Divisions of NATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS CORPORATION

REMEMBER IN SEPTEMBER

✓ *If your corn crop is late and in danger of not maturing, it makes the best possible silage.*

✓ *Adequate bedding is important. It aids sanitation and preserves the liquid portion of stable manure, raising the fertilizer value. Straw makes the best bedding, but shavings and corn stover do excellently.*

✓ *Surely start keeping records on your cows . . . to learn which ones pay dividends.*

The need for MILK *has never been met*

PLAN NOW TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

THE NEW
SUPERFINE
NICHOLS
TRIANGLE BRAND
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT OFF.
99%+ PURE
COPPER SULPHATE

Makes Bordeaux the Quick, Efficient Way!

Superfine is made by an entirely new process of vacuum crystalization which assures high *purity* and *uniformity*. A *premium* product at *no extra cost* to you!

NEW, QUICK WAY TO MAKE BORDEAUX—Superfine crystals are about the size of coarse table salt. Pour them into a container and play the hose on them. They dissolve before the container is filled! *It's the easy and efficient way to make Bordeaux!*

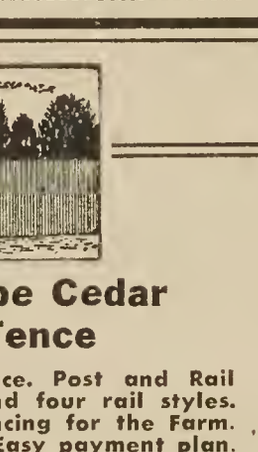
● FREE! SEND POSTCARD TODAY FOR VALUABLE FREE BOOKLET—"Bordeaux Mixture"—Its Efficient Preparation and Use."

Your dealer can also supply TRIANGLE BRAND Copper Sulphate in LARGE CRYSTALS, SMALL CRYSTALS, GRANULATED, "INSTANT" (powder) for regular Bordeaux mixture. Also MONOHYDRATED for Copper-Lime dusts.

Oldest and best known brand!
The standard for over 50 years.

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Electrolytic Refiners of Copper
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230 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 1, ILL.

Helps handle your harvest!



IRELAND FARM HOIST

A tremendous labor saver. Lifts up to ½ TON—40 ft. per minute. Every farmer should have one to unload hay, store grain, potatoes, apples, etc. Save perishable crops by quicker handling. Get your crops into storage easier, quicker. See your dealer or write for free catalog today.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG *Today!* MAIL COUPON ON 1c POSTCARD

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Makers of Cordwood Saws
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Close Type Cedar Picket Fence

● Woven Picket Fence. Post and Rail Fences in three and four rail styles. All types Steel Fencing for the Farm. Chain Link Fence. Easy payment plan.

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Box AA, Mahopac, N. Y.

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Costs Too Little To Do Without



Falls trees quick—no lifting, pulled by tractor—easily swung into position. Saws large and small logs. Safety Friction Clutch. The most useful, low-priced tractor saw ever built. Thousands in use—NEW improvements making more useful than ever. Saw your wood lot into Cash while prices are high. Make your tractor pay bigger dividends. Lowest direct-to-user prices. Fully guaranteed. Free details.

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CERTIFIED RASPBERRY PLANTS — Taylor, Indian Summer, Sunrise, Latham and Chief. Send for prices. Baker's Nurseries, Hoosick Falls, New York.

It Worked!

BACKYARD FRUIT DUSTING GAVE EXCELLENT RESULTS

By H. L. Cosline

Last spring I reported here my intention to dust my backyard fruit trees and said that I would give you the results in the fall. First, I want to say that this was in no sense a scientific experiment, and my report will be merely my observations and conclusions to date.

For some time prior to last spring I had felt that any attempt to spray a considerable number of fruit trees with hand equipment was doomed to failure from the start. It is just too much work, and the man who will carry through any such program is the exception. So after talking the problem over with a number of friends, I decided to use a dust designed for peaches which contains lime, sulphur





and arsenate of lead, and I bought a hand-power row duster which can be adjusted to put on a lot of dust. The duster cost about $15.00 but should be good for many years. Fifty pounds of dust cost about $6.00, and I have used about half of it. The idea was to apply dust every weekend, but trips and the weather interfered and the program was not followed out 100 per cent. The same conditions affect most gardeners, so the results should be all the more valuable.

I used the dust on peaches, apples, pears, plums and cherries. The first thing I did with my duster was to turn the little hoods that deflect the dust downward directly around so that they deflected it upward. I found that it was easy to put a good coating of dust on smaller trees, such as plums, cherries and peaches, and moderate-sized apple trees, but just about impossible to get good coverage on old, high apple trees. Before another season rolls around, I plan to get an extension made for the delivery pipe of the duster so that I can get the dust to the tops of the taller trees. Nevertheless, on an old, early apple tree, where in the past every apple has been so infested with bugs and diseases that it was useless, we have harvested this year apples which are very usable for applesauce and pies. It is my contention that a dusting program that produces usable (if not perfect) fruit is of great value to a backyard gardener.

On cherries I can only say that the birds appeared to enjoy thoroughly the few that set. The foliage looks good, and, given a good season next year and one more year's growth of the trees, we are hoping we can outwit our feathered friends and have a few for ourselves.

Although we grew usable peaches last year before we dusted, the foliage looks better this year and so do the peaches. Last year we had some Oriental fruit moth.* We picked about a bushel of golden jubilee this year from a tree set out in 1942 and 99% of them were perfect. Our newer plums blossomed too early last spring, and we had about three plums per tree, all good. We have some older, old-fashioned blue plums which for the past few years have been practically useless because of plum curculio damage. There was a little damage this year, but very much reduced, and we harvested a good crop. Pears seem to be able to grow pretty well without dusting, and the principal advantage in dusting them is to control a few insects.

* *Editor's Note*—The dust used will not control Oriental Peach Moth. Next year, I hope to get a dust with DDT added, which should help.

I also learned, as I went by the rose garden, to give that a few puffs, too. As a result, we had very clean foliage. I have been told that the same dust is effective on hollyhocks and phlox, and I expect to give that a good try next year.

On my four grapevines, I used a dust containing copper and rotenone. I tried this same dust on some glads which I attempted to grow for the first time in

EVIDENCE

***Above*—Baldwin apples**

***Left*—Golden Jubilee peaches**

***Right*—Winter pears**

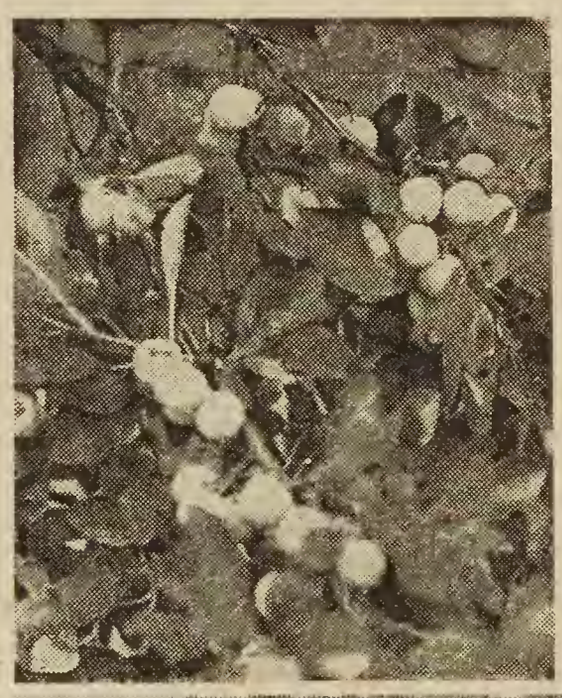
***Below*—Blue plums**

No claim is made that the fruit is perfect. It was relatively clean and we found it very usable and enjoyable.



a number of years, and they, too, have stayed healthy and had some very excellent blooms.

The whole proposition of controlling insects and diseases has been much simplified in the garden by the development of a dust containing copper and rotenone which handles a wide variety of troubles. My experience this past year would indicate that a similar simplified program can also be used on backyard fruit trees.



Below—On a quiet evening, good coverage was secured on smaller trees. Next year an extension on the delivery pipe will improve results by getting dust into the tops of taller trees.



The Question Box

Is there any cure for rickets in pigs?

Rickets are definitcly due to a deficiency of Vitamin D. Pigs usually do not get rickets where they are outdoors, and where they are fed alfalfa hay, or are on pasture. In serious cases codliver oil is used at the rate of one tablespoonful for a seventy-five-pound pig or one ounce for a two hundred-pound pig. Sometimes they show improvement in a few days; occasionally it takes longer.

* * *

How much additional milk will a cow give when she is milked three times a day as compared to twice-a-day milking?

Some tests show that you can expect about 15% to 20% more milk from a cow when you milk three times a day. That extra milk, of course, is not a gift; the cow has to eat more feed in order to produce it. Besides that, most dairymen find it very inconvenient to handle three-times-a-day milking.

* * *

We are planning on putting asphalt tab shingles on our gambrel roof barn. Should we use a four-inch strip along the bottom and edges of the roof, and how do we start at the gambrel break? Also how do we fasten toe holds on the roof for shingling? Any suggestions will be appreciated.

You do not tell us whether these shingles will be put over old wood shingles, or directly on tight roof boards, which makes a difference in the procedure. If put directly on tight roof boards, the common method is to put on a double course of wood shingles along the eaves and then apply the asphalt shingles over them, the shingles are cut so as to extend from a quarter to a half inch beyond the ends of the roof boards, and at the gambrel break are doubled over and nailed on the upper side of the break before the next course is put on.

Where thc asphalt shingles are put over old wood shingles, thc old shinglcs arc usually cut at the eaves and along the cnds of the roof boards, a one by four-inch strip nailed on, and the asphalt shingles put ovcr these strips so as to project about half an inch. At thc gambrel break, the butts of the first row of old shingles above the break can be sawed off so as to make a smooth joint and the asphalt shingles bent ovcr thc break as already explained. In some cases where the first row of old shingles above the gambrel break are in good condition, thc asphalt shinglcs may be shoved up tightly under the butts of the old shingles and spread liberally with roof putty, and then a doublc row of asphalt shingles started even with the butts of the old shingles above the break. It is doubtful whether the added appearance is worth the additional work and danger of leaks.

Thc most common but rather dangerous way of fastening toe holds on asphalt roofs is to hold th. 2 by 4's with new wood shingles nailed high enough so the nail holes will bc covered with at least one thickness after the shinglcs are lifted and the nails pulled. A much safer way is to use galvanized strips instead of the wood shingles. Even better is to fasten light ropes at the peak of the roof and tie the 2 by 4's with these, shortcning the ropes as needed.—*I. W. Dickerson.*

—A. A.—

WHEAT EMERGENCY DECLARED OVER

The Government declarcd the whcat emergcncy over on August 31. This means that thc familiar brands of standard high-grade flours, cake flours, and biscuit mixes will soon be back in the grocery stores, since the mills began producing them on September 1. It will probably be the end of October before wide distribution is secured.

—A. A.—

Aunt Janet's Garden

"Glad" Troubles

"I have always had beautiful gladioli until this year and just look at these buds. What do you think is the trouble? I never have treated the bulbs. Do you think I should and how is it done?"

That is the gist of a letter from a reader, and this is in part our reply to her:

All gladiolus corms should be treated for thrips during storage and the plants sprayed after they are a few inches high. When plants are lifted, probably in late September, cut tops off immediately and burn them to prevent the insects from traveling from tops to corms. Dry corms off, preferably in light shade, but if frost thrcatens they will need to be inside at night.

When dry they could be put in the cellar. After two or three weeks clean them and remove old bulbs. Then mix naphthalene flakes with them, allowing one ounce per hundred corms. Put into paper bags, where they stay for from two weeks to a month. Thcy will need to come out of the bags at least a month before planting time in order to air thoroughly and remove every trace of the napthalene which might harm tender sprouts. Being in the bags too long sometimes makes the corms sprout, and so will a too high temperature in the cellar.

As for spraying the new DDT sprays have just about replaccd the old onc which called for molasses and Paris green. But you have to apply it more than once because of the difficulty of getting down between the leaves. The insects harbor there, but as buds open that is the spot they aim for—and will get if you haven't finished them off first.

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FALL COW GOSSIP

THROUGH the prompt action of northeastern dairy organizations, a serious drop in the price of milk to producers due to the taking off of subsidies was avoided. Dairymen who remember what happened in the last war will agree that this time milk prices were raised more quickly (and without a strike) and have been maintained better than they were in 1914 to 1919. Nevertheless, it is still very easy to prove that the average dairyman is not getting a price sufficient to cover all costs of production including hired labor, depreciation, etc. There is some hope that the peak of costs, especially of feed, has been passed. For the latest news on milk markets and prices see page 6.

The dairymen we have talked with believe that milk prices are going down some day. We wish we knew when and how much. Anyway, one of the best ways for planning to produce milk at the lowest possible cost in coming years when prices may be lower is to do everything possible to insure a good supply of roughage.

Fall Milk

There is nothing to indicate that the shortage of milk in November will be any less than was predicted last spring. Therefore, it will be good business, both now and for the future, to maintain production at the highest possible level for the rest of the fall. One thing to watch is to bring cows into the barn when the weather is bad. For a time, of course, this will be only on stormy, cold nights.

The next thing to watch is to feed cows liberally. Once a cow drops in production it is practically impossible to bring her back. An excellent crop of hay was harvested and many dairymen can afford to feed hay now where it is needed. In fact, you will make more money by feeding hay to cows, even if there is considerable waste, than you will by holding with the idea of selling it next spring.

Aftermath and Pastures

Some dairymen worry about grazing meadows in the fall, fearing that it may hurt next year's hay crop. It is true that the meadows should not be grazed right into the ground. But it will do no harm; in fact, it should help your hay crop if the cows do a reasonable amount of grazing on second growth. Incidentally, it is a lot less work to let cows harvest it than to cut it for hay.

The next few weeks is an excellent time to put fertilizer (and lime where needed) on pastures. Broadcasting superphosphate on pastures isn't the fastest method of improving them, but it helps. Somewhat better is the use of a fertilizer containing both phosphate and potash. This also can be broadcasted on meadows. If you plan to use nitrogen, early spring is the time recommended.

Raising Calves

Believing that milk prices are due for a downward trend some time, there may be a temptation to raise fewer calves this fall. Before you make that decision, do a little checking on livestock numbers. You will find that too few heifers are being raised to maintain dairy cow numbers.

There never have been enough high-quality heifer calves raised. It looks like good business to raise the usual number of heifers but be unusually critical and pick only the best ones. When you do that, remember that it is not enough to pick heifers from the cows that you *think* are the best ones, or even from the ones you know are the best ones through DHIA records. The heifer calf that is surest to be a good producer is the one whose near relatives of producing age are good producers.

Because milk will be short, it is good business to follow a calf-raising method that uses the minimum amount of fluid milk.

Hauling Manure

Cleaning the stable is one of the disagreeable jobs connected with dairying. At least one New York State dairyman whose dairy barn is 190 feet long is installing a gutter cleaner. It is motor driven and designed to dump the manure right into the spreader. This dairyman is having some difficulty in getting parts, but hopes to have it installed before snow flies. We are hoping to have more details for you when it gets into actual operation.

Silage

Corn was late this year and on a trip through Central New York on September 6, we saw no corn that had been cut. A warm September with late frosts might follow a cold August. We hope so. At best, there is always the chance that a hard frost will come while the corn is still standing. If that happens, the sooner the corn gets in the silo, the better silage it will make. If it gets badly dried out, adding water will help.—*H. L. Cosline.*



GEORGE FIELDSON, 14-year-old member of the Star Route Progressers 4-H Club at Heuvelton, N. Y., and his "project," a 9-months-old purebred Guernsey bull calf. With his calf, George won $16 at the Gouverneur-St. Lawrence Fair by getting first premium in both the 4-H and Open Judging contests.

300,000 HEIFERS— *Is This Too Many?*

By C. G. BRADT

Three hundred thousand heifers is a lot of cattle, but that is what it takes each year to run the New York dairy business; to keep the milk a-pouring from the spout. It is the replacement need. I shudder when thinking of it.

Let's do some figuring. New York has approximately 1,500,000 dairy cows or slightly less. At the present rate of cow turn-over, the average dairyman replaces his herd every five years. In other words, it takes about 300,000 heifers a year to maintain our New York dairies.

Now a little more figuring tells us that the average cow lasts about five years as a producer. This being true, then the average cow that freshens at two years plus, will be seven years old when discarded. There it is. Cows are no longer profitable at seven years of age. Of course, that is average, you say. But then, the thought that a seven year cow is only fit for beef disturbs me. I can't believe it. But facts are facts when you balance all the young cattle in our herds with those occasional few that live to ten or twelve.

Why So Many Additions?

What is the reason for this rapid turn-over of dairy herds? Why do cows only last five years as producers. Why are milking cows ready for discard when they are seven years old?

Briefly here are some of the reasons for needing as many as 300,000 heifers a year for normal replacements:

1. Too many calves are raised that never should have been raised. They lack the inheritance to make profitable cows after two years of growing. Much culling of first and second calf heifers that haven't "proved out" goes on regularly.
2. Too many cows are bought that are culled from the herds of other dairymen. Such cows seldom remain long in the herds of the purchasers.
3. Disease, injury and a lack of general good health take out many cows before their normal life of usefulness has been served.

Right now, I am not attempting to offer a solution to these cow turn-over and replacement problems. Your answer will be as good as mine. But I am going to do a little more speculating with you along these lines.

What might be the result if the dairymen in New York State could secure one more lactation from each of the 1,500,000 cows? In other words, extend the productive life of a dairy cow from five years to six years; get one more calf. If this were done, not 300,000 replacements would be required annually, but 250,000. We would be doing without 50,000 herd additions—and still our milking cow numbers would be maintained.

Save 17,500,000 Lbs. Milk

Did you ever figure how much milk it takes to start 50,000 calves? Well, according to the Cornell calf-starter plan of raising calves, each calf receives 350 pounds of whole milk. Multiply this amount of milk by 50,000 calves and you get 17,500,000 pounds or 8,225,000 quarts.

At values of $4.00 a hundred, this milk is worth $700,000.

This extra milk for the market is not to be overlooked. Not to be disregarded either is the saving of other feeds, hay, pasture and barn room that could house more milkers. The herd too with added maturity will produce better than one loaded with many two and three year olds.

300,000 Too Many

One more lactation during the lifetime of each New York cow should not be the impossible, if everybody concentrated upon this cow turn-over and replacement problem. If dairymen watched more closely what they raised, what they bought and how they protected the health of their herds, great progress toward longer productive life in dairy cattle could be made. I am sure I am not mistaken in this assumption.

Three hundred thousand replacements a year is too many. Let us think more about it. Save cows. Keep them from wearing out so rapidly.



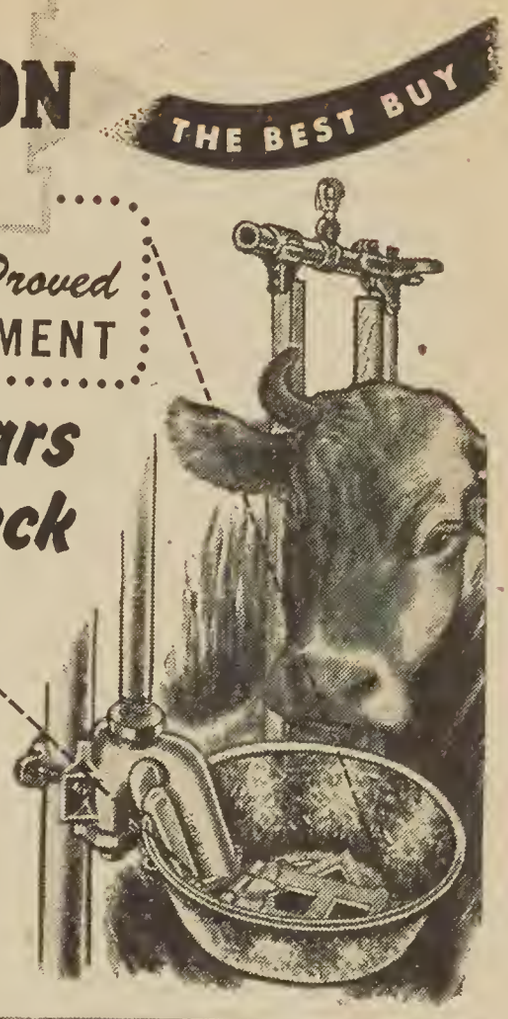
EARL OWENS and a good Holstein on the farm of Dr. Bernard Strait, Penn Yan, N. Y. This cow freshened January 10 and in 170 days produced 406.7 lbs. of fat and 12,800 lbs. of milk. About the first of August she was still producing at the rate of 50 lbs. per day. The farm is managed on shares by Mr. Owens, Dr. Strait's brother-in-law.

This is a dairy farm of 133 acres with 27 milkers. They aim to grow good roughage, a lot of which is alfalfa and Ladino clover, and plenty of corn for silage. In addition, they grow about 20 acres of wheat and 35 acres of oats a year. This year, Dr. Strait is Governor of the New York District of Kiwanis International.

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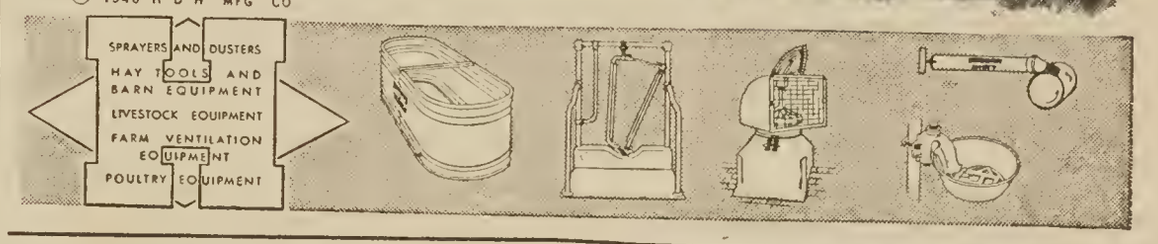
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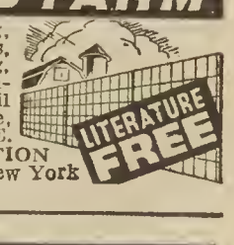
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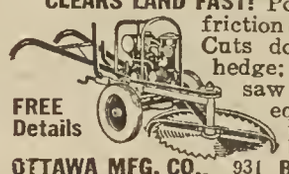
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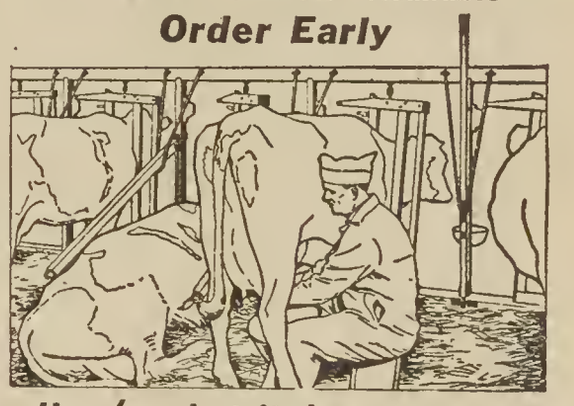


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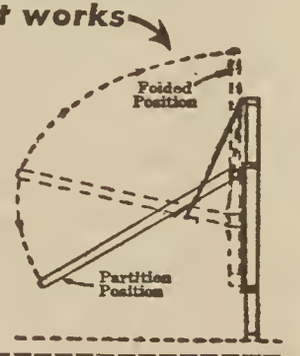
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Shropshire and Suffolk Yearling Rams
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RAMS FOR SALE: PUREBRED Shropshire and Dorset Rams. Improve your 1947 lamb crop by using a good sire.
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

SWINE

RUGGED PIGS
CHESTER WHITE, CHESTER-BERKSHIRE, YORKSHIRE-CHESTER, FEW DUROC CROSSES.
6- 7 WEEKS $9.00
8- 9 WEEKS 10.00
9-10 WEEKS 11.00
12 WEEKS 17.50
Pigs on hand at all times. Never sold out! Boars, Barrows or Sows. Please state second choice. Ship C.O.D., Check or Money Order. No charge crating.
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VIRGINIA ROAD, CONCORD, MASS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SPRING BOARS
Sired by Robertson Farm Roller Ride 2nd. Easy feeding kind. 1 Fall Boar, Glory Boy, sired by Glory Bound Again. Bred this Boar—have some fine litters pigs from him. Have bought a Spring Boar sired by $3,000 Transformer's Masterpiece, highest priced Boar of this and last year from Mt. Ararat Farms, Port Deposit, Maryland.
BONNIE VIEW FARM
A. G. SINSEBAUGH, ITHACA, N. Y.

PIGS — WELL BRED STOCK!
CHESTERS, CHESTER-YORKSHIRE AND CHESTER-POLAND CHINA CROSS.
6 WEEKS, $10.00— 8 WEEKS, $12.00.
Inoculation 75c extra (each). Will ship C.O.D.
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YORKSHIRES
We offer weanling and older Pigs and Gilts bred to farrow about October 1, and one Service Boar.
PINELMA FARM, Lawrenceville, New York.

BOARS FOR SALE: PUREBRED Berkshire, Chester White and Yorkshire Spring farrowed pigs. Ready for service this fall and early winter.
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

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FOR SALE: PURE BRED THREE-YEAR-OLD BELGIAN MARE WITH FOAL.
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FOR SALE: 1 SIX ROLL International Corn Husker and Shredder. Cost $1,400.00—will sell for $600.00.
1 CHERRY-BURRELL 6 ft. stainless steel Cooler with stainless steel covers—price $350.00.
1 Creamery Package, four wide soaker type, BOTTLE WASHER. Cost $2,200.00—price $750.00.
All this equipment is in excellent condition.
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For Sale: Baled Hay and Straw.
All grades. Will deliver by truck or ship by rail. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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OUR 35th YEAR. 12000 BIRDS.
One of New York State's Oldest and Largest Breeding Farms. Write for Catalogue.
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FROM OUR FINEST MATINGS HALF AND FULL GROWN. WE ARE RAISING 500 TO SELL BETWEEN NOW AND DECEMBER 1st.
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PARMENTER REDS — DRYDEN ROCKS — CROSSES
Our 30th year.
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April Hatched Red Pullets Available.
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WHITE LEGHORNS FROM
DRYDEN SPRINGS FARM
will live ond loy plenty of large white eggs.
Walter H. Schait, Owner, Dryden, N. Y.

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COLLIE - SHEPHERD PUPS
Make ideal farm dogs, watch dogs, drivers or companions. Males $12 to $20. Females $6 to $10. Can ship promptly anywhere.
PLUMMER McCULLOUGH, Mercer, Pa.

COLLIE-SHEPHERD CATTLE DOGS
and pups with HERDING INSTINCT. 20 years raising cattle dogs.
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FOR SALE: Collie-Shepherd, Shepherd-Police crossed puppies. Heel driving instinct. Females $8.00, Males $12.00.
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ONE SPAYED FEMALE AND ONE MALE GROWN COLLIE-SHEPHERD
Ready to train. $20.00 each. One beautiful Cocker Spaniel, 2 yrs. Watch dogs and Shepherd Pups $15.00.
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We can supply 6 weeks old puppies, Collie-Shepherd, Spaniels, etc. $4.00 if you hurry your order. Our choice. Or exchange one for an old weight clock, any condition.
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WANTED: DAIRY FARMER to operate on share basis MOHAWK VALLEY Farm. Good opportunity for right porty. Write Box 514-EH,
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WANTED: SINGLE MAN to help care for 50 head Registered Jerseys and 100 acres land. Modern equipment, board, room, Christian home, good wages.
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Certified Cornell No. 595 Wheat
A new white variety superior to Yorkwin in stiffness of straw and more resistant to loose smut.
CERTIFIED WONG WINTER BARLEY
The winter barley that stands up.
Send for Prices
HARWOOD MARTIN, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE CERTIFIED
595 Winter Wheat, New York State Certified Yorkwin Winter Wheat and New York State Certified Wong Winter Barley. Write for samples and prices.
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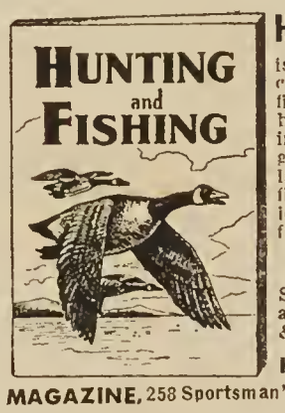
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PLANTS. State Inspected. Plant now for a crop next spring.
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To settle estate will sell as one unit or separately: Small Dairy Farm with retail route & Poultry Breeding Farm. In full operation, stocked and equipped. Either provides good income. Buildings excellent condition. Electricity, running water. Dairy barn has steel stanchions, drinking cups. Poultry farm nationally known for outstanding merits of its bloodline. 2,500 hens; Incubators. Good chick business. Dwelling all modern improvements. Near N. Y. City. Price depends on acreage desired. No inflation price. Generous terms to responsible party. For further details write Box 514-LF,
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5 lbs. $1.85 postpoid, 6-5 lb. pails $8.45 express collect. Free honey recipes.
L. F. DEXTER, FAY STREET, FULTON, N. Y.



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FARMING WITHOUT EYES

(*Continued from Page* 13)

some are running their own establishments, some are tenants, others have been attracted to industry.

The basic philosophy behind the Barnes School is simple. The students must be self-sufficient. They lay no claim to having a "sixth sense". They have developed a perception which guides them along without vision. Science says such a phenomonon is possible through a sense of hearing.

The Barnes enrollment is small—just a half dozen student farmers, but the limiting factor is lack of facilities. The Barnes School for the Blind is a credit not only to those who planned it, but also to the sightless students who are willing to overcome a handicap to learn the complicated business of farming.

ONE-ACT PLAYS

If you are interested in securing good rural life one-act plays for production by amateur groups, write to *American Agriculturist*, Play Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for our new list of plays. Please enclose three cent stamp for postage.

These plays have been especially selected by *American Agriculturist*. They are 35 cents per copy and royalty-free to amateur groups. The list includes plays for both adults and young folks.

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TOO!

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for puffs, galls, sore shoulders, fresh bog spavins

for cuts, scratched or cracked teats, bruised and congested udders

for cuts, burns, lame muscles, stiffness and other pain due to over-exertion or exposure

Will not blister. Will not remove hair. Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh has been a favorite farm and household liniment and antiseptic dressing for 99 years. Covers cuts and scratches with a protective coating. Massage it into sore, stiff muscles and congested areas to relieve lameness and pain.

Balsam of Myrrh

Large size, bottle $1.25—at your dealer's or druggist's, or mailed postpaid.

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G. C. HANFORD MFG. CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE DISPERSAL

New York Production Sale,
SATURDAY, OCT. 5, 12:00 NOON
COBLESKILL, NEW YORK.

70 choice females, 5 bulls. Records of cows and dams of heifers and bulls ave. 11,214 lbs. 4.23% milk, 475 lbs. fat.

ST LAWRENCE AYRSHIRE CLUB SALE, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1:00 P. M., GOUVERNEUR, N. Y.

All herds under supervision for Bang's; majority vaccinated; all tested within 30 days.

CARL NEWTON Dispersal, Colton (St. Lawrence Co.), N. Y., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1:00 P. M. 25 head Bang's Accredited cattle.

AYRSHIRE SALES SERVICE
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Ayrshires are big, economical producers of 4% premium milk

Write for literature and list of breeders near you with stock for sale

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RAISE AYRSHIRES

Belvadere Plantation
BROWN SWISS DISPERSAL
12 Noon . . . FAIR GROUNDS
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, TRENTON, N. J.
53 REGISTERED SWISS 53

Royal's Yankee of Lee's Hill sells with 20 of his daughters. Cows with records up to 745 lbs. fat sell.

For Free catalog write
Belvadere Plantation, Nottingham, Pa., or V. B. Vye, Sale Manager, Waukesha, Wis.

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ILLUSTRATED HOLSTEIN JUDGING MANUAL. WRITE

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DOWN THE Alley

By J. F. "DOC" ROBERTS

Woodstock, Vermont: I am up here in Vermont trying to get away from the scene that is wrecking the livestock industry—the second largest in the United States.

This is being done by a lot of long-haired men and short-haired women called liberals, who profess to believe that they should set the price that you receive for your work and that you and all other taxpayers should help them pay their grocery and meat bills. Naturally, we are already back again on a black market basis with our livestock and meats. Livestock, what there is left, has been rushed to market whether ready or not, and we are again going to have real shortage trouble.

Black markets are bad because they do not represent the will of the whole people, as our free markets always have. There is also the moral factor, which cannot be over-emphasized. When they tear down the integrity, the moral fiber, the sense of right and wrong that is inherent in all Americans, we are headed in the direction of chaos and ruin. When we had free markets for a time this summer, black marketing passed out of the picture overnight, proving again that we are determined to be free individuals, and that this is in reality the strength of so-called black markets.

You cannot produce meat and milk at ceiling prices arbitrarily set by crack-pots who are determined to get votes from everyone who is a non-producer. With this in mind, I can only say, "Keep your livestock until it is ready to market (the scarcity will protect your prices all winter and spring), and then market it to the best possible advantage to yourself." To consumers I can only say, "get ready for a real shortage of meat all winter and spring in the best way you can!"

—A. A.—

197th EARLVILLE SALE

147 animals above 6 months old from 67 consignors, together with 43 orphans and baby calves were rapidly struck off to 76 buyers for a total of $56,456. The general average for the 147 was $384. The bidding was lively before an attentive audience of 700 people. Following are the classified averages:

91 cows	$421.65
9 yearling bulls	218.00
1 7-year-old bull	650.00
36 bred heifers	365.00
16 orphans	61.50
18 baby heifers	77.64

The top cow and her baby heifer calf came from Canada and went to J. Allen Fusca, Arcade, N. Y., for $1,130.



"Ah—at last! Economic security!"

MONROE CO. DISPERSAL SALE

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1946 at 1:00 P. M.
LATE SIMON WEST HERD

25 Head of Registered and Hi-Grade Guernsey Cattle consisting of 20 Cows, 4 Heifers, and 1 Herd Sire.
D. H. I. A. testing since 1930.
Also full line of farm machinery and 3 good work horses.
On the MUNN FARM, Pixley Road, Gates, N. Y., 2 mi. West of Rochester off Route 33.

SIMON WEST ESTATE
G. H. WILCOX, *Auctioneer,* BERGEN, NEW YORK.

198th Big Earlville Sale
Wednesday and Thursday,
OCTOBER 2-3
EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y.
225 Registered Holstein Cattle

T. B. Accredited, blood tested, many calfhood vaccinated, mastitis charts with milking animals.

150 Fresh and Close Springers.
20 Bred and Open Heifers.
35 Heifer Calves.
20 Ready for Service Bulls.

Nearly $5,000,000 worth of REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE have been sold in these famous, original Earlville sales.

It is America's oldest Holstein market—a place where you can buy with confidence.

Competent truckmen, large comfortable sale pavilion. Bring your family, enjoy this big event and buy REGISTERED HOLSTEINS.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

Delaware Co. Club Sale
MONDAY, OCTOBER 7
Fair Grounds, Walton, N. Y.
65 Registered Holstein Cattle

T. B. Accredited, blood tested, some Bang's Vaccinated, mastitis tested.

50 Fresh and Close Springers, Good ages, many with large production records in D.H.I.A. up to over 500 lb. fat, 2 time milking.

10 Yearlings and heifer calves. 5 Bulls all from dams with 500 lb. to over 600 lb. fat, 2 time milking.

Every animal hand-picked by the well-known breeder, ADRIAN PERSONIUS.

SALE starts at 12:30 P. M., lunch served, held in a tent.

SALE COMMITTEE:
Ralph Clark, Chairman, Delhi, N. Y.; Donald Crawford, Hamden, N. Y.; Peter Chambers, Walton, N. Y.; Sheldon Merritt, Delhi, N. Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.
Sales Manager & Auctioneer

8th Eastern New York Breeders' Sale
FAIR GROUNDS, RHINEBECK, N. Y.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5
At 12:30 P. M. IN A BIG TENT.
65 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

T. B. Accredited, negative to blood test, many Bang's Vaccinated, and eligible to go anywhere, mastitis charts with milking animals.

A long established annual sale, noted for the high quality of the offerings. All strictly hand-picked from 30 leading herds of Southeastern New York.

SALE FEATURES fresh and close springers,
6 Service Age Bulls.

A choice offering of young heifer calves.
You can buy with absolute confidence, and superior values at this popular sale.

MURRAY WIGSTEN, Chairman, Sale Committee, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

6th ANNUAL ONEIDA CO. CLUB SALE
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9
PARIS, NEW YORK.
60 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

All T. B. Accredited, Bang's tested, mastitis charts, healthy in every respect, many calfhood vaccinated. Buy your Registered Holsteins at a top county sale. Good type, excellent udders, heavy production.

Reserve the date and plan to attend.

EDWARD E. BENSON, Sec'y., WHITESBORO, N. Y.
SALES MANAGER & AUCTIONEER
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

WESTERN NEW YORK DISPERSAL
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, at 12:30 P. M.
40 HOLSTEIN CATTLE
(30 REGISTERED, 10 HIGH GRADES)

T. B. Accredited, Bang's Vaccinated for 10 years.

BOWMANSVILLE, N. Y., Pleasant View Drive 22 miles West of Batavia out Route 33, ½ mile East of Route 78, 6 miles East of Buffalo out Genesee St.

Herd founded in 1922, many years in DHIA.

30 Cows and Heifers in milk or to freshen soon
10 Yearlings and Heifer Calves.

Owner's ill health and advanced age makes this a complete dispersal. Held in a tent.

J. M. BARKER, Owner, Bowmansville, N. Y.
Sales Manager & Auctioneer.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

MADISON COUNTY DISPERSAL
Wednesday, September 25

BURROUGHS MARSHALL farm, Pratts Hollow, 4 miles Northeast of Morrisville and Route 20.

80 Registered Holstein Cattle

T. B. Accredited, blood tested, all Bang's Vaccinated. Majority first and second calf heifers. Many daughters of OSBORNDALE SIR ADMIRAL ORMSBY, a son of a recent Gold Medal sire, Sir Bess Ormsby May 2nd, high testing 4% strain.

75 Fresh or due to calve during the fall months, bred to the high record herd sires that sell (see below).

TWO HERD SIRES SELLING:

A five-year-old double grandson of famous MONTVIC CHIEFTAIN 7th from a 944 lb. 4.6% fat cow.

A two-year-old son of famous MONTVIC LOCHINVAR.

Cattle well-grown, excellent condition.

Sale called at 10 A. M., lunch served, held in a big tent.

Burroughs Marshall, Owner,
Pratts Hollow, N. Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.
Sales Manager & Auctioneer

HORSES and PONIES

Farm chunks 1200 to 1550, drafters 1600 to 2400 pounds; singles or matched pairs, true, dependable workers. All-purpose riding and driving horses for general use; fancy three-gaited and five-gaited pleasure and show horses. Arabian-Indian cow-ponies neck-rein broke for hard use; golden Palominos stylish parade horses. Saddle and Harness large ponies Hackneys and Welsh; large medium and midget Shetlands improved modern type, solid colors and beautifully spotted; shipped singly in crates by express. How old are children you want pony for? Western saddles and bridles all sizes. Wholesale Prices.



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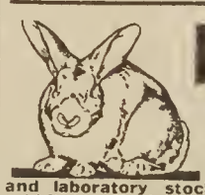
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PESKY POULTRY-LICE and FEATHER-MITES Can be CONTROLLED!



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Yes! Where Black Leaf 40 is used according to directions, chicken-lice and feather-mites are soon a thing of the past.

Saves money! Saves labor! No handling of chickens! Look for the Leaf on the Package

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The reliable drinking water antiseptic. At all druggists and poultry supply dealers. 50c, $1.00, $2.50 and $4.00.
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WALKER REMEDY COMPANY, Waterloo, Iowa

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ALL BREEDERS U. S. APPROVED. OFFICIALLY PULLORUM PASSED.
STARTED CHICKS — SEXED PULLETS
BABY CHICKS
Hatches weekly all year. Be sure to place your order well in advance. Write for free folder and prices. New Hampshires, White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Crosses.
Sunnybrook Poultry Farm
A. HOWARD FINGAR, Owner
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Bred for vitality, quick feathering, livability. Hatches every week. Write for prices.

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Frenchtown, N.J.

WENE CHICKS
BROILERS—ROASTERS—EGGS

U.S. Approved Hatches Every Week Year Around

N. J. Extra profits from Wene R.O.P. Sired Chicks. Write for REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE on all matings. We specialize in chicks from HEN BREEDERS. Leading purebreds and crossbreeds. Bloodtested. Capacity 1,800,000 eggs. Write for free catalog.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. J-4, Vineland, N. J.

Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist*.

The State of Maine
Improves Egg Laying Tests

MAINE'S Egg Laying Test, located next door to the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station Farm at Monmouth, Maine, is taking two steps this fall in providing better service to the poultry industry.

In studying the need for some change, A. K. Gardner, Commissioner of Agriculture, consulted with Francis G. Buzzell, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, supervisor of the test, and with test plant manager H. T. Covell.

As a result of this conference, a committee consisting of Norris Clements of Winterport and G. E. Coleman of Brunswick, both progressive hatcherymen and breeders; James Pratt of South Windham, president of the Maine Poultry Improvement Association; LeRoy Brown, Poultry Marketing Specialist of the State Department of Agriculture; Professor J. R. Smyth, head of the Poultry Department of the University of Maine; and Frank D. Reed, Extension Poultryman, sat in with Buzzell and Covell to work out a plan to make the Monmouth Test of more practical value to Maine poultrymen.

Fair Sample Test

The first of the innovations to be inaugurated will be the "fair sample test." This will consist of eight pens of 13 birds each, open to Maine breeders only. The birds must be from eggs and chicks raised by the breeder, must not be pedigreed stock or from special matings. As the title of the test indicates, they are to be "a fair sample" of the breeder's flock, and will be selected by him under the supervision of the Extension Poultryman.

Broiler Test

The "Broiler Test" goes even further. This will also be open to Maine breeders only, and will consist of 16 double pens of 26 females and two males for each breeder entrant.

Entries for production of cross-breds are eligible, but the male must be of a known breed and the same as in use on the farm of the breeder for the production of cross-breds.

Three broiler tests will be run each year. Eggs will be set October 28, February 24, and June 23, and the tests will be completed February 25, July 22 and October 21.

Egg production will be reported as in other tests. From each entry eggs will be selected over a ten-day period, stored under proper conditions, and all eggs laid by the entry for the entire ten days will be packed and shipped to the University of Maine at Orono.

On arrival at the University, the quality of all eggs will be checked, and 100 eggs will be selected at random from each entry, using only the usual care of commercial practice, and set and hatched at the University. No eggs with porous shells, weak tips, ridged, with checks, below the National Poultry Improvement Plan requirements as to size, or above 30 ounces will be set.

When the chicks are hatched, a report will be made of the percentage of salable chicks from the total eggs, and from the total fertile eggs. Each chick will be banded and toe punched, and will be returned to the Egg Laying Building for brooding.

About 600 chicks will be brooded in each pen, and all chicks will be carried to 14 weeks, except one group hatched in March, which will be brooded 10 weeks and then carried on range to 18 weeks.

Records of feathering will be measured at four and ten weeks.

Individual weights will be taken at 10, 12 and 14 weeks, and the March hatched lot will also be weighed at 18 weeks.

A careful record of mortality will be kept. If unusual mortality develops, autopsy diagnosis will be made.

A record of the comb development at market age will be made.

All birds will be dressed for market by one slaughterer, with a record of market grade and pigmentation kept by an official grader. The grades used will be the "Tentative U. S. Standards for Classes and Grades of Dressed Chickens." The record will consist of the percentage of birds falling in each grade and the percentage of total weight in each grade.

In politics they say, "As Maine goes, so goes the nation." If this holds true in agriculture, poultrymen in other states may look forward to changes in their Egg Laying Tests in the near future. At least Maine's experiment will be watched carefully by poultrymen all over the United States.

—*Ralph Whittum.*

— A.A. —

MOVING HENS DIDN'T STOP THEM

PROFESSOR H. E. BOTSFORD has been rearranging his poultry set-up by fixing over the lower floor of his barn for layers. The upper floor has been occupied by layers for a long time. Brooding has been done on the garage floor. Now that it is known that it is poor business to brood chicks so close to the older stock, Botsford has planned to do his brooding hereafter in a shed-roofed house that was originally built for a laying house at some distance from the garage. Botsford calls it his "Barracks house" because it will be a brooder house in the late winter and spring, and a laying house the rest of the year.

About the middle of June, Botsford moved 197 hens from their winter quarters to the Barracks house, and 300 hens from their upstairs apartment to the new quarters downstairs. This is a cooler and more airy place. Since that time, Botsford tells me, the hens have constantly increased in their daily output of eggs, even though we have had plenty of good hot weather. The highest record to date was 209 eggs from 297 hens in the new house, and 140 eggs from 197 hens in the Barracks house.

This is just one more demonstration that in the spring you can move laying hens to a new location without any interruption of laying, and if the new location gives the hens better environment than the old they may even increase in production.

It seems to me that the large summer laying shelters which are coming slowly into use would be even better for the layers than Professor Botsford's Barracks house with its tighter walls.

— A.A. —

RAT CENSUS

From the Iowa State College comes a rough rule for estimating any farm's rat population:

If you never see a rat, but see rat damage, you have from 1 to 100 rats on the farm.

If you see rats occasionally at night, there are between 100 and 500.

If you see rats every night and occasionally a few in the daytime, you have between 500 and 1,000.

If you see lots of rats every night and several every day, the chances are you have between 1,000 and 5,000.

— A.A. —

LIKES "DOLLAR GUIDE"

A. A.'s Farmers' Dollar Guide is, I think, the most widely read and most useful single department of the paper. I always liked the YOU, YOUR FARM & THE WAR feature we had some time ago, and missed it when it was discontinued, but this new feature is just right. I congratulate you for its very valuable content and hope it will be kept as a permanent part of the paper.—*B. F. M., New York.*

— A.A. —

CONGRATULATIONS

We are in our 71st year and just celebrated our 50th wedding anniversary last fall. We have been subscribers to *American Agriculturist* a great many years and have always enjoyed it very much. It is such a good, clean, helpful paper, suitable for the whole family, including the children. — *Mrs. F. N. D., New York.*

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A Trip for SALT

(*Continued from Page* 1)

southern shore. Wildly beautiful was that little lake nestled there amid its snow-sprinkled hills. Here on its eastern shore the great Iroquois leader Hiawatha had called together the five tribes in council to organize their aboriginal league of nations, a confederation that had made them for nearly three centuries the foremost power in North America—and the tragic remnant of which exists to this day.

In the marshy flat around the head of Onondaga Lake were the celebrated salt springs. The main springs bubbled out of the marsh at the foot of Salt Point, on which a little hamlet, fittingly named Salina, was built. Syracuse, which stands there today, still calls itself the Salt City.

Benjamin got his oxen installed and fed in the tavern paddock and went out to look over the salt works. At the main plant the brine from the springs was troughed into big wooden cisterns, whence it was piped into potash kettles holding about eighty gallons each, which were set over wood-burning furnaces. Husky fellows in leather aprons and caps fed wood into these furnaces, which were so insatiable that all the country near the Point had been stripped of wood and it was being hauled in from some little distance. Wood smoke hung in clouds over the place.

The kettle full of brine would be boiled briskly until the lime was deposited and removed. Then the salt would begin to crystallize, the water was boiled off slowly, and finally the salt was taken out of the kettle and drained dry. They considered it of surpassing quality, white and of handsome grain. Around fifty gallons of brine made a bushel, 56 pounds, of salt. They claimed this to be the strongest natural brine in the world.

The principal works here at the Point were run by the firm of Wood & Byington. They would make 100,000 bushels of salt that year (1804), so the men boasted. They were shipping salt to all the regions around the Great Lakes, via Oswego.

Benjamin walked around the eastern corner of the lake to where several Indians and whites were boiling out salt for themselves from other springs. Their equipment in each case was simply a big iron kettle slung over a fire. A man could boil out around 11 bushels of salt a day, if he stepped lively—a job of boiling that consumed a cord of wood. The nearby panorama of stumps testified to this enormous use of wood.

At the settlement store Benjamin traded wheat for a list of small things that Hannah wanted: A bailed copper kettle, allspice, English needles, a little packet of cinchona bark for the fever, some hoarhound rocks for the children.

The trader was a friendly fellow. He inquired where Benjamin was from.

"Don't know as I'd like t' take a load seventy mile down into them hills," he remarked. "Weather don't look right."

In the afternoon Benjamin bought his load of salt, thirty bushels, counting down in payment eighteen precious dollars of the summer's wheat money. At the long storage shed he looked up, placing the bags solidly on raised bedlogs in the sled so they would ride the hummocks and slough-holes and stay dry fording the brooks. Over all he spread and carefully lashed down the big tarpaulin.

Then supper at the tavern and a luxurious hour listening to the talk in its smoky tap room, which, unfortunately, was alive with fleas. Over the bar hung this sturdy motto: "All Men Are Created Free & Equal."

It was all vastly entertaining to the visiting backwoodsman, but he was too sleepy to enjoy this metropolitan interlude beyond early evening. Long before daylight the next morning he was headed homeward.

Slowly the stout oxen plodded southward over the hills, their driver walking beside or ahead of them. The Salt Road—so called even today—offered a good track, even if a rough one; but it was a lonely road now, for those numerous loads of salt, lime, and potash that had traveled it all fall were no longer setting out. Too much danger of blizzards.

In fact, the sky this very afternoon had become something more than merely cloudy. It had turned leaden. The look of it was disquieting. Benjamin glanced often at that sky and he pushed ahead until his cattle were plainly fagged, stopping only while there was still daylight enough to make camp. As usual, he felled a circle of maple and basswood saplings so the oxen could browse on those tender buds. Then he built a roaring fire, setting up near it a little sleeping shelter of hemlock boughs. After that, supper. Bacon, samp, dried apples and journey cake—some called it johnny-cake. A final look at the oxen, then he burrowed into his bearskins and slept under the snowy hemlocks, feet toward the fire.

But that second night he was awakened by unusual sounds. The oxen were on their feet and restive. Then he heard that sinister clamor—a long-drawn, distant howl, borne thinly through the black woods like the wail of those eerie "okis" that the Indians talked about. He built up the fire to bright flames and kept it so the rest of the night. Should the oxen be stampeded the wolves would get them for certain.

Sometime after noon the next day it began to snow. Not a heavy fall at first, but Benjamin was under no illusions. He knew what that leaden sky meant and he could see the tops of the giant pines beginning to bow before a rising north wind. It would be a race now.

Moreover, looking back down a long stretch of road one time, he plainly saw those dog-like shapes in the distance. So they were following him! Even the wolves knew perfectly well what he was up against.

He debated briefly. Should he make for Elder White's mill, which lay only a few miles to the west, on Fall Creek? Or should he keep on for home? With a gesture of decision, he pulled down the forepiece of his fur cap and spoke quietly to the oxen. He'd take this load of salt home, come snow or Satan!

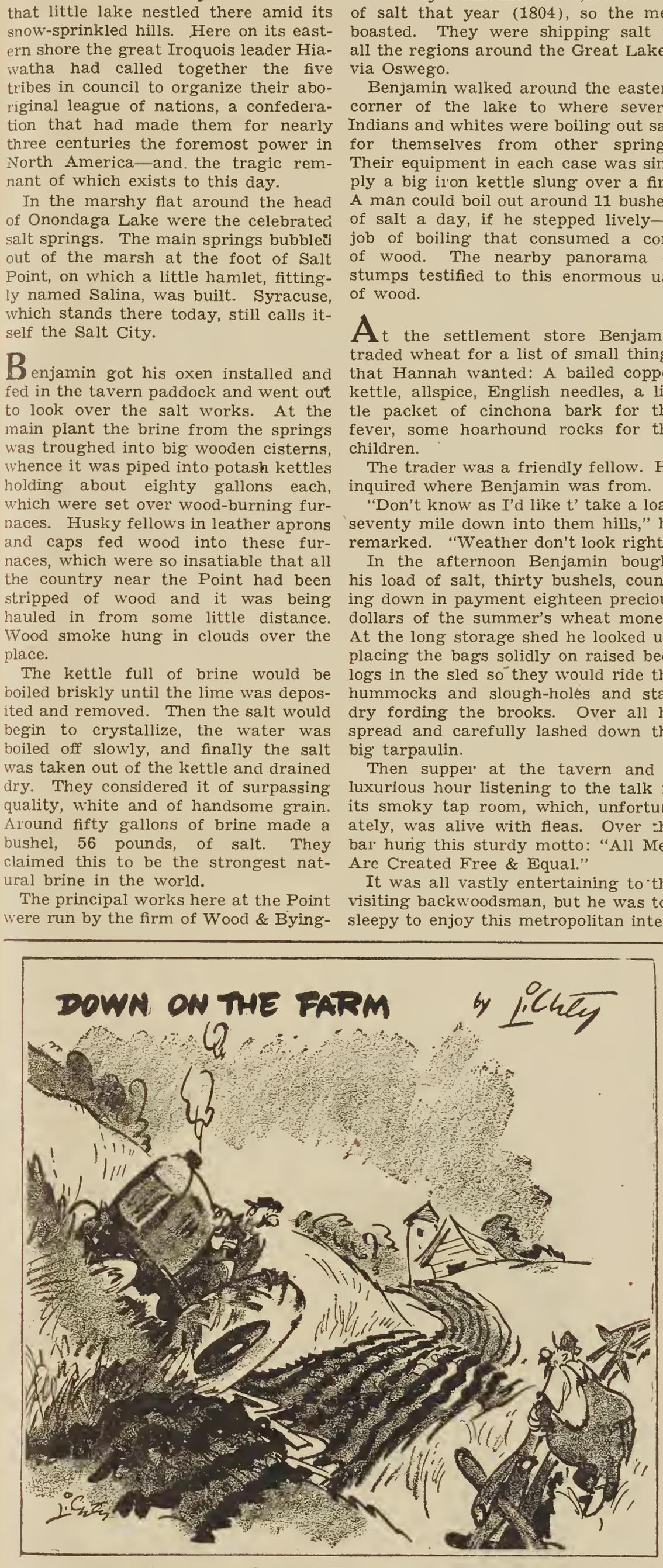
That last day was a fight. It still wasn't snowing hard, yet there was nearly a foot of treacherous, sleety stuff on the ground and the blizzard was building up by the hour. The north wind lashed through the forest now with a continuous hollow roar. He spoke of it grimly, aloud to his cattle: "Ol' Ringwood pot's a-boilin', sure enough."

These were prime young oxen, but they were very tired. Benjamin was forced to use the goad freely. Each little hill was a battle now by itself Slowly they dragged through that swirling white chaos, both man and animals half blinded, sometimes panting for breath. They could not take many miles of this.

The afternoon light was waning when Brindle, the "off" ox, stubbed against a big root under the snow, pitched to its knees, then sank down in an impotent heap. The nigh ox stood spraddle-legged and trembling, head dragged down by the heavy yoke. Benjamin shouted at the supine beast, goaded it, twisted its tail, but could not make it rise.

Then snorts of terror from both animals aroused him to a greater peril. He looked around through the swirling

(*Continued on Page* 29)



"Couldn't use these hills, Lem — 'til I put on these B.F. Goodrich tires and got some traction."

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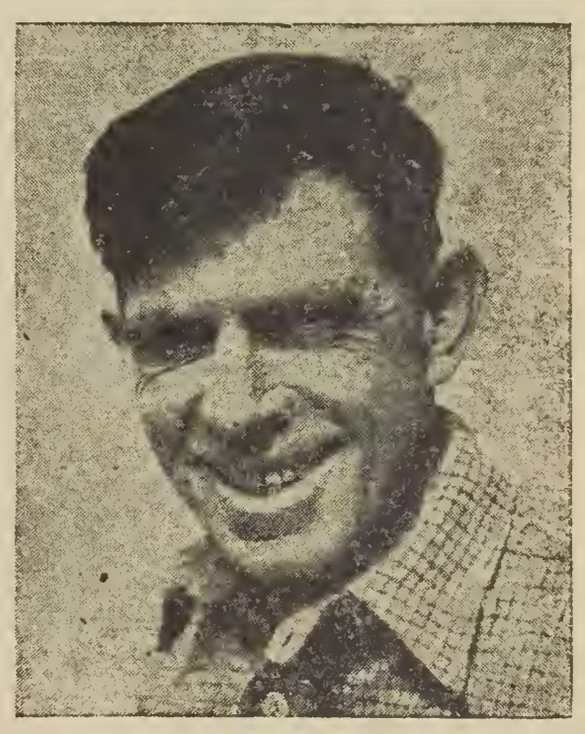
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Laundry Lesson



By GEORGIA LEFFINGWELL



A well-soaped brush is a big help in removing soiled spots on the heavier, wrap-around foundation garments. Lay the garment on a flat surface and scrub all over.



Rinse without wringing and press out the excess water gently.

GIRDLES and foundation garments, shields, panties or bloomers with elastic at the waist band, bras with a strip of elastic at the back—whatever the wardrobe item these days with a rubber content, whether natural or synthetic, it merits the best possible care in washing to prolong its life of service. Since these garments are all worn in close contact with the body, they must be kept fresh and immaculate if they are to retain strength and elasticity.

Girdles and foundation garments are really simple to launder, so simple that some women find it desirable to wash theirs after every wearing, feeling that this laundering acts to pull together the material and give it more fit. That of course presupposes that you have at least two girdles or foundations, and this really is not an extravagance. If these constantly used garments are washed and worn in rotation, they will generally be found to give much longer service than a single garment worn day in and day out.

If you are slim enough to find that all you need is a light weight girdle, you can put it right into a tub or washer of lukewarm suds and wash it without more ado. Be sure that your soap is thoroughly dissolved and that your suds are not more than lukewarm—that is, only slightly warmer than body heat. This dissolves any body oils, but is not hot enough to affect the rubber, which natural or synthetic, is sensitive to heat.

Soiled spots may be given special attention with a soaped hand brush. After the sudsing, follow with two or three rinses of the same even lukewarm temperature.

If you wear the heavier type wrap-around foundation garment, however, after the first dip into the suds, you may find it better to spread the garment out on a flat surface such as a table top and scrub all over with a well-soaped brush.

Whichever type of garment, after the rinsing, press out the excess water gently without wringing, then roll briefly in a good thick bath towel. After this towel-blotting, panty girdles should be spread flat to dry. Lay them on a bath towel with another towel between front and back and they will dry quite quickly. Smooth them gently lengthwise to remove any wrinkles.

If your garment has garters, your drying problem is still simpler, as you can dry it hanging from a line. But that does not mean that you can use clothespins. No, indeed! Either close the garters on the line, or run a cord through the loops of the garters and then tie this to the line. Smooth the garment lengthwise, never crosswise, after hanging. To hasten drying, blot the bottom of the garment from time to time with a bath towel held between the palms of the hands.

For the heavier type foundation garments which are supplied with shoulder straps, there is still another drying method. With these garments it is an excellent idea to dry them on a hanger with a towel over the hanger.

After the foundation or girdle is thoroughly dry, fabric parts may be smoothed with a warm but not hot iron. Be careful not to let the iron touch the rubber. Always dry at room temperature away from direct heat. Never dry rubber items outdoors on a very cold day.

All this about temperature brings up another point about garments such as panties and bras, whose rubber content is limited to a single strip of elastic. In that case, follow the washing rules for lukewarm suds and rinse waters, drying away from direct heat, and when ironing be careful not to let your iron pass over the elastic.

Dress shields are another important item in the average wardrobe and something which should be washed after every two or three wearings so just a word about washing them is in order. First, never soak shields. Just plunge them up and down in your lukewarm suds and rinse water, without wringing or twisting. If there are especially soiled places (but there shouldn't be), you can use a brush. Then after your shields are quite clean and well rinsed, spread them flat on a turkish towel to dry; or, if you prefer, you can dry them over your line or over a towel rod, either way as long as you remember the rule about no clothespins. When the shields are dry, you can smooth them out with a slightly warm iron. Do not press too hard with the iron. Just once over lightly is the rule.



Roll briefly in a good thick bath towel.



➢ Hang from the line by the garters—but no clothespins! Or run a cord through the loops of the garters and hang this from the line.

—Photos Courtesy Cleanliness Bureau.



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No. 2733. Little girl's panel dress has a bow in the back, takes kindly to bright colors or checks. Sizes 1, 2, 3, and 4. Size 2, 1¼ yards 39-inch; ¼ yard contrast for round collar model. 1 yard ruffling.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins for each pattern wanted. Add 15 cents for our new Fall and Winter Fashion Book. Address Pattern Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

— A.A. —

Soapless Soaps

The shortage of soap has brought many soapless cleaning products to our grocers' shelves. Such cleaners, called detergents, have certain characteristics. According to the New York State Extension and Experiment Station specialists, they increase the "wetting power" of water so that it reaches the innermost parts of the material, some of them doing so even more effectively than soap. Their solutions make a good suds and remove grease readily, but the suds hold up less well than soapsuds and gradually disappear as the solution cleans.

In hard water they have an advantage over soap in that they clean as well in hard water as in soft and do not cause milkiness. Also, since they are not alkaline they can be used with some fabrics and dyes that would be injured by soap.

It is best for the consumer to read labels carefully to see how any particular detergent differs from soap and how it may be used. It may appear more expensive at first but a little goes a long way. They do not remove some kinds of soil that soap removes, but they remove fat and oil so completely that hands are apt to become dry when exposed to them. However, a little rubbing cream or lotion will overcome this dryness easily.

On the other hand products containing oil such as paint, linoleum and furniture may be damaged by using a detergent. Again study the label carefully to see how the contents of the package should be used.



SLIP-COVERS — Thinking about making some slip-covers? Here's your chance to spruce up those chairs and sofas. With pattern No. 661 you can make slip-covers yourself with professional results. Instructions contain step-by-step directions and full information.

TO ORDER No. 661, send 20 cents in coins to Embroidery Department, American *Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Fifteen cents more brings you our Needlecraft Pattern Book, with a free pattern printed right in book.



—Photo by Corning Glass Works.

"Pear Upside Down Cake" is a timely fall dessert that will thrill the family.

SUGAR SAVERS

With shortages still with us, here are two delicious recipes which will help with the dessert problem:

PEAR UPSIDE DOWN CAKE

1 cup flour, sifted
½ teaspoon baking soda
¼ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¾ teaspoon ginger
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
1 egg, slightly beaten
5 tablespoons brown sugar
¼ cup dark molasses
½ cup sour milk or buttermilk
¼ cup shortening, melted
3 ripe pears, peeled and halved
6 walnuts
2 tablespoons chopped walnuts

Sift together all dry ingredients. Combine egg, sugar, molasses, milk and shortening; gradually add flour mixture, stirring until mixed. Beat vigorously about one minute until the batter is smooth. Place pear halves, cut side down, into well-greased nine-inch pie plate. Place a walnut in the center of each pear. Pour gingerbread mixture over pears. Sprinkle with chopped walnuts and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about 30 minutes. Substitute other nuts, if necessary. (Serves 6).

OLD-TIME MOLASSES CAKE

¾ cup boiling water
3 tablespoons shortening
2 eggs, separated
¾ cup bread crumbs
1 cup molasses
¾ cup raisins, chopped
Dash of nutmeg
1 cup unsifted whole-whoat flour
1½ teaspoons ginger
¾ teaspoon baking soda
¾ teaspoon salt
⅓ cup white corn syrup or 4 tablespoons sugar

Pour boiling water over shortening. Cool. Add unbeaten egg yolks and molasses; beat with rotary beater until blended. Stir bread crumbs and raisins into molasses mixture. Combine flour, ginger, soda and salt; add to molasses mixture. Mix well. Bake for 45 minutes in well-greased and lightly floured 8" square cake pan in a moderate oven (350° F.). Cool. Beat egg whites until almost stiff. Add corn syrup or sugar gradually; continue beating until it stands in peaks. Pile on cake. Dust with nutmeg. If desired, brown in moderately slow oven (325° F.)



HOUSEWIFE'S SONG

By Edith Shaw Butler

Make the beds and sweep the floor,
Bake an apple pie
Golden brown and juicy sweet
For dinner by and by.

Scour the teapot till it shines,
Mend the family socks . . .
A housewife's song ought to be
Completely orthodox.

At Our House



By ELIZABETH TOWNSEND

SINCE there are plenty of apples this year, I can again bring out my favorite household hint. This is to make an extra apple pie, put it in a cool place, unbaked, for a few days. When an emergency arises and a dessert is needed, bake the pie and serve it warm. Maple syrup, corn syrup or a very little honey may replace part of the sugar.

It is good to have applesauce again for supper. A famous chef told a neighbor of mine that applesauce will be smooth and not require straining if it is not stirred until thoroughly done. When canning apples or making a large amount of applesauce, we wash and core (but do not pare) the apples, cook rapidly until done, put through a ricer, and add sweetening. The flavor is delicious, and if red-skinned apples are used the color is a delicate pink.

A few days ago I tried out a friend's household hint and had the best rolls I've ever made. When mixing her rolls one day, she found that she did not have enough flour to finish, and put her dough in the refrigerator until she could get more flour the next morning. As a result, she discovered that bread dough which has been chilled before the final amount of flour is added requires less flour to handle—and therefore produces better rolls and bread. I found that an hour or so in the refrigerator was sufficient to stiffen the dough enough so that less flour than usual was required to finish mixing.

A woman in our town who is noted for her delicious refrigerator cookies told me how she achieves such perfect results. She cuts both ends from small tin cans and fills them tightly with dough. These are placed in the refrigerator over night. When ready to bake, she forces the dough gently out of the can for a fraction of an inch, using the thumb or the discarded can top, and slices thinly with a sharp knife.



If you bake at home—
these are easy to make

It's bound to be a "Good Morning"—when you serve delicious, hot-and-fragrant Cinnamon Buns for breakfast. They'll net you plenty of praise . . . made with Fleischmann's Fresh Active Yeast.

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Next time you bake, insist on Fleischmann's Fresh Active Yeast. Dependable—it's been America's favorite for over three generations. At your grocer's in the familiar yellow label.

CINNAMON BUNS

Makes 2 dozen

⅔ cup milk
½ cup sugar
1¼ teaspoons salt
6 tablespoons shortening
3 tablespoons sugar
⅔ cup lukewarm water
3 cakes Fleischmann's Fresh Yeast
3 eggs, beaten
6 cups sifted all-purpose flour
3 tablespoons melted Blue Bonnet Margarine or butter
¾ cup brown sugar
1½ teaspoons cinnamon
½ cup raisins

Scald milk, add sugar (½ cup), salt and shortening.
Cool to lukewarm.
Dissolve sugar (3 tablespoons) in lukewarm water.
Crumble in yeast cakes and stir well.
Combine with lukewarm milk mixture.
Add beaten eggs and half the flour.
Beat until smooth.
Then add remaining flour, or enough to make a soft dough.
Knead dough quickly and lightly until smooth and elastic.
Place in greased bowl.
Cover and set in warm place, free from draft.
Let rise until doubled in bulk, about 1 hour.
When light punch dough down and roll out into oblong piece, about ¼ inch thick.
Brush with melted margarine or butter.
Sprinkle with brown sugar, cinnamon and raisins.
Roll up lengthwise in a tight roll; cut in 1-inch slices.
Place cut-side up, 1 inch apart in greased shallow baking pan.
Cover and let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk, about 35 minutes.
Bake in hot oven at 425° F. about 20 minutes.



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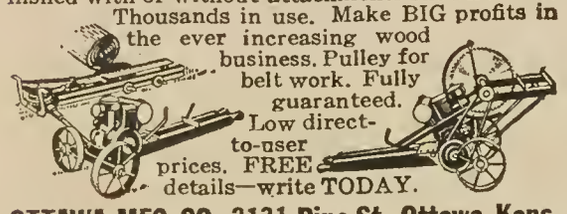
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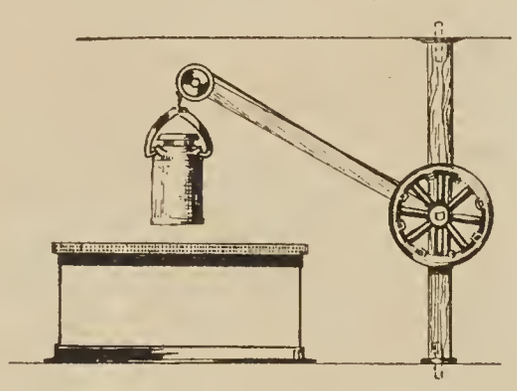
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"It's Handy"

MILK CAN HOIST

We put our milk cooling tank in after the milk room floor was cemented, so we put the tank on the floor rather than rip up the floor to lower it. Then we made an arrangement for lifting the cans in and out. We used a 4x4 spruce post with an iron washer



about 1 inch thick on the floor, and an old clutch plate at the top. Then we put an iron pin of about ¾ inch diameter into the floor and through the ceiling. A model T car wheel bolted to the post and a hard wood arm set into the opposite side with a grooved pulley at the end let the rope wind around the inside hub of the wheel. Lastly we bolted a handle through one of the holes in the rim of the wheel and made a jointed hook to catch both ears of the milk can. The post swings on the iron washer, making easy work of handling full cans of milk.—*Caleb A. Gross, R. D. 1, Enosburg Falls, Vt.*

— A.A. —

CLOTHES-LINE PROP HOLDER

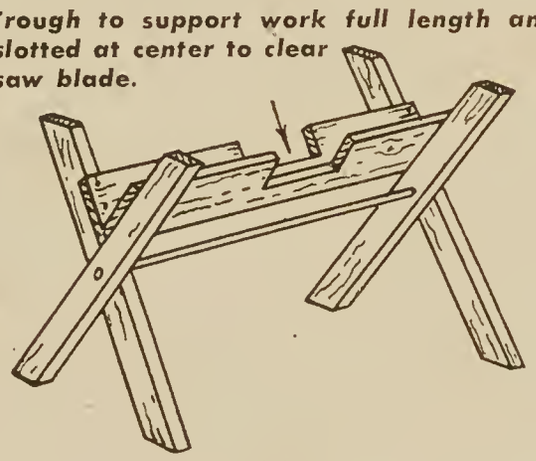


A spring type clothespin attached to a clothes pole as shown in sketch will hold a clothes pole from moving. One clothespin on each side of pole holds it securely. —*Perley A. Reed, Uniondale, L. I., N. Y.*

— A.A. —

SAWBUCK THAT WILL NOT PINCH

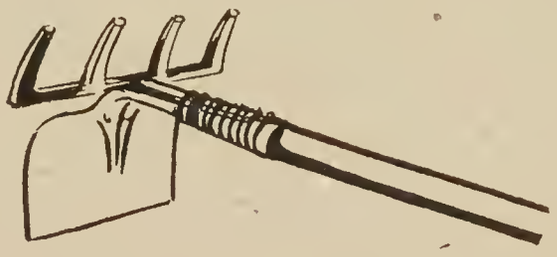
Trough to support work full length and slotted at center to clear saw blade.



— A.A. —

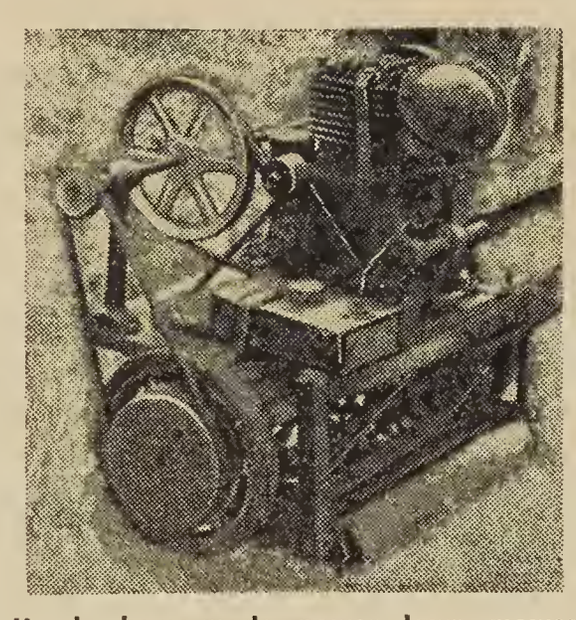
RAKE-HOE COMBINATION

This combination rake and hoe is so very useful to me in cutting weeds and raking out trash that I wonder some enterprising manufacturer has not put out such a tool long ago. Mine is a tog-



gled up affair made by wiring the central portion of an old rake to the hoe handle. The outer teeth of the rake were removed and the resulting combination gives me a light and very efficient tool. In making up a tool of this kind the teeth of the rake should have the same tip and curve as the hoe and the wiring should hold the two together firmly.—*John C. Rose, Route 1, Corning, N. Y.*

— A.A. —



Handy home-made power lawn mower made by David Anderson of Arcade, N. Y. It is powered with a 4-cycle single cylinder gasoline engine. A belt runs on home-made wooden pulleys bolted to each wheel, and the mower is started and stopped by using a home-made friction clutch.

BLACK WALNUTS

(*Continued from Page* 3)

surface like a floor or concrete driveway. Gloves prevent the hands from getting stained. Nothing takes that stain off but wear. For mass production, an old corn sheller is ideal. Trust farmer inventiveness to save labor where volume is involved.

When and How

Whether husked by hand or machine, there is a proper time. If the husks are too green, parts of the husk will stick to the nut. If the husking is delayed too long the husk becomes disintegrated and mushy and it's almost impossible to get a clean looking nut. The happy medium, easily found by experimenting, is when the whole husk, still solid and only slightly discolored, comes away from the nut as the result of a slight blow with the flat of the hammer. If super clean nuts are desired for sale as such, a good rinsing with water under pressure is in order. Then the nuts can be laid out in flat trays one layer deep, or on a shed roof and dried out. When collected and stored in bins or baskets in a dry place in the cellar or attic, the curing process continues for at least 3 weeks more, then the nuts are ready to be cracked. Just as in husking there are machines on the market to do the cracking job. They would no doubt pay for themselves if any large quantity of nuts were involved.

As a substitute, how about a family nut-cracking and picking bee. Our family likes to combine it with listening to a fine musical program on the radio, or having poetry read out loud. With a good hammer and cracking block of iron, a huge bowl of cracked nuts can be prepared in something less than an hour. Then the picking out begins. Horseshoe nails make excellent picks. One thing is certain, if the walnuts lay around as nuts they will never get used. But if mother can go to the jar and dip out a generous supply of meats for flavoring the cake, candy, ice cream, or add to the Waldorf salad, then they will be enjoyed. Once the family gets in the habit, it is surprising how all members actually look forward to "the nut hour with music or poetry."

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Don't expect to get real relief from headache, sour stomach, gas and bad breath by taking soda and other alkalizers if the true cause of your trouble is constipation.

In this case, your real trouble is not in the stomach at all. But in the intestinal tract where 80% of your food is digested. And when it gets blocked it fails to digest properly.

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A TRIP FOR SALT

(*Continued from Page* 23)

feathers and presently he saw them. Half a dozen or more white wraiths, far apart, moving silently out there in the forest. Big fellows—timber wolves. They had begun to circle him!

Benjamin yanked the long rifle from under the tarpaulin, primed it, and lay it handy. He was just picking the axe also out of the depths of the sled. The very hair on his neck felt prickly. That vaguely felt sense of impending disaster sharpened down to grim reality. He was face to face with it.

The blow struck with incredible swiftness. He did not even see them coming. Like a lightning stroke, the leader and another of the beasts made their charge, snarling wickedly, closing in, trying for the throat of the down ox. The other ox bellowed and kicked viciously at the enemy. Out there a few rods away, other dim shapes stood poised, waiting to see how this experimental attack would come out.

With a yell, Benjamin leaped across the front of the sled and swung his axe. Its keen blade caught the big leader, slashing obliquely down its shoulder. Instinctively he braced for the shock of its spring upon himself. His axe flashed aloft to meet it.

But, instead, both of the marauders leaped clear and ran back slowly along the sled track. The wounded one was limping badly, yelping and snarling with pain. Its smaller mate bounded on ahead. Benjamin grabbed his rifle and ran around behind the load. Dull thunder roared through the tempest and that crippled leader rolled over and over, lying still then in the snow. As he swiftly reloaded, Benjamin could dimly see those sinister white shapes converging back there upon the luckless one.

Turning back to his oxen, Benjamin was surprised to find the brindle one on its feet, scratched and bloody but thrashing about strongly. Both steers were trying frantically to get away from that spot. He seized the goad and lay it upon them, speaking to them sharply, steadying them to pull together. The load started forward. The driver dropped quickly back behind the sled again and fired a parting shot at those ferocious raiders. The pack was quarreling over the body of their hapless leader.

"Teach ye t' jump my cattle!" He brandished the long rifle at them defiantly.

The snow was above knee-deep on the level now and drifting fast in exposed places. It piled up against the front of the sled. The animals were nearing exhaustion. And, as the man well knew, those four-legged destroyers would be on his trail again.

Abruptly they pulled into an opening where the drifts were well-nigh impassable. But just as suddenly the two struggling creatures displayed a surge of new spirit. For even to the cattle this was familiar ground. It was their own home clearing.

"We made it," Benjamin told them in matter-of-fact tone.

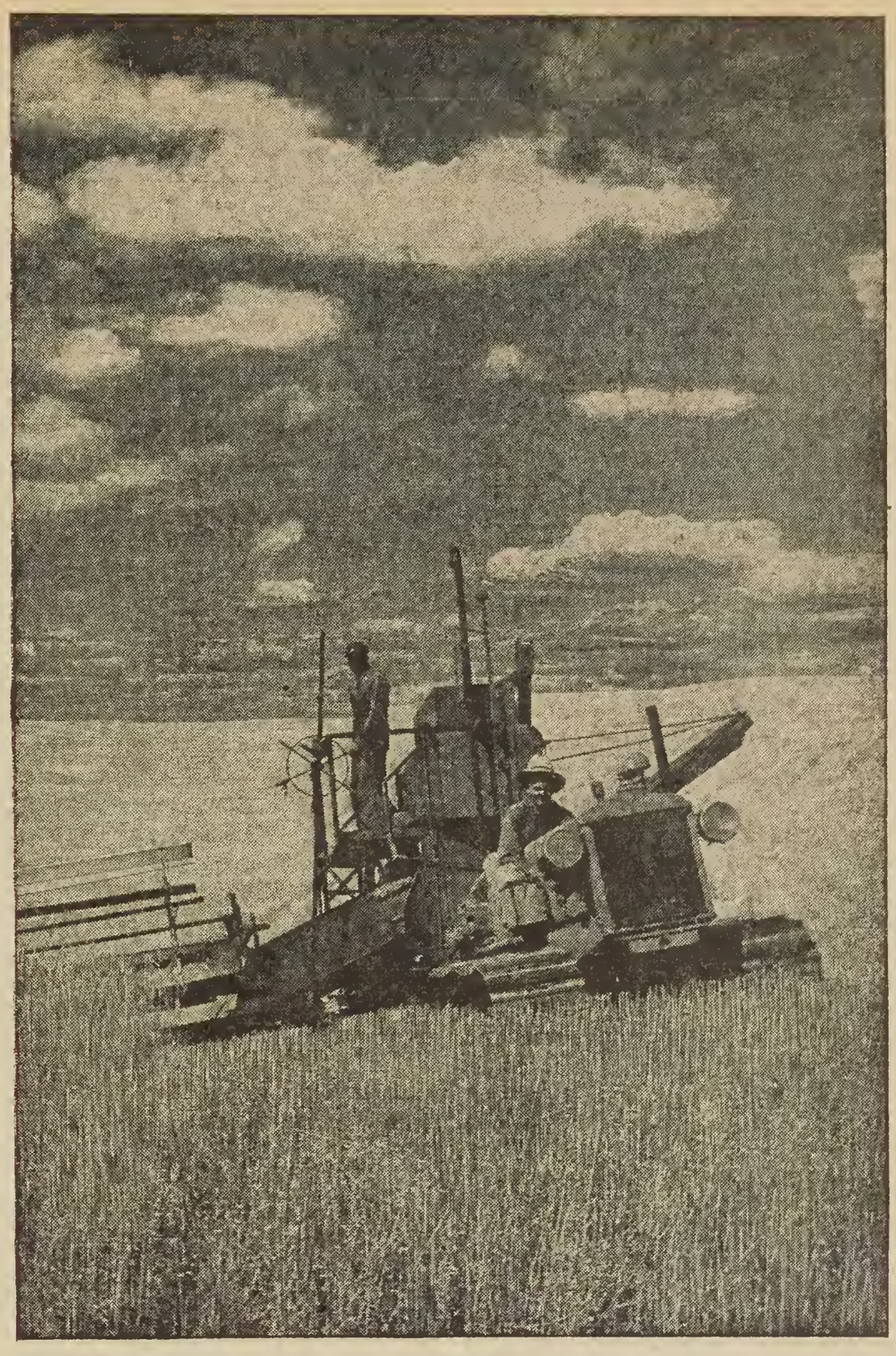
As he pulled wearily across the clearing until his buildings loomed up, Benjamin's hoarse but joyful hallo-o-o brought the cabin door open, framing yellow firelight within. Truly a sight to warm a man's heart, coming to it out of that wild white inferno.

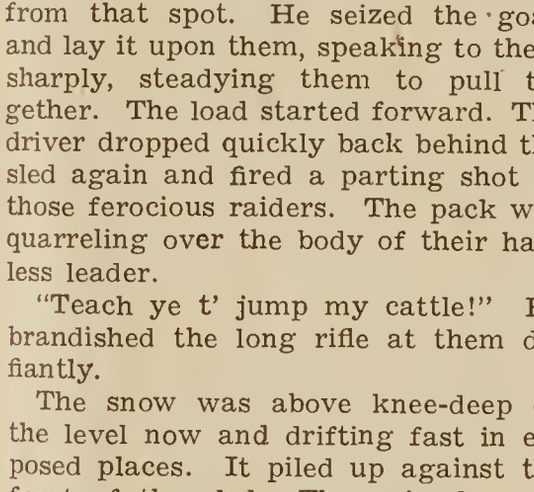
Home. Hannah and the children piling out to welcome him. Brief warning of the wolves. Gaunt, steaming oxen being unyoked and turned to grain in the log stable. The salt carried in and piled temporarily right in a corner of the cabin where it was dry.

Home and warmth and the smoky rich odors of food. Blessed rest. Then after a time the family about the supper table, graced for this occasion by a pair of precious tallow candles—ordinarily pine knots in the fireplace gave light enough for thrifty folks to eat by, even for Hannah to spin by in the evening. Eager questions. The exciting tale of that trip to distant Onondaga must be told as they ate, every detail listened to with rapt interest. Little gifts to be distributed and exclaimed over.

Outside the wind hissed through the pines and drove sleety snow against the windows. When this storm was over Father and Barney must get some salt down to the Peats, who were all sick. And the Ellises and Snyders would be coming for theirs. The whole neighborhood would have salt enough now to see it through.

— A.A. —





"What gets me is how you got in without waking my wife."

WINTER BOUQUETS

Now is the time to gather the rosy purple Joe Pye Weed and white Boneset for winter bouquets. They grow together in swamps and damp places along the road sides. Select flowers that are not in full bloom, strip off the leaves and hang head downward in the attic or storeroom. Goldenrod from the fields and zinneas from the garden also retain their soft colors when dried in the same way. After they are dried, they may be stored in paper bags.

City stores feature winter bouquets of dried grasses, teasels and milkweed pods dipped in gay lacquers. I prefer their natural colors, but one might experiment with coloring them in pastel shades.

After the Christmas greens are taken down, these colorful bouquets will give our rooms a real lift for a few weeks.—E. T.

— A.A. —

RUBAIYAT, NEW ROSE

This year it's an Irish rose, but not a wild one! On the contrary it is a highly cultured one, developed by Samuel McGredy and Sons, who have been responsible for producing many other fine roses. The line "Morning a thousand roses brings" from Omar Khayyam's *Rubaiyat* was responsible for the name of this rose which blooms profusely and repeatedly. It has long, graceful buds of a brilliant red, blooms in June, is a hybrid tea, with flowers of an old rose fragrance.

Rubaiyat is the only rose chosen by the All-America Rose Selections Committee for introduction in 1947. Their choice for 1946 was Peace, developed by a French hybridist. This rose has proved adaptable to rose growing all over the country and with its coloring, yellow fading to creamy white, is a fine companion for Rubaiyat. Stock for the newer rose is less plentiful than for Peace; many who were disappointed last year will now be able to get Peace.

Last to be Demobilized

● Death by high explosive stopped a year ago, and people said the war was over. Demobilization came with a rush, but not for the American farmer. Despite four bumper crops that he had raised without adequate help or machinery, the battle for food was far from over. Starvation didn't stop simply because some papers were signed in Tokyo Bay.

Today five hundred million people face death by starvation. These lives can be saved if food reaches them in time. Food from fertile, productive America remains their main hope—food grown by the American farmer, and carried to shipside by the American railroads.

The amount of wheat alone which the railroads have delivered for export this year is graphic proof of the job these farmers are doing.

During the first four months of this year the railroads carried to shipside more wheat than was ever exported before between January and April—more than *four* times as much as the average for the same period for the last *seven* years!

American farmers and American railroads were working together long before Pearl Harbor.

And they will be working together long after Tokyo Bay—in their common war against hunger.

AMERICAN RAILROADS

TRANSPORTATION BLDG., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ALL AMERICA

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

ON THE DAY this is written, I had a chance to talk briefly to the men who sell subscriptions to this paper. They are a fine lot of fellows and I enjoyed the chance to talk to them. Here are some of the things I said:

Object of Page

"I write this page with but one overall point of view to guide me. I want to stimulate those of you who read it to a maximum of independent thinking about the problems and practices I discuss here.

Personal Ambitions

"I have no political, social, or financial ambitions to serve, so I risk nothing in what I say.

"It is my steadfast purpose to continue withdrawing from all activities outside farming. I am well aware that in this program I am reversing the usual trend.

"Many farmers when they reach my age seek the excitement of political, farm organization, and business life. I have had plenty of this sort of experience and these activities hold no temptation for me. Those who like the life are welcome to it.

Present Program

"The rest of my life I'd like to be a farmer with no entangling alliances, a farmer who knows something from firsthand experience about land grant colleges, experiment stations, farmer cooperatives, farm papers, and political groups. *This knowledge I aim to use in making these farmer institutions more useful to all of us who farm.*

"The guiding ambition of my life today is to help the young men with whom I am associated—there are five of them, two of them my sons—to become successful farmers and worth-while citizens.

"Every dollar of capital I own is risked on these young men. They have no capital, but they have something much more valuable—youth, health, energy and a *will to work.*

"If they get anywhere, our farming both in Central New York and Central New Mexico must succeed financially. This does not mean, however, that we can't afford to do some experimenting and through it get a little more fun out of our farming.

Our Problem

"Out of the many problems we face, I think two stand out: (1) providing ourselves with a market, (2) mechanizing our farm work at a cost we can afford and in a way which will take the drudgery and long hours out of farming.

"I have pretty definite ideas on both problems. Space permits only hinting at them here. (1) *Good markets for northeastern farm products can be provided only by constantly improving the grade of the American diet.* (2) In mechanizing our farms we must work out the ownership of equipment in some manner which will strengthen our family farm society and eliminate the situations in which men on farms find themselves in positions where they are worked to death between two machines.

"Example: Did you ever try to take the hay away from a rubber-tired hayloader hitched behind a truck?"

CALF TALES

Beginning in August we had 55 cows to freshen this fall. Part of them were first-calf heifers. These freshening animals are running around in three pastures, each one of which consists of "islands" of improved pasture and Sudan grass and a lot of wild unimproved pasture, some of it quite densely covered with tall weeds and brush.

It has been my job to keep track of the various animals due to freshen and to find them and their newborn calves as soon as it was time to take them into the barn. This is proving to be a most interesting experience.

I do all my hunting for newborn calves on horseback. I am convinced that one of the horses I ride has caught on to what I'm doing. He is most helpful in locating calves and simply by watching his ears I have found more than one.

In my prowling around I have run onto some strange sights. For example, in one pasture in a clump of brush I found a dead doe. Fifty yards further on I found her fawn, also dead. From the way the brush was trampled down around the doe, it seemed to me probable that she had been killed by dogs.

Then one evening just at dusk when I was riding a very fast polo pony, I rode to within 25 yards of a doe with twin fawns. We had about one-eighth mile of smooth straightaway ahead of us, and when the doe took off with the fawns at her heels, I let my horse take after her.

Now I don't know how fast a deer can run. I once clocked an antelope on a New Mexico plain with the speedometer of my Ford, and as I recall it he got up around 45 miles per hour for a short distance. (Don't jump me on this figure because I'm not sure of it.)

At any rate, in the eighth of a mile I chased this particular doe and her fawns on my pony I know he was gaining on her every jump. When the doe hit rough going, the pony was willing to continue the chase, but I wasn't.

A half-blood Jersey did the best job of hiding her calf. She was very cute about it. When I rode up toward her in the back end of the pasture, she started south, so I rode north. I went clear to the line fence and half way back before Ned signaled to me with his ears that he had detected something in a patch of tall weeds.

I rode right up to the calf, got off and looked him over. He was a big fellow, solid red in color, and even when I handled him gently he never moved. Marking the place where he was by a tree, I then rode after his mother because I wanted him to follow her to a barn.

I had quite a tussle turning her and driving her toward where the calf was hidden, but eventually she recognized that my horse was her master and I drove her straight by her calf. She passed within two feet of him, but she must have given him a signal as she went by for he never stirred. I had to stop and get him on his feet and drive the cow back to him before she would let on to me that he was her calf.

Five days without food is a record hung up by a cross-bred Brown Swiss calf out of a first-calf Holstein heifer. I was away and the boys hunted and hunted and couldn't find the calf. They had to take the cow out of the pasture to take care of her.

I made one unsuccessful search on foot. The next day I located the calf on horseback. It was a heifer, a solid chocolate color and was so closely snuggled down on a patch of dark brown earth that it was perfectly camouflaged.

Despite the fact that this calf had been without food or drink for five whole days, and was pretty gaunt, it was as strong and alert as could be.

When I dismounted near it, it jumped to its feet with a blaat and took off on high for another clump of cover in which it snuggled close to the ground and kept perfectly still. We took this calf down to the barn and fed it lightly for two or three days. It is now doing fine.

FARM NOTES

We are using the first half of September, while we are waiting for both our silage and our grain corn to mature, to make a start on filling our silo out of which our milking cows will be fed this winter. This tub is 18x42 and takes quite a lot of filling. We are putting into it second and third cutting clover and alfalfa mixed with brome grass and timothy and Sudan grass. We are using our field chopper to pick up and chop the grass and a regulation reaper and binder to cut the Sudan grass and bind it into bundles.

Our aim is to mix in about ⅓ Sudan grass, which is getting in the dough stage, with ⅔ grass but we're not being very particular about this percentage. We more or less load the stuff in just as it happens to come to the silo.

We have enough second and third cutting hay and Sudan grass to fill the silo. Whether we do so or not, however, depends on the weather. If we get an early frost, we will switch immediately to our silage corn and finish filling the silo with it.

If there is no frost, we will let the silage corn mature for grain.

* * *

Pen stabling takes a lot of bedding. This year we are determined not to have to skimp on it. We've bought some baled straw to supplement what we got off our 60 acres of oats.

In addition, we are depending on either Sudan grass or corn stalks. If we get an early frost, we will fill our last silo with immature corn and use for bedding the frosted Sudan grass, which we intend to cut with a reaper and binder and set up in shocks to dry and thresh. If we get a late frost, most of our Sudan grass will have been used for silage and we will save our corn for grain, cut it with a harvester and set it up in shocks to dry. During the winter we will run these shocks of corn through a husker and shredder and in this way accumulate some home-grown grain and bedding.

Under any circumstances, most of our second and third cutting hay will go into the silo mixed either with Sudan grass or corn.

* * *

Last winter our cows got in very good condition. In fact, they were really fat when they were turned out this spring.

All summer they've had excellent pasture—Ladino and brome grass, green oats and Sudan grass. One result is that they are freshening this fall in very high condition and putting up enormous udders. The udders on some of our cows are so large that we've had to stop driving them back and forth to pastures. Their udders were getting sore from being kicked about, and because of their discomfort the cows were spending too much time lying down and not enough grazing. Milking heavily and not eating, the flesh began to melt off them. Although we don't like the idea a bit, we are keeping these extremely large-uddered fresh cows in the barn and hand feeding them. There is only one compensation. It is much easier to handle cows such as I have described in a pen stable than it would be in summertime to keep them in conventional stanchions on a hard concrete floor.

It is quite a usual sight these days to see the big-uddered cows which we have to keep in, lying flat on their sides in the pen stable. Their enormous udders seem to tire them and they appear to want to lie down in a position which takes their weight off their udders. Then they go sound asleep.

THIS YEAR'S CALF CROP at Sunnygables is interesting mainly for the way it has been raised. The calves were dropped during August, September, and October. They were all started on nurse cows, as many as three to a cow that was not giving over 25 pounds a day. They were taught early to eat grain and grass silage. They were weaned from the nurse cows about the first of March. On April 4, they were turned out on rye pasture. For a couple of weeks they were fed a little grain and then left to shift for themselves on excellent Ladino and brome grass pasture, supplemented during July and August with a piece of Sudan grass. The picture was taken about the first of August when the calves averaged close to 11 months old. Thy give promise of being the largest and most cheaply raised heifers we've grown. We are hoping by having rye pasture available for them this fall to pasture them from seven to eight months. They have access at all times to a darkened basement in which there is loose salt. They've used the basement all summer to keep cool, to get away from flies, and as a retreat from storms.



SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

HASTE!

"On July 26 an agent visited us and talked my daughter into enrolling in a correspondence course. The course was $80.00 cash or $90.00 on time. She paid the man $40.00 and was to pay $10.00 a month until the balance was paid.

"He told her she was one of ten picked from this district to take the course. They wanted to close up our district and we had to decide "yes" or "no" that day. We decided "yes" and now we are wondering if it was a wise decision. The course is one in bookkeeping to prepare for a Civil Service examination."

The story this agent told is an old moth-eaten one which has been brought out and dusted off. You would be safe in betting your last dollar that if ten had been signed in the district and the eleventh wanted to take the course, the company would not hesitate a minute about taking their money!

We can only repeat our previous warnings: Don't be hurried into a decision. Check the reliability of the school. Be sure you have the previous training to enable you to profit from it and the money with which to pay for it. Don't sign an enrollment contract on the promise you will get a job.

—A.A.—

MISINFORMED

"My neighbor has hauled an occasional lot of feed for me and I have paid him for it. Now he tells me that he can no longer do this because he has been told that it is contrary to a federal law."

Your neighbor has been misinformed. This "motor carrier act" contains several exceptions explaining situations where the terms of the law do not apply. Among them is the following exception:

"The occasional, casual or reciprocal transportation of property for compensation by any person not engaged in transportation by motor vehicle as a regular occupation or business."

—A.A.—

NEARLY FIVE YEARS

Occasionally, the Service Bureau works on a case for so long a time that this in itself becomes worthy of comment. As I write this, I have before me a pile of correspondence dating back to December of 1941.

At that time, a subscriber in New England asked our help in collecting pay for some timber. The buyer, according to agreement, was supposed to pay every week as the timber was cut, but he made excuses, and when the job was finished there was better than $200 still due our subscriber. At the time of writing, he seemed to have no inclination to pay the balance.

We went at this problem. For some time, we were unable to get much in the way of results. Eventually, feeling that the debt never would be paid unless the lumberman was forced to do so, we gave the case to a reliable collection agency in New York City. After some investigation, they reported that the debtor was in poor financial shape and that he claimed the bill was not as great as the subscriber stated. However he finally said that if our subscriber would agree to his accounting, he would make a payment immediately and pay the balance in monthly installments. This was in April of 1942.

From then on, installments were paid occasionally but never regularly. Now, apparently the case is closed A letter from the Collection agency states that they collected a total of $136.74, from which they have deducted their fee and paid the balance to our subscriber. They reported further that there is no hope of collecting the balance. The man's financial condition is such and the balance due is so small that they do not recommend suing for it.

We are mentioning the case for several reasons:

First, as I already indicated, we wish to point out that when conditions warrant it, the Service Bureau does stick to a case.

Second, one lesson to be learned from this story is that it is not wise to allow a purchaser of timber or any other farm product to get behind in his payments. It is much easier to get the money while the deal is still pending.

Third, it is extremely doubtful if our subscriber would have received a penny had she not asked for the help of the Service Bureau.

If you have a problem, don't hesitate to write us. We do not claim that we are always successful, but there is no cost for our Service Bureau efforts, and we never turn it over to the collection agency until after explaining the exact procedure and cost.

—A.A.—

NOT MAILABLE

A letter from our local postmaster calls attention to items that cannot legally be sent through the mail. Some of the more common items that are prohibited matter are:

1. Intoxicating beverages.
2. Inflammable matter such as matches, lighter fluid, and other articles likely to cause fire through absorption of moisture, or self-ignition through friction or spontaneous chemical changes.
3. Ammunition and all other explosives.
4. Firearms, such as revolvers, which are capable of being concealed on the person.
5. Obscene matter.
6. Poisons.
7. Narcotics.
8. Extortion letters.
9. Lottery and fraudulent matter.

If in doubt about other items Post Office personnel should be consulted.

—A.A.—

We are anxious to learn the present address of Mr. J. E. Driscoll who formerly resided in Livonia and South Lima, New York, and Salisbury, Maryland. We would appreciate hearing from any subscriber who knows of Mr. Driscoll's whereabouts. Please send the information to American Agriculturist, Service Bureau, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

We are repeating the item below for emphasis. Few people are aware of the new law regarding stopping for standing school buses coming or going. Also school bus drivers are empowered to report violations, so read this warning carefully.

STOP FOR SCHOOL BUSES

A New York State Trooper recently remarked that few people seem to know the law on stopping for a standing school bus.

The law says that motorists must stop when approaching a bus regardless of whether they are meeting it or passing it. You must come to a full stop until the bus starts or until the driver signals you to proceed.

This Trooper says that he stops someone who has violated this law practically every day, but for the present he is merely warning them.

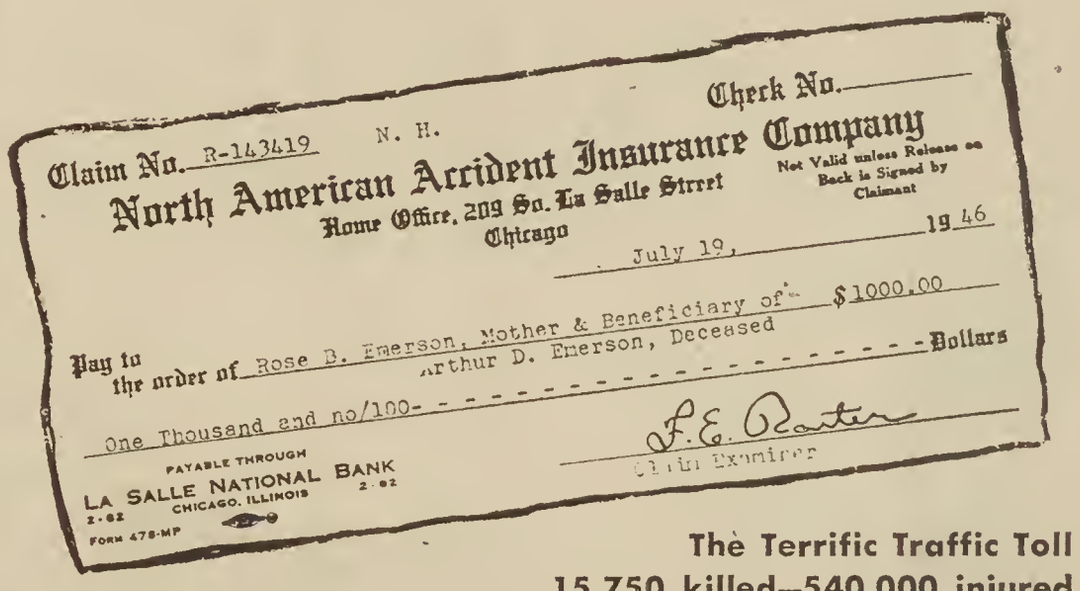
The law is a common sense law because no one can predict what youngsters will do. There have been too many youngsters injured or killed because motorists failed to observe this law.

VETERAN KILLED *in Auto Crash. . .*



ARTHUR D. EMERSON *(deceased)* LANCASTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

After our agent delivered the $1,000.00 check to the Emerson Family he wrote saying: "I felt very sorry for the Emersons as this boy was their only child. He had served three years in the Navy in the South Pacific. He had only been home four weeks when he was killed in an automobile accident."



Claim No. R-143419 N. H. Check No.

North American Accident Insurance Company

Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street, Chicago

Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant

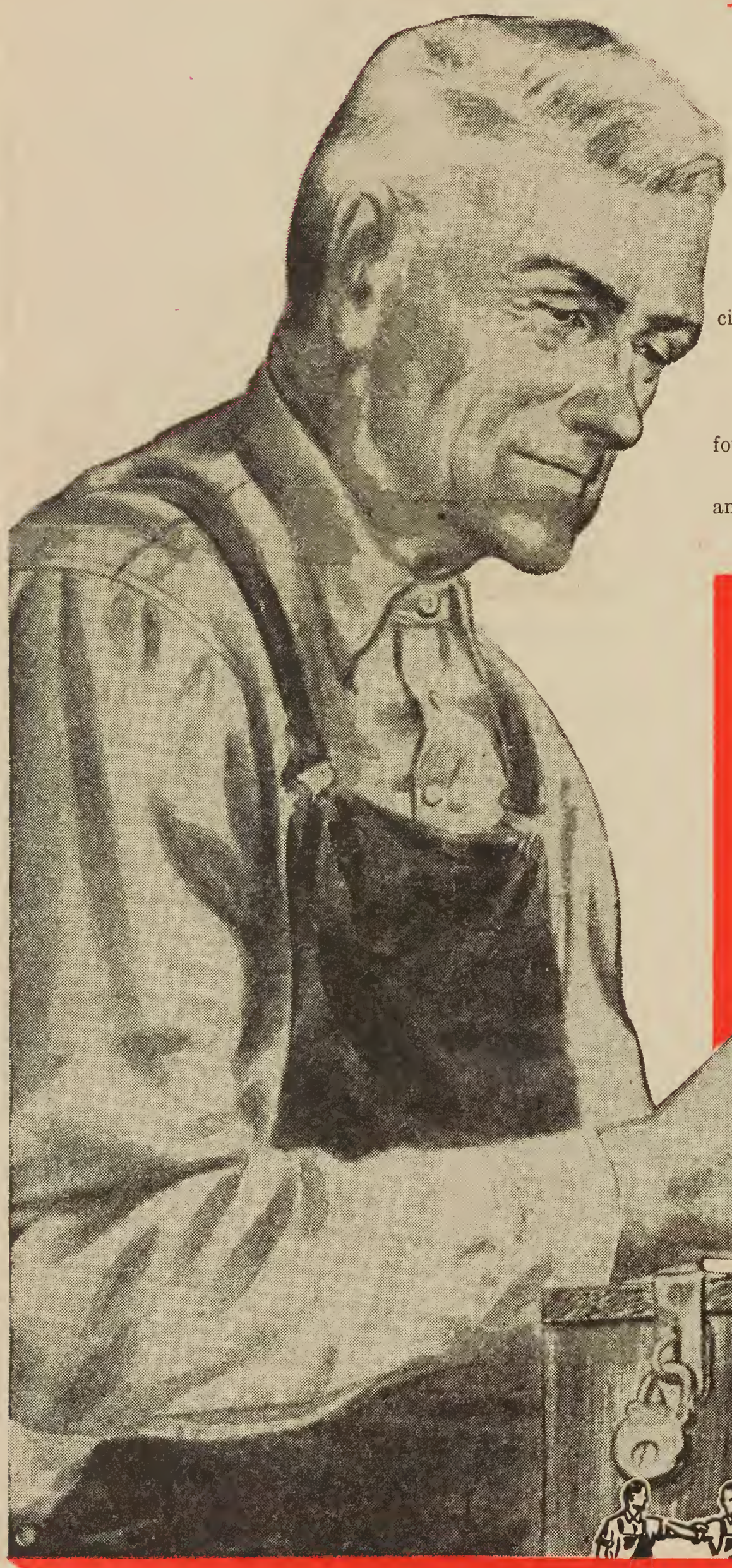
July 19, 1946

Pay to the order of Rose B. Emerson, Mother & Beneficiary of Arthur D. Emerson, Deceased $1000.00

One Thousand and no/100- - - -

One Man, One Vote

That's the principle that makes a farmer cooperative work and makes a democracy possible



THE principle of one vote and one vote only for each member is one of the cornerstones of a farmer cooperative. It is the means by which the control is kept in the hands of the people who made the cooperative possible by their investment and by their use.

It is woven into the warp and woof of the Dairymen's League, as well as in other bona fide farmer cooperatives.

This same principle—a principle that has caused farmer cooperation to be described as "economic democracy at work"—is what makes possible a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

The right to vote is effective only if you use it. Members of the Dairymen's League have an opportunity to use it every year. This fall every qualified citizen will have the opportunity to vote in the first nationwide elections for state offices and representation in Congress since the close of World War II—a struggle between Democracy and Dictatorship.

The greatest privilege we enjoy under the Democracy for which we fought is the right to vote—the free use of a secret ballot. The exercise of this basic right is the duty of every American who believes in freedom and the dignity of the individual.

Plan to Vote—Be Sure You Can Vote

Connecticut. October 12 last day to register before general election. Anyone becoming 21 after October 12 may register last weekday before election day.

New Jersey. Registration books closed Friday, September 20.

New York. Registration days outside of cities of 5,000 or more will be October 5 and October 12. Non-personal registration required for citizens who will be 21 before general election day, those who have moved from another state and those recently naturalized.

Pennsylvania. Registrations closed September 14, but in some counties servicemen may vote by merely showing discharge papers if released from the armed services between final registration day and election day.

Vermont. Check with town clerk to be sure you are on the registration list. Registrations may be filed at last revision meeting which is held 36 hours before general election.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

OCTOBER 5, 1946



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

A. A. FOUNDATION Rewards Achievement

Cash Prizes and Certificates Now to be Given to Both Boys and Girls in High School Agriculture and Home Economics



The best hope for the future of farming lies in this young man and thousands of others like him who are learning the science and practice of agriculture as members of farm youth organizations and high school classes in agriculture.

ONE of the best jobs ever done for rural young people was the organization in the high schools of vocational courses in agriculture and home economics. The educational principle upon which this work is based is, "Learn to do by doing," and no intelligent boy or girl can take one of these courses without being better prepared to meet the practical problems of life. A majority of the boys who take the high school work in agriculture stay on the farms, but no matter where they go or what they do their high school training in science and practice of agriculture gives them an understanding of the problems of country life and makes them better citizens.

The high school work in home economics is equally important. The home is the most important institution in the world, and anything that increases the interest and knowledge of the homemaker in her vital job is more than worthwhile.

Two years ago the American Agriculturist Foundation recognized the importance of high school work in agriculture by offering to every northeastern high school having such a course a cash prize of $5 and a handsome achievement certificate, to be awarded to the boy who in the opinion of the principal of the school and the teacher of agriculture had done outstanding work in vocational agriculture, had made practical application of the knowledge gained, done well in other high school work and had a record for good citizenship. This offer was repeated during the past year, and the high schools again cooperated in making the award. Letters and reports from the boys themselves and from their teachers and principals show that this project has inspired hundreds of farm boys to bigger and better things.



This young lady, a student in a high school home economics class, is "learning to sew by sewing" under the guidance of a trained teacher. *American Agriculturist* Foundation will help to show girls that achievement in making the right kind of a home is the most important thing in the world. See story on this page.

Because the achievement award project for boys in high school agriculture has been so successful, *the American Agriculturist Foundation Board of Directors has voted to continue the project for boys and also to extend it for the school year of* 1946-47 *to rural girls taking the full three or four-year high school course in home economics.*

The rules are very simple and are practically the same for both boys and girls. They are as follows:

1. The principal of the school and the teacher of agriculture and/or home economics shall select a boy in the agricultural course or a girl in the homemaking course to receive the award. If the school has both courses, two awards can be made, one to a boy and one to a girl. The selection of the boy or girl is left entirely to the teachers and the principal, *but it is emphasized that an all-around boy or girl shall be chosen,* one who has not only done outstanding work in the agricultural or home economics courses but who has been a leader in school and community activities and has a record for good citizenship.

2. No school is eligible unless it maintains a full four year course in agriculture or a three or four year course in home economics, or both.

3. No boy or girl is eligible unless living on a farm or in a village of less than 5,000 inhabitants.

4. The award can be made at the end of any high school year after the first.

5. The award must be made publicly at commencement time, (*Continued on Page* 23)

G. L. F. BULLETIN BOARD



Farmers at Work

HERE is a G.L.F. Patron's Committee at work. These farmers have come together to spend an evening reviewing the operations of G.L.F. in their community and shaping plans for the future with their local G.L.F. Agent-Buyer and their G.L.F. District Manager.

These committeemen have been elected by their neighbors at their local G.L.F. Patron's Annual Meeting. They represent all G.L.F. Patrons in their community in G.L.F. affairs. Their responsibility includes:

—*Determining the services that are needed in the community.*
—*Advising on the quality of G.L.F. goods.*
—*Approving margins and service charges.*

This local committee not only helps to guide and shape service in the immediate trading area, but also serves as a delegate body in regional and general meetings.

Patron's Annual Meetings are now being held in every G.L.F. community. Early in October regional meetings of committeemen will nominate candidates for the G.L.F. Board of Directors. Then on October 30 and 31, committeemen will attend the Annual Stockholders meeting where Directors are elected.

Thus when you cast your ballot for committeemen at your local G.L.F. Patron's Annual Meeting, you set in motion the machinery which assures continuous farmer control of G.L.F. —the means by which you can "Keep G.L.F. working for farmers."

GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—*The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey and northern Pennsylvania*—

OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

NEWS NOTES

HOUSING PULLETS

Pullets that start to lay on range may drop off in produetion or even go into a partial molt after being moved, unless they are handled and managed carefully. Keep in mind that it is quite a change to be confined to a small space after ranging out of doors over a wide area. Here are a few suggestions:

1. Take special care when moving the pullets. It is easy to injure laying pullets, so they should be eaught and handled with great care. If possible, move them at night.
2. Ventilate the pen well.
3. Provide some green feed or roughage such as well cured legume hay.
4. If they have been eating lots of oats on range, continue to keep oats in opcn hoppers before the pullets in the laying pen.
5. If straw is used for litter, place only small amounts on the floor at first.
6. Provide plenty of nests.
7. The big job is to keep them eating. If they have been used to low hoppers on the range, put some of these in the laying houses until they learn to find the feed in higher ones. If the birds are not eating enough, feed a wet mash or pellets.

DORM-AID FOR ROOT CROPS

Many Northeastern farmers are using the new G.L.F. product — DORM-AID — to control sprouting and shrinking of potatoes and other root crops. Treated root crops such as beets and earrots, as well as potatoes, are kept in a truly dormant eondition so they look as good when taken out of storage as when they camc from the fields.

Here are some of the advantages which DORM-AID offers:

1. Tests show 14% less loss of weight in storage of DORM-AID treated potatoes in a four-months period.
2. DORM-AID reduces shrinking and sprouting of potatoes, beets, earrots, and othcr root erops.
3. DORM-AID is easy to apply and low in eost.

This new product contains a growth regulating hormone. Only a very small quantity on each tuber or root is neeessary to do an effectivc job.

DORM-AID should not be used on potatoes intended for seed purposes.

PATRONAGE REFUNDS

Patronage refund checks now are in the process of being mailed to G.L.F. Service Agencies throughout New York, New Jersey and Northern Pennsylvania for distribution to farmers.

Patronage refunds, which will total $2,578,000 from the central G.L.F. for the past fiscal year, are computed in proportion to the use the patron has made of his coopcrative. They are figured on a basis of 2.9 pcr eent of dollar volume on feed and seed, 2.1 per eent on fertilizer and insecticides and 9/10 per eent on other farm supplies purchased.

SILO FILLING TIME



Hybrid corns have proved superior to open pollinated varieties this year by actual field tests. Now is the time to choose hybrids for next year's crop. G.L.F. Service Agencies are taking advance orders now to insure an adequate supply of hybrid corn for you and your neighbors next spring.

Acreage Control Is Here Again!

Potato Quotas to be Set for States, Counties and Individuals

INDIVIDUAL potato growers will be excluded from participation in the government potato price support program for 1947 unless they reduce acreage. Now, it's one thing to have a free market where supply and demand set the price, and it's quite another thing to have a price support "umbrella" held over your neighbor while you are left out in the rain. Consequently, with acreage control in the wind for 1947, most growers will undoubtedly accept the quota given them. Whether or not they will like the results remains to be seen. Certainly, past attempts at acreage control brought plenty of headaches.

Here is the situation. The Department of Agriculture has announced a 1947 potato production goal of 2,631,000 acres and 373,000,000 bushels. That is 72,000,000 bushels less than this year's expected crop, and 155,000 fewer acres will need to be planted. The biggest acreage cut is proposed for the early crop.

To accomplish reduction, acreage quotas will be set up for the country, for each state, each county and each grower. **If a grower plants more than his quota, he will probably get no price support on his entire production.**

Price Support Brings Headaches

The big reason for this proposal is a hope that this year's mess will not be repeated. The expected crop of 455,000,000 bushels is 'way beyond the amount that can be consumed in regular channels. Up to September 25 the Production and Marketing Administration bought potatoes for distribution to welfare agencies and alcohol plants, and for livestock feed. Loans were also made on potatoes and the loan program will be continued through December 15. Incidentally, the market for potatoes for alcohol will dwindle or disappear when molasses and grain become available.

Another reason for acreage control is a fear that Congress, hearing vigorous protests from the public, will limit the amount of money available for price support. Under the Steagall Amendment, price support of many farm products is required for two years following the official declaration that the war has ended—a declaration which has not yet been made.

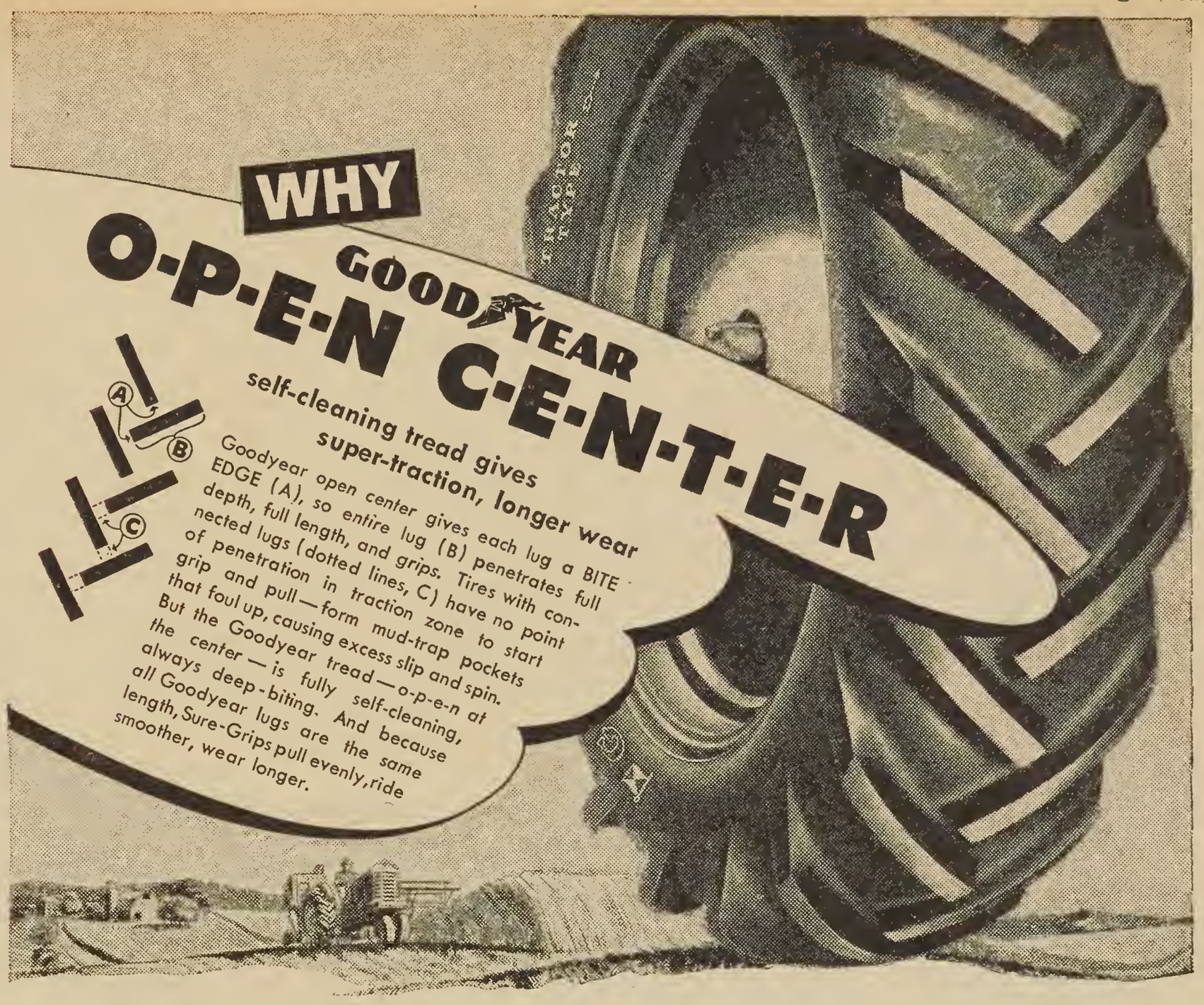
Will They Like Quotas?

When the state, county and individual goals are announced, a vast amount of dissatisfaction seems certain. Growers in some areas have increased their potato acreage in recent years, and a blanket percentage cut by states would penalize some older producing areas where acreage increase has been moderate. It is generally agreed that if acreage is reduced, public interest can best be served by taking the poorest potato land out of production—the areas where production costs are necessarily high.

The use of DDT on potatoes is believed responsible for part of the heavy yield per acre this year, and the effect on yield may be even more potent another year when more growers use it. Growers also have a habit of using more fertilizer per acre when they grow fewer acres.

In the past, potatoes have been a

(*Continued on Page* 19)



Be work ahead with Goodyear's

PROVED O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R TREAD

IF you want your tractor to pull better on every farm job, let this fact be your guide: The tractor tire that grips and pulls better — does more work faster — is Goodyear's self-cleaning *open center* Sure-Grip. Impartial farm tests *prove* it. Farmers like yourself *confirm* it. Like J. Lowell Merrill of Ontario, California, who says:

"Other tractor tires packed up, couldn't bite through to turn under the cover crops in my orchards. But since changing to Goodyear open center Sure-Grips, I get full traction. Those Sure-Grips are self-cleaning — have eliminated the slippage that was costing me so much in time, labor, fuel and rubber."

Why do Sure-Grips slip less and pull far better? The diagram above explains it — shows you just how Goodyear's *open center* tread design makes *every* tread bar grip and pull to give you powerful traction unmatched by any closed-bar tread!

You know you'll be working with your choice of tractor tires a long time, so choose wisely. Get the PROVED *open center* self-cleaning tread that does more work faster the year round. Specify Goodyear Sure-Grips in replacing old tires, and on new tractors — *it pays!*

: Sure-Grip—T.M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

GOODYEAR
Sure-Grip Tractor Tires

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

MOON PHASES FOR OCTOBER

First Quarter	3rd	4:53 A. M.
Full Moon	10th	3:40 P. M.
Last Quarter	17th	8:28 A. M.
New Moon	24th	6:32 P. M.

A PRIVILEGE AND A RESPONSIBILITY

TODAY America stands at the crossroads. We are fast approaching the time when we will either settle our problems by ballots or by guns. Those who don't think enough of their voting privilege to use it have no grounds for complaint about the mistakes of the men in office whom other voters elect. Neither will they have the right to complain if our present unsolved problems lead to war, either foreign or civil.

Next in importance to the right to worship God as our conscience dictates is the right to vote. If this right were lost, we would be quick to realize its importance. But then it would be too late.

To refresh your mind, read the following simple qualifications for voting in New York State. If you live in another state, the rules are similar, but you should check them with your local election board or party committeeman:

QUALIFICATIONS TO VOTE

1. A voter must be 21 years of age.

2. A voter must be an inhabitant of the state for one year next preceding the election, and for the last four months a resident of the county, city or village, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district. However, a voter not living in a village or a city of 5000 or over, who is otherwise qualified, may move from one election district to another in the same county, in the thirty days preceding an election and still have the right to vote in the district from which he moved.

3. Men and women still in the armed forces may vote if some friend will send them a card for that purpose. Such cards may be obtained from the local election board.

REGISTRATION

Every voter must be registered. In cities and villages of 5,000 inhabitants or over, voters must register in person. Registration days outside New York City and Westchester County are October 4th and 5th and 11th and 12th. In New York City and Westchester County the registration days are October 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Personal registration is not required in cities or villages under 5,000. The registration dates for non-personal registration are October 5 and 12. However, if you are a new voter or if you have not voted recently, you should personally make sure that your name is registered with the local Board.

YOUR TURN COULD COME

LATE SATURDAY afternoon the family and I were gathered in the farm kitchen when we heard a crash that sounded like an explosion of dynamite. We rushed to the window and saw an automobile off the road and over the bank in our barnyard. The front of the car was smashed in, and another car was jammed against an electric light pole. Of the four people in the two cars, three were injured, two very seriously.

We got doctors, ambulances and a representative from the sheriff's office on the scene quickly, and two of the injured people were removed to the hospital. There was a lump in my throat when just before the injured husband was carried out of the house to the ambulance, his wife, also injured, knelt down beside him and in heartbroken tones tried to get him to recognize her and speak to her. And then she moaned:

"Just a minute ago we were so happy, and now look at us!"

Remember that heartbroken cry every time you get behind the wheel of an automobile. Remember it the next time you get in a little too much of a hurry and think of taking a chance. Automobiles are killing and maiming more people now than did the world war. You or someone you love could be the next victim.

By E. R. Eastman

ACREAGE CONTROL WON'T WORK

GRANDMA used to look over the top of her steel-rimmed spectacles and say with emphasis: "You can't have your cake and eat it, too!"

That's what potato producers have been trying to do, with the result that acreage control is back again in an effort to offset over-production caused by a government guaranteed price.

Some producers may benefit from acreage control, but I predict that the majority will soon be just as disgusted with it as business men and farmers are with OPA and other government by regulation instead of by law. Acreage control will not control production. Good growers will beat it by the use of DDT, by more fertilizer, and by other intensive practices—and if the growers don't, the weather will! Read the article on Page 3.

WHERE THE CONSUMER'S DOLLAR GOES

A RECENT popular poll shows that the average man still believes that capital—American industry and business—is getting rich at the expense of the laboring man and the farmer. The National Industrial Conference Board, an independent neutral organization, recently compiled figures to show who gets the consumer's dollar.

This study by the National Industrial Conference Board shows that in 1939 more than 64c of the consumer's dollar went to pay for materials, fuel, purchased power, depreciation and depletion, taxes, and miscellaneous expenses not including interest and labor costs. Nearly 31c went to pay wages and salaries, and less than 5c remained for interest, dividends, and profits for reinvestment in business operation. The return to capital amounted to less than one-sixth of the return to labor.

Yes, you may say, but what about the big salaries of the men that head these companies? All right! The Conference Board found that if these salaries were included they had little effect on the picture, for the return to labor is still more than six times the return to capital.

Another mistaken notion is that a few rich men own the big companies. General Motors, for example, has more than 400,000 stockholders or owners, thousands of whom are widows and orphans and old people who depend on the small dividends to keep them off relief.

Unfortunately, this mistaken notion about the amount of return to business and to capital is causing thousands of unthinking people to want to turn to some scheme like communism or socialism, whereby they think they can divide up capital and get more income for themselves. They would find that there was nothing to divide—but the knowledge would come too late, after free enterprise and our American way of life, together with democracy itself, has been destroyed.



NO WONDER THEY LAUGHED

THIS PICTURE was snapped just after the Editor had told one of his chestnuts to two other members of the *American Agriculturist staff. Left to right,* they are Editor E. R. Eastman, Assistant Editor Mabel Hebel, and Associate Editor H. L. Cosline.

"A HOG *IS* A HOG!"

IN LINE with our policy of producing most of what we eat on our farm, we raise and freeze our own meats. Last year we grew two hogs—I mean the four-legged variety; this year I concluded that one was enough. The two pigs last year and the one this year came from the same farm and the same line of breeding. They were about the same age. Yet the two last year were both much bigger than the one we now have, although this year's pig has had plenty of skim milk and the others didn't.

I asked Professor John Willman of the Animal Husbandry Department at Cornell what made the difference and his answer was interesting. He said hogs are like human beings; they need competition. When there are two hogs, each will eat more in order to keep the other from "hogging" it; and the more the hog eats of the right kind of food, the faster it grows.

I think there is something to John's theory, because the hog this year seldom cleans up all of her feed, although we are giving her no more feed than the others got last year.

Speaking of hogs, I'll never forget the laugh our family got years ago. One time when Dad was trying to feed the hogs, three or four of them crowded into the trough as usual at the same time so that Dad couldn't get the milk in to them without spilling it. Finally, in disgust, and with great emphasis, he shouted: "A hog is a hog!"

Maybe they aren't so different from folks at that!

DOGS ARE SMART

A FRIEND of mine had a beautiful German Shepherd dog which gave birth to an even dozen of puppies. But unfortunately there were not enough places at the "dinner table," and that constituted a problem for Gretchen. She solved it, however, by dividing the pups into two equal groups, keeping one group at one end of the pen and the other six at the other end. Then she would allow one set to feed until she thought they had had enough, get up, shake them off, and go over and feed the other set. She raised every pup. If that wasn't reasoning, what is?

We have had such interesting responses from our readers on personal experiences with porcupines that now I am asking you for interesting short letters about dogs, the smartest and most loveable four-legged animal in the world. Letters should be short and from actual personal experience with dogs. We will pay $1 for each one that we can find room to print, and if you have a clear, sharp picture that we can use we will add another $1 for the picture. Address letters to *American Agriculturist,* Dog Contest, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

The letters about porcupines which we asked for are coming in by the dozens. Watch the next issue for interesting stories from actual experience with porcupines.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

FRED B. MORRIS, County Agent Leader of New York State, and William I. Myers, Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, were riding recently on a crowded New York subway train. Suddenly Bill leaned over and buried his head in his arms. Much worried, Fred said:

"What's the matter, Bill? Are you sick? Can I do anything for you?"

"It's nothing like that," moaned Bill. "It's just that I hate to see old ladies standing!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 143, No. 19. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representative, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. Colby Bartlett, Associate Circulation Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

CROP YIELDS: September crop report brought no startling changes unless it's on potatoes. **Already a bumper crop, they were upped about 10 million bushels.** Apple estimate was increased about 5 million bushels, and corn prospects reduced about 125 million bushels. Favorable weather since September estimate was made will probably bring an increase in October corn estimate and also for other crops.

Prospects indicate an all-time crop record of 2% above the previous peak of 1942. Total of eight grains for feed and food is 164 million tons, 9 million above previous 1942 record. Truck crop yield is estimated 10% above previous record of 1945.

POTATOES: Estimated total yield is now 455,137,000 bushels, about 10 million bushels less than record crop of 1943, but far above this year's needs. Expected average yield of 167 bushels an acre is new record.

Government is striving to make good on potato price support promises. Big volume of spuds has been made into alcohol, a market that will shrink or disappear as molasses and grain become available. Some loans have been made on field-stored potatoes which will become government property one month after they are stored. One of the government's sizable agricultural problems it what to do about price support for 1947. (See page 3.)

WHAT TO DO: Move potatoes to market as rapidly as situation permits.

CABBAGE: Things are looking up for cabbage growers. Estimate of New York acreage was reduced 1000 acres on September 1. Crop processors were offering $12 a ton for cabbage for kraut. Some dropped to $10 but the situation has strengthened. **Truckers, some from southern states, are offering $14 to $20 at the farm for cabbage in 50-lb. sacks.**

WHAT TO DO: Dicker for top price. Don't rush to sell.

MILK: In June, U. S. dairy cow numbers were 4% below a year earlier. Due partly to short meat supply, further reduction in numbers is predicted before January 1.

Critical fall period in New York City milk supply is approaching. In estimating future demand, remember that the population has increased 10% since 1940. (See page 6, September 21st issue for milk price prospects.)

Efforts to restore ceiling prices to milk and dairy products are continuing. If they succeed, watch butter disappear from grocery store shelves and the appearance of the same evils that have afflicted meats since reestablishment of ceilings.

POULTRY: If government goal of 435 million layers on January 1 is met, this will be 7% fewer than on January 1, 1946.

Return of meat ceilings has increased demand for turkeys and meat chickens and also for eggs. Bigger cold storage holding of eggs about balances reduced production. **Nevertheless, better times are ahead for poultrymen.**

WHAT TO DO: Keep all good layers.

PRICES: Trend on prices of what you buy, including food, continues upward.

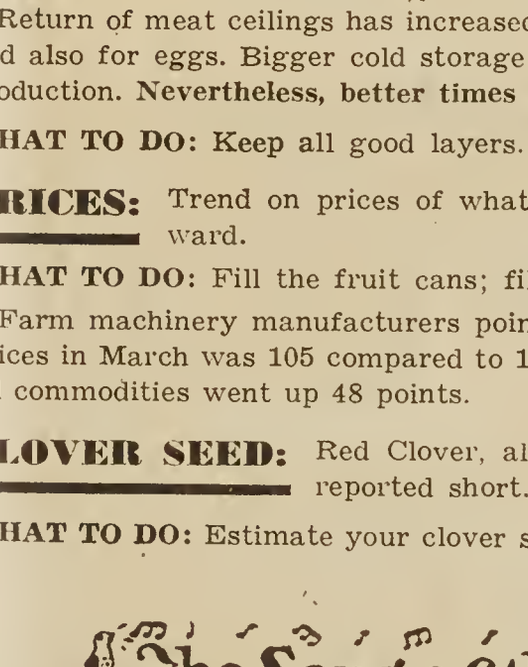
WHAT TO DO: Fill the fruit cans; fill the quick freezer; fill the cellar.

Farm machinery manufacturers point out that the index of farm machinery prices in March was 105 compared to 100 in 1939. In the same period, prices on all commodities went up 48 points.

CLOVER SEED: Red Clover, alsike, sweet clover, and alfalfa seed are reported short.

WHAT TO DO: Estimate your clover seed needs and buy early.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



OCTOBER days appeal to me because 'most all my time is free; there isn't much work on the farm, I figure it won't do no harm to let Mirandy do the chores while I recuperate indoors from summer's long and tiresome days. I have decided that it pays a man to store up energy and be prepared for spring, by gee. What sense is there, I'd like to know, in gettin' up when roosters crow and stumblin' 'round before it's light, you can not do your work half right; before the sun comes up you're through and there ain't nothin' left to do.

So I just stay right there in bed, there ain't no clock beside my head to shatter darkness with a din that makes me jump out of my skin. When I arise the sun is up and I am frisky as a pup, while neighbor's feelin' mean and sour from startin' at an early hour, I roll out with a great big smile and feel like I could run a mile. The only drawback that I hate, Mirandy won't cooperate; and so the coffee's always cold and her flapjacks are tough and old, she says that I will not be fed as long as I am in my bed.

RICH, FULL FLAVOR—YET
Gentle to your Tongue

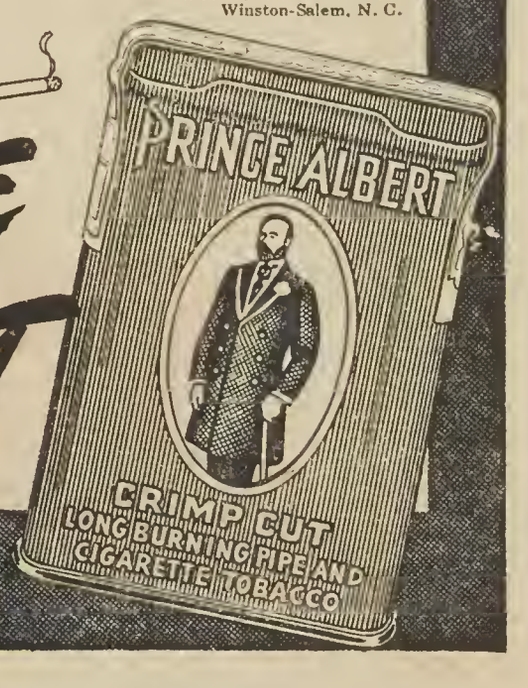


"Yes, there's double pleasure in smoking Prince Albert," says L. C. Davis. "Every puff is mild and good tasting. And I like the way it's treated to take out that tongue bite. No other tobacco like P.A. for me."

for pipes or roll-your-owns

PRINCE ALBERT

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
Winston-Salem, N. C.



THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

How you can get the most out of your home-butchered meat

In flavor, variety, keeping quality



HAMS.. With its faster curing action, the two-way Morton Cure captures the full flavor of your meat . . . gives a sounder cure from rind to bone. For a special treat, try an all-Tender-Quick Cured Ham. See page 35, "Home Meat Curing Made Easy."

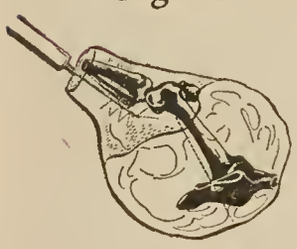
LOINS.. One of the most practical ways to use the loins is to cure them as Canadian Style Bacon. It's delicious! Use a Sweet Pickle Cure made of Morton's Tender-Quick dissolved in water. Then bake or slice and fry.

SIDES.. Of course, you'll put these up as bacon. But this year try a special box cure which "Home Meat Curing Made Easy" tells about on page 40. For variety, you can use either Morton's Tender-Quick or Sugar-Cure.

SHOULDERS.. Handle shoulders just as you do hams. Or, bone and grind them up for sausage. "Home Meat Curing Made Easy" gives recipes for sixteen varieties of sausage — which use beef, veal, or lamb, as well as pork trimmings.

TRIMMINGS.. Mixed with Morton's Sausage Seasoning, a rare blend of salt, peppers, sage, and spices, these trimmings make delicious country style sausage. Just mix with the meat and grind. Also stuff and smoke some for mealtime variety.

Yes Sir! There's a lot of good eating . . . and plenty of variety . . . in home butchered meat. There's no safer way to cure it than the two-way Morton Method. It starts the cure at the bone . . . avoids waste, bone-taint, off-flavor, and imparts a rich, old fashioned smoke flavor. Try it this year — be sure to ask for Morton's Sugar-Cure and Morton's Tender-Quick.



FIRST: Dissolve Morton's Tender-Quick in water and pump along the bones. This fast-acting curing pickle starts curing INSIDE . . . at the bone area, meat's most vulnerable spot. This helps prevent bone-taint, off-flavor, under-cured spots.



THEN: Rub with Morton's Sugar Cure which strikes in, curing from the OUTSIDE toward the center . . . giving you a thorough cure, long keeping quality, and a rich, wood smoke flavor. This two-way Morton Cure gives you results you can get in no other way.



It's easier, safer, surer to cure the

MORTON WAY



Finest Home-Curing book ever published

Over 200 charts, pictures, diagrams . . . complete directions on how to cure, smoke, corned beef, and Canadian Bacon, Spareribs, Pies, and many other cuts. Send 20c in coin today for book [illegible]. Morton Salt Company, 120 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.



What Makes the Difference?

No, it isn't the soil type; the plots are adjacent. It isn't the fertilizer; both plots had the same treatment. For a partial answer see Page 12.



YOUR SUMMER DOLLARS may RUST THIS WINTER!

... and we do mean your dollars, Mr. Farmer! Those dollars you earned through a long hot summer by your sweat and hard work. Those dollars that you invested in valuable farm machines.

Now, before winter gets a head start on you, *protect that equipment!* Rust won't wait for your leisure hours, nor will it respect a covering of wood, tarpaulin or metal. It strikes fast!

For these reasons, the largest petroleum laboratories in the nation have worked to perfect petroleum products that will effectively combat corrosion ... products such as ESSO RUST-BANS.

There are ESSO RUST-BANS to meet every problem of equipment storage. Rust has been your winter storage problem, and these products are your *economical solution.*

Prepare your farm equipment for storage with Esso Farm Products. They assure safe storage ... rust-free. For helpful information on farm problems ask Esso Marketers, Room 1600, 26 Broadway, New York 4, New York to send you FREE copies of Esso Farm News.

MANY SUCCESSFUL FARMERS USE ESSO FARM PRODUCTS





1. Lubrication of moving parts is first step in storage.

2 Esso Rust-Ban 347 helps protect earth-polished surfaces against rust.

Protect that Farm Equipment!

Esso

care saves wear

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

Willing to WORK



George DeRidder Jr., of Saratoga County, N. Y., whose eight years of 4-H Club membership stand him in good stead as a partner with his father on a poultry farm.

Interviews and Photos by A. JAMES HALL

THE practical value of 4-H Club work to boys who plan farming careers is well demonstrated on at least two farms in the Ballston Spa area of Saratoga County, N. Y., where teen-age projects have developed into profitable, fulltime operations.

George DeRidder Jr., 21, vegetable and poultry leader of the Ballston Center Back Breakers Club, had 8 years of 4-H membership before entering partnership with his Dad on their poultry farm. During those years George learned much about varieties, breeds and modern practices that is now profiting the partnership. He was one of eight national winners in the 1944 Victory Garden Contest which gained him a $100 bond and a free trip to the Chicago National Club Congress.

The DeRidder's have only 19 acres of land, and due to feed shortages and prices had to reduce their laying flock of New Hampshire Reds from 4,800 to 2,500, but they are offsetting that income drop by growing their own feed corn this year and intensifying their vegetable crops.

To get the best profit from their small acreage, the DeRidders sell their eggs, meat birds and vegetables on a retail route in Schenectady. They sweeten their customers with honey from 25 swarms that take up very little space but last year produced a ton.

George, Jr., would like to continue the cross of Rhode Island Red hens and Barred Rock roosters they raised last year because they hit 78% production for one month and averaged around 70% for the season, but the chicks were not available this year. He believes it's worth the extra cold-weather work and risk to get day-old chicks early in February and have them in heavy production when prices are at a peak. He also practices strict weekly culling.

Erwin Mosher, 19, who quit Ballston Spa High School two years ago to help on his Dad's farm (Eli Mosher), entered the farming business with a herd of eight purebred Holsteins and 500 New Hampshire Red hens, thanks to a 4-H start with a few hens and a calf his Dad gave him. Now his herd, flock and potato crop, growing with him through eight years of 4-H Club work, are an integral part of the operation although Erwin doesn't mix his 'projects' with the regular dairy farm income.

Erwin's latest project is an experimental plot of eight varieties of blight immune potatoes which he is growing under the direction and aid of Dr. Arthur Pratt of Cornell University. Together with his half-acre of Sequoia, Sebago and Green Mountain varieties, he dusted them regularly with 3% DDT. With the application of three pounds of 6-12-6 fertilizer to 25 feet of row, the vines are big, strong, disease-free, and promise an excellent yield.

— A.A. —

Potatoes Like Adirondack Climate

FAVOR SMITH, former Essex County, N. Y., Agent and now manager of the 3,500 acre Lake Placid Club Farms, decided in 1935 that potatoes should flourish in the high altitude of the Adirondack Mountains. Now there are more than 350 acres grown commercially in the Saranac-Lake Placid area—even though the highway tourist sees little but dense woods, ski-jumps, lakes and bridle paths in casual tours.

More than 2,000 feet above sea level, most of Smith's 100 acres are in one huge field atop a cleared mountain. Here wide grass strips prevent erosion and separate Green Mountains from Chippewas. He has grown up to 120 acres in the field, but feels it's better to sacrifice more land to erosion control to get better yields. These grass strips are plowed under in turn to afford rotation.

Favor averaged 370 bushels to the acre each year from 1940 to 1944 and his worst year, 1945, raised 250 to the acre. He expects his 1946 crop to average 400 if early frosts don't set the plants back too soon. He bases his estimate of extra yield on the use of DDT and jumping his application of 5-10-10 commercial fertilizer from 2,200 to 3,000 pounds per acre and because he planted the seed 7½ inches apart in 34-inch rows instead of at 9 inch intervals as in previous years.

Incidentally, he applies fertilizer a little differently from most. One quarter of the total is broadcast before plowing, a quarter after plowing but before fitting, and the balance goes in with the seed.

Good rains in early August made his estimate look conservative when I was there. His stands of experimental plots of blight immune Virgils, Placids, Empires and the unnamed DAB3 looked good, too.

Favor's kept pretty busy with his tubers, 270 head of purebred dairy cattle, 55 head of beef cattle and 100 hogs, but he still squeezes out a day now and then for his hobby, which is driving his own pacers and trotters in harness races. He's treasurer of the Lake Placid Driving Club. On the business side, he's president of the Adirondack Potato Growers Ass'n., vice-president of the Empire State Potato Club, president of the Essex County DHIA, second vice-president of the New York State Holstein Club and a director of the Essex County Artificial Breeding Ass'n., so he doesn't have as much time as he'd like for his hobby!

— A.A. —

New Jersey APPLES

MONMOUTH COUNTY'S apples, peaches, grapes and strawberries place it with top counties in fruit production in New Jersey. Apple orchards like the 200 acres of C. Richard Applegate at Wemrock contribute a large part towards the county's capital investment of 40 million dollars in land, buildings and equipment and account for a big share of the 12 to 14 million dollar annual farm income in normal times.

Applegate, like many growers, has his own large packing house and cold storage facilities for 15,000 bushels. The freeze last year cut his total crop to 15,000 bushels, but he anticipates a normal crop this year of between 50 and 60 thousand bushels. About 40% of his orchards are in early varieties like 20-ounce Pippins, Stars and Coddlings, and the balance in late Delicious, Stayman Winesap and Rome Beauty varieties.

Applegate's Dad started the orchard in 1911 and the son has carried it on since his Dad's death in 1929. He has $15,000 invested in spray rigs alone—speed sprayers that can apply 35,000 gallons in a 10-hour day. He markets everything through the Jersey Fruit Cooperative which handles about 75% of all Jersey apples. His brother, L. N. Applegate, owns another orchard of 180 acres.

Favor Smith of Essex County, N. Y., grows potatoes in the Adirondacks at an elevation of over 2000 feet. He is hoping for an average yield of 400 bushels an acre.



C. Richard Applegate of Wemrock, N. J. Since his father's death in 1929, he has carried on the orchard which was planted in 1911.





What's Coming in the FARMALL System?

AUTUMN on the farm. Another summer is ended, and Nature lays things by for winter.

Now for 1947. What's ahead? Will the long-promised new equipment reach the farm in ample supply for all?

Everybody at International Harvester is working toward that end. Unless new complications arise, your dealer under the IH sign should have the tractors and machines you need, in time for another spring.

Our factories are turning out the 4 Farmalls —A, B, H and M—and the ever-increasing variety of pull-behind and mounted equipment that makes the *FARMALL SYSTEM.*

The new Farmall CUB, eagerly awaited on thousands of small farms, will take longer to deliver. The Cub is now scheduled for quantity production next summer.

Among other new International products are these: Self-Propelled Combines . . . One-Man Pickup Hay Balers . . . Mechanical Cotton Pickers . . . Spreaders for Fluid Manure . . . New Side Delivery Rakes . . . Dry and Green Hay Choppers . . . Power Loaders . . . Smaller Balers, Combines, Corn Pickers . . . Cut-Off Corn Pickers . . . Sugar Beet Harvesters . . . Touch Control Development . . . Home Freezers and Refrigerators.

Some of these are coming off the assembly lines now—others await the completion of new factories. *Your* contact is the International Dealer. Let him know your needs.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago 1, Illinois

HOLD THAT SOIL!

Save the thin layer of soil in which your living is rooted. If erosion is a problem in your fields, join in the great modern drive to control it. See the supervisors of your local soil conservation district or your county agent for cooperation in a terracing, contouring and strip-cropping program . . . FARMALL Tractors and Equipment are designed for FARMING ON THE CONTOUR.

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Tune in "Harvest of Stars" every Sunday—NBC Network. See newspapers for time and station.

Plan Ahead with "FARMALL"
Look to INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

Potato Blight Kills Tomatoes

Sweeps Country East of the Mississippi—Disease Spread is Record Breaking—Crop Loss in the Millions—Control Still in Doubt

By AMOS KIRBY

NOW that the tomato deal is drawing to a close, growers are checking over their losses as the result of one year's experience with potato blight on tomatoes. Starting in Florida last spring, this disease has swept the country like wildfire. Before it had run its course, it hit practically every important late tomato or canning tomato area east of the Mississippi, and we are now waiting to determine how the West Coast crop fares.

It is estimated that late potato blight on tomatoes has already cost United States growers up to 50 million dollars. This estimate is based on the reduced tonnage, ruined fields, rejected tomatoes and other losses as a result of the disease. While their cash losses are not so startling, thousands of home gardeners have no tomatoes to can and are having to pay $4.50 a bushel up for tomatoes that escaped the blight.

It is doubtful if there has ever been a disease that has caused so much damage, covered so wide a territory in so few months, and about which so little is known. In the months ahead when experiment station officials, plant pathologists, growers and others meet to discuss ways and means of combatting the disease, the question of its exact identity will be often raised. From all that I have been able to learn, it is considered to be the late potato blight or perhaps a second cousin to it; or possibly a new strain of the blight which like a race of strong, virulent giants has made more rapid advancement on a new crop than on its original host plant.

Hard to Detect

Only a few people recognize the disease when they see it in its early stages. It can be in a field for weeks and hardly be recognized. In fact, the crop can be lost beyond hope of recovery before the existence of the disease is known.

The tiny spores which cause the disease grow rapidly and spread easily. They like a cool temperature (under 77° F.) and high humidity. At temperatures above 80 the blight spore may become temporarily inactive, only to come to life when the temperature goes down and the humidity goes up.

The spores are carried by the wind. Some blame southern plants for the spread into so many areas at the same time. Blight has been destructive on fields planted with southern plants but has hit fields planted with home grown plants just as hard. I have been told that after the disease is once established, it can be easily spread. Dogs may carry it from field to field. A rabbit scurrying from plant to plant can spread it on its furry coat. Insects should not be overlooked as possible carriers.

Spreads Rapidly

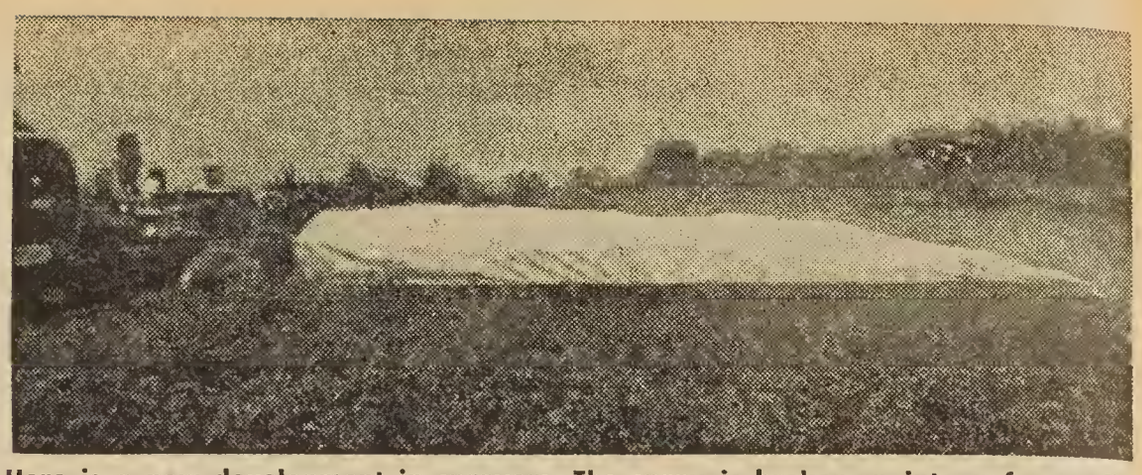
Once the disease starts on the foliage, it quickly spreads to the fruit, both ripe and green, and it is here that the injury becomes seriously and the damage mounts. It appears on the green fruit in the form of an irregular spot ranging from the size of a dime to almost the entire fruit. Once it hits the fruit it is easily recognized.

The most satisfactory control methods now known may be radically changed before next year. At the present time the copper compounds seem to offer the most encouraging approach. Dr. George Neuberger of the University of Delaware has done much to find ways and means of securing a satisfactory and low-cost means of control. As new control measures are developed, we plan to give them to the readers of *American Agriculturist*.

Recently I talked with Francis Stokes of Vincentown, a canner of high repute, and his experience with dusts, sprays and fogs is rather interesting. Mr. Stokes did a fine job of trying to save the crop for his growers. He bought sprayers from orchardists, rented sprayers, and did a lot of experimental work with the new high pressure fog machine.

The work done in New Jersey indicates that sprays, either water or fog, offer the greatest and most certain control. Control has been handicapped by the absence of adequate machinery.

The first season's work on spraying for the control of the late potato blight on tomatoes is encouraging. While complete control may not always be secured, losses can be so reduced that no one need experience the entire destruction of the crop. The big handicap to complete protection is the cost, which, including labor, amounts to close to $5 per application. The second handicap is that the spraying job must be secured, losses can be so reduced five to six sprays applied, and the third handicap is the need of special equipment for this purpose.



Here is a new development in sprayers. The spray is broken up into a fog so fine that one gallon will cover an acre. The canvas hood trailing behind the machine keeps the fog close to the crop.

The Apple Harvest Is On

By Ed W. Mitchell

TOMORROW we plan to start the McIntosh harvest. I say "plan" because a shower threatens to be but the prelude to a rainy week. Man proposes but God disposes, and so often He seems to dispose rainy weather and winds just when it is time to harvest apples. Perhaps this is partly due to the approaching equinox, when storms seem to be more likely than at some other times.

We have about half a crop of apples, but very good ones, thanks to the diligence and skill of the men who did the spraying, and we want to save and sell every one of them. Apparently such was the intention of all the growers who had earlier varieties than Macs, because the markets and stores have been full of miserable little off-color apples of various varieties, and the price plummeted promptly after the consumers got one sample of this year's crop.

A chance remark of a city consumer called this to my attention with some force. I told her that the prospect was for a plentiful supply of apples, much better than the short supply last year, and she could feed her family all they wished. She replied," Yes, but the apples are not good this year." What will it cost in advertising and low prices to dispel that general conclusion?

It certainly seems to be a mistake to allow poor apples to get into the hands of our consumers. They should never know that some apples are wormy or some grow gnarly and small. The man at the cider mill or processing plant should bury that evidence or at least disguise the sad fact in the process of manufacture. This seems to be a good year to cooperate with him in that morbid undertaking, because stocks of all sorts of fruit and fruit juices are low and apparently they expect a good demand and price for all sorts of apple products.

As I have watched the market prices of other crops this year, it seems to me that they were high enough to net a good profit to the grower, and that slumps due to over supply were not so severe or of such long duration as usual. If that is any guide, then apple prices should recover soon after the harvest time flood is past, and should be fair to real good all the rest of the season.

It's Up to the Grower

The only fellow who can spoil this outlook is the fellow who owns the apples. If he lets them get into the hands of some distributor who will put them on the fresh fruit market regardless of their quality, then there will be too many poor apples on the market and the good ones will suffer as a consequence. If they—the poor ones—are put into cans or kegs, they will help build a market for apple products that we will need very badly some year when there is a heavy crop, and at the same time will give the good apples a better chance to hold and increase our apple trade, satisfy the consumer, and return us a profit. So much for that.

It is with some satisfaction that we pluck these apples from the bough. Last year there were but twelve to pluck on some hundred acres of trees, and they were not worth the plucking. This year it seemed that frost, bad weather at blossom time, repeated scab infections and the usual complement of worms and pests would leave but little to harvest or sell; but with faith, hope and a lot of diligence and hard work we have saved what looks like a pretty good crop from what promised to be almost nothing at all. The credit should go mostly to my foreman Lee who had most of the faith and did most of the work, but I claim some credit for not discouraging him or holding back on the expense. That, as some of you will agree, is almost like letting blood flow without trying to bind up the wound. Now it looks as though we would reap our reward.

There are a lot of growers who have tried just as hard but have had the misfortune to meet up with a hail storm or some other catastrophe beyond their control, and they have the warmest sympathy from their more fortunate friends. However, that sympathy will put no butter on their bread, and all I can do is present my case as an example of try, try again.

Don't Pick Them Green

One of the hardest things an apple grower has to do is wait till fruit gets good color before starting to pick. This is especially true with the Macs. A Mac may be worth $3 on the tree today and 50c on the ground tomorrow, and it is always the biggest and best that fall and get the worst bruises. Using the hormone dust or spray helps reduce this hazard to some degree, but till we can add control of the weather to our other arts and skills, the apple harvest time will be a tough one on the grower's nerves and nerve.

Here's hoping the weather man will deal kindly with us this year, and my wish for a good harvest to you all.

ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y., AGRICULTURAL CENTER



THIS spacious and convenient building at the entrance to the Essex County Fair Grounds at Westport, N. Y., was given to the county by Horace Moses, paper manufacturer of Springfield, Mass., to further his hope of bringing a better understanding of agriculture to everyone. Mr. Moses was born on a farm at Ticonderoga in Essex County and still considers it home along with Springfield.

Like the imposing structures at Springfield, Mass., that Mr. Moses gave to the Hampden County League, this building houses the county agricultural extension farm bureau and 4-H club services, the U .S. Farm Forest Service, State Conservation Department office, Agricultural Conservation Assn., and during fair week the County Agricultural Society. The building was built about 25 years ago as a Junior Achievement Building and was used mostly in summer months. Now it is all "winterized" for year-around use except for a large auditorium and two upstairs dormitories.

Ray Bender, county agent, estimates the building to be worth all of $25,000. The various agencies pay rent to the county and this is used for building maintenance.

Grass is on the Move



Out of the sandhills of Nebraska, up from the Chama country of New Mexico . . . all the way from the state of Washington to Texas, there's a flood of livestock on the move. Feeder cattle and lambs raised in the great grass-growing regions of the United States are flowing into the feed lots of the nation. This movement reaches its peak each October, and its significance is of great economic importance to all of us in the livestock-meat industry.

These millions of head of feeder cattle and lambs are nothing more than *grass turned into meat*. True, these feeders will require a certain amount of grain to finish them as satisfactory meat animals. That's why they go into the feed lots. But were it not for these grazing animals, 779,000,000 acres of the land area of the United States would produce little, if any, human food. In other words, 41% of the total land of our nation consists of grass land which cannot be used for producing other feeds and foods. Also taking into consideration the plowable land used to produce pasture, hay and other forage crops, approximately half of our land would produce no food of human value, were it not for livestock.

Of the total feeds consumed by beef cattle, 78.7% is grass, hay and dry roughages. With lambs, it is 95.6%. These are official figures of the United States Department of Agriculture. Thus, the grain that goes into feeder cattle and lamb rations is but a relatively small part of the feed that makes our meat. A minimum of corn is needed to bring feeder steers from 700 to 1,000 pounds when the principal part of the ration is made up of fodder, corn silage, other available roughages and some concentrates.

In addition to utilizing grass which otherwise would be *wasted*, the production of livestock furnishes the nation with its finest nutritional food—meat. In the great movement of meat from the Western range to the kitchen range, the stop-over in the feed lots increases the amount of meat. It also levels out the fall flood of livestock into a more even year-round marketing. Thus seasonal price fluctuations are not so marked. In the production of livestock, the majority of America's 6,000,000 farmers and ranchers find the chief means of marketing their grass and other home-grown feeds.

TEAMWORK



While we were preparing the "Grass is on the Move" article for this page, a cattleman friend from one of the western range states called to see me. I told him about the article. "It points out," I said, "that lots of food for humans is produced from areas that otherwise would be waste land if it were not for meat animals."

He said, "That's good! There are always misguided people who complain that it's a waste to feed corn and other grains to livestock. They say *people* ought to eat the grain, instead of turning it into meat. They forget that most of that meat is made of grass, hay and other roughage that people *can't* eat.

"Another thing too many people forget," he went on, "is the important job you meat packers do in getting meat to the people who want it. I understand that meat travels an average of more than 1,000 miles from producers to consumers. That must be so because we fellows west of the Mississippi raise two-thirds of the livestock. But two-thirds of the meat is eaten *east* of the Mississippi, where most of the people live. In a way, we who raise and finish the animals are like manufacturers. And you are our sales and distributing departments. Believe me, we *need* an organization that covers the nation to get our product into every market in this big country. It seems to me that you and we are in this business *together*, and neither could get along without the other."

It seems to me that he's right! F. M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

MANY ACCIDENTS CAN BE PREVENTED

Every three minutes there is a farm or ranch accident. Unless something is done, 19,500 people may be killed in such accidents this year. Another 1,800,000 may be injured. We at Swift & Company want to help cut down this accident toll. That's why we print the pictures and the questions which follow. *Little* chances not taken, *little* repairs made, can prevent *big* accidents. Do you take the chances shown below? Check yourself.



☐ I never handle animals carelessly

☐ I approach animals without warning

Do you have a strongly built bull pen? Do you lead the bull around on a rope because you do not have a bull-staff? Do you approach horses from behind without speaking and patting their rumps to warn them? Then watch yourself . . . *one out of four fatal farm accidents occurs in handling livestock.*



☐ I am never careless around machinery

☐ I sometimes take chances with machinery

Do you leave safety shields off power shafts, gears and chains? Wear loose-fitting clothing that may catch in machinery? Operate the tractor on dangerous inclines or banks? *Mishandled machinery and equipment are involved in nearly one out of three fatal farm accidents.*



K. L. Turk

KEEP DAIRY HEIFERS GROWING

by K. L. Turk

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

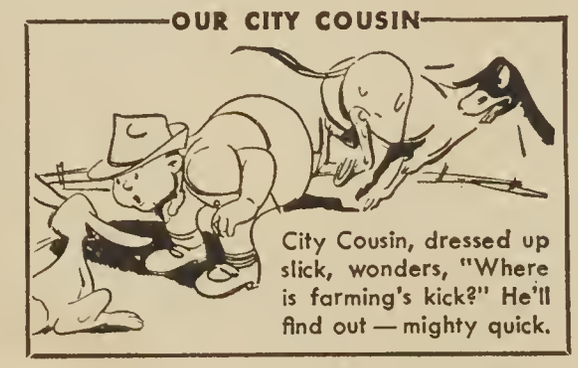
How dairy heifers are fed and managed largely determines their future productivity. Too often heifers are left on the same poor pasture from spring to fall, and weigh less at the end of the grazing season than they did at the beginning. Frequently they are penned in a dark, poorly ventilated barn, away from the sunlight and air. Such treatment only reduces the value of the mature cow.

Dairy heifers should be kept growing rapidly, but should not be allowed to become fat. The basis of a desirable winter ration is good quality hay, leafy, fine stemmed and palatable. This should be fed freely and supplemented with enough grain to maintain the proper growth rate. Usually three to five pounds of a concentrate mixture is enough, but the better the quality of the hay, the less grain it is necessary to feed.

Heifers are usually less well fed in summer than during any other season. Those under 12 months of age will not gain properly on pasture alone. Hay racks should be filled with quality hay, and some grain should be fed. Such a ration will help greatly to keep heifers in good condition and growing fast.

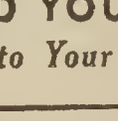
Meat Buying Customs is the title of a new animated sound cartoon movie, filmed in color. It's a fast-moving chapter of our fast-moving industry. We'll gladly send it to you for group meetings. All you pay is express one way. It's in great demand, so please allow several weeks for delivery. It's a 16-mm. sound film and *cannot* be used on a silent projector. Other films available on the same basis are: "By-Products," "Livestock and Meat," "A Nation's Meat," "Cows and Chickens . . . U. S. A." Write to Department 10A, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Ill.

OUR CITY COUSIN



City Cousin, dressed up slick, wonders, "Where is farming's kick?" He'll find out — mighty quick.

Soda Bill Sez:



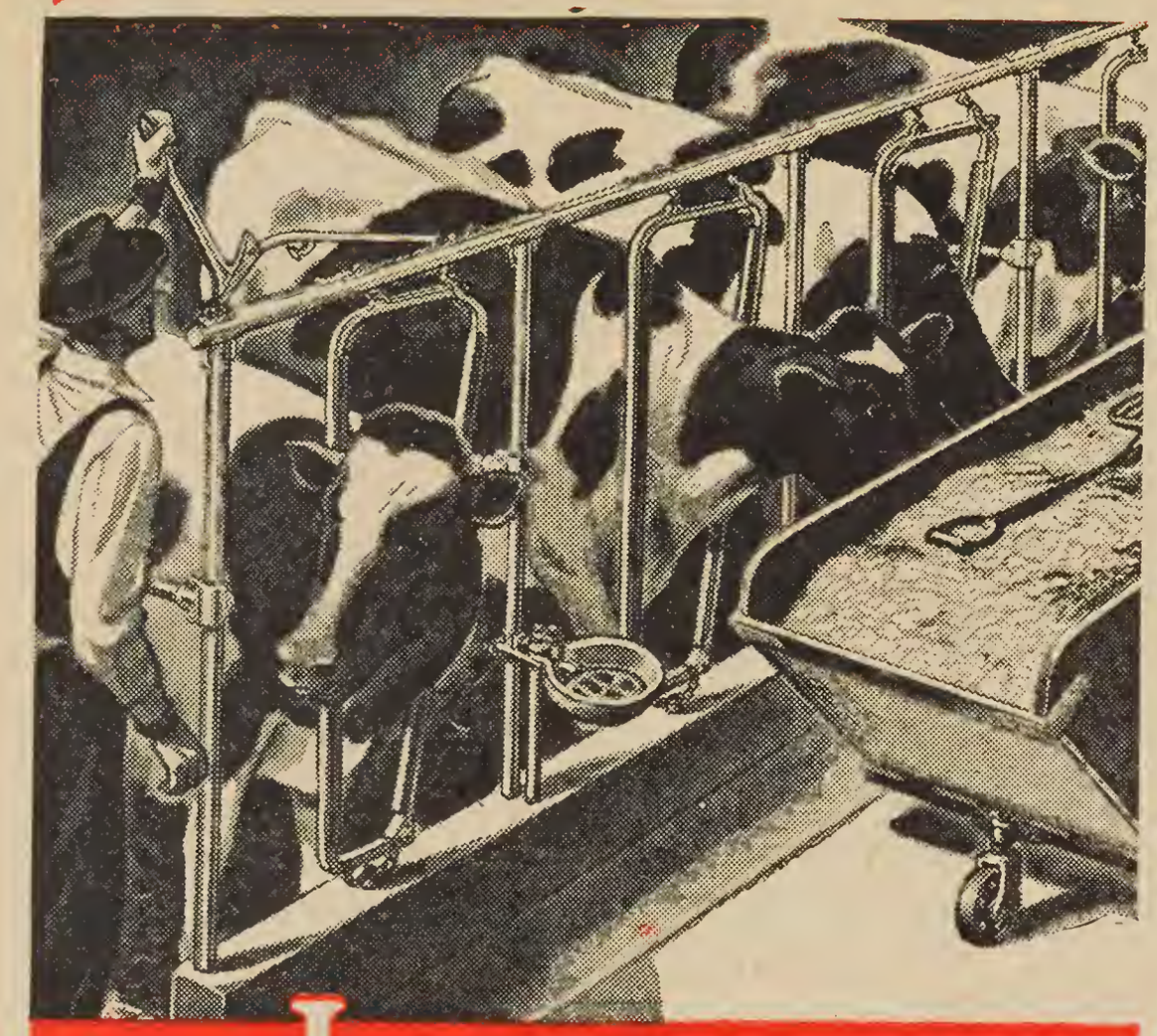
. . . if you are looking for a helping hand, try the one at the end of your arm.
. . . a farmer doesn't go to work—he wakes up surrounded by it.

Marketing Dairy and Poultry Products

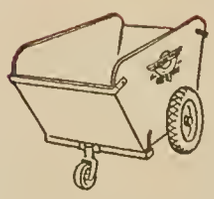
The same nationwide facilities which are used to distribute meat are ideal for the distribution of dairy and poultry products. All these products are perishable and require refrigeration. Many consumers buy their butter, cheese, eggs, poultry and meats from the same store. So, as you can see, it is more economical to have one Swift & Company salesman who sells 16 or more products than 16 salesmen each selling one product. Further, costs are reduced by having the same trucks deliver these products at the same time to the same dealer.

By preparing, handling and selling dairy and poultry products, as well as meat, distribution costs are reduced on all these foods. Our objective is to provide wider outlets for the products of America's farms and ranches. We have a booklet entitled "Dairy and Poultry Products" which we will gladly send you. Just write to Swift & Company, Department A-3, Chicago 9, Illinois.

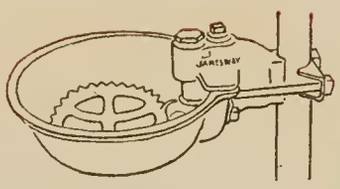
NO WASTED TIME • WASTED WORK • WASTED STEPS



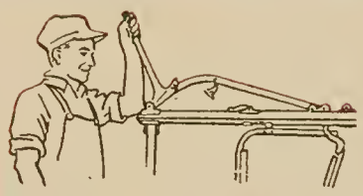
Jamesway
SPEEDS BARN WORK*



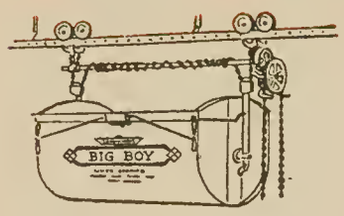
Save up to 40 minutes with the new Jamesway Mile-Saver feed truck. One easy trip does the work of 16 with a bushel basket.



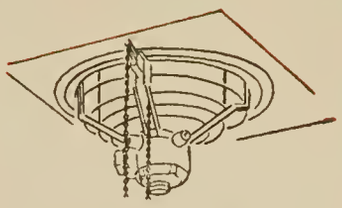
Save up to 30 minutes with Jamesway water cups. No more herding of cows around water tanks. No tank heater to tend. Increase milk production 10% or more.



Save up to 30 minutes with a patented Jamesway lever stall. One handy lever locks all the cows in place — releases them all just as easily.



Save up to 50 minutes with a Jamesway "long-life" litter carrier. No other like it! One trip does the work of four or five with a wheelbarrow—and many times easier.



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*Savings based on an average herd of 15 to 20 cows.

What Made the Difference in the CORN CROP

(SEE PICTURES ON PAGE 6)

THE idea that you can take any field no matter how much it has been abused and by putting on a heavy application of fertilizer grow a bumper crop of corn has been exploded. This is *no reflection on the importance of fertilizer.* It is merely a startling reminder that other factors are equally important.

The proof of the above statement is shown in the two pictures on Page 6. The corn shown in the pictures was grown in two adj cent plots, both of which (last spring) had an application of a 10-10-10 fertilizer at the rate of one-half ton per acre. This amount was used because it added enough nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash to grow a good crop of corn and still leave as much of these elements in the soil as there was before the fertilizer was added.

Under these circumstances, the big question is, what made the difference? There is no one answer, but John Lamb, project supervisor of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service, who ran the experiment, is willing to venture some possibilities. A little history of these plots will be helpful in understanding the answers to this question. The plots are two of sixteen at an elevation of 1900 feet on a steep side hill a few miles from Ithaca. For some years these plots have been used by the U. S. Soil Conservation Service to study soil erosion. The plots are separated by sheets of iron driven into the ground, and all the water and soil that runs off is collected in tanks (one tank for each plot) in a building just below the field. Plots have been treated in different ways to

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study the effects of various crops and various practices on the amount of erosion.

Last spring, in order to find out whether or not the use of fertilizer would correct past abuse on the plots, the same amount of fertilizer was put on all plots and corn was planted on it.

The Answers

Now for John Lamb's observations:

1. There was less run-off and less erosion this year and, therefore, less loss of plant food and drainage water on the plots that had the best crop. A better growth of roots held the soil in place and the stalks of corn (being larger) broke the force of the rain drops as they fell and reduced the beating action of the rain on the soil.

2. Due to treatment in previous years, there was more humus in the soil that grew the good corn.

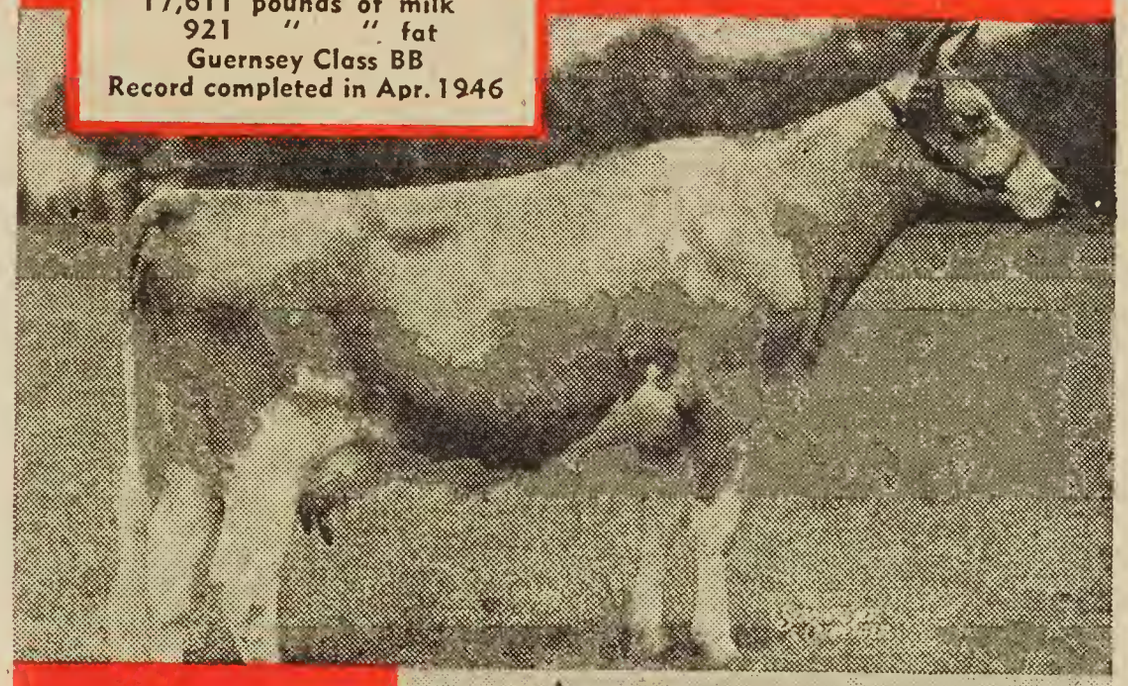
3. The soil sanitation under the good crop was better. The soil held the moisture; it was aerated better, and there were more desirable bacteria and other organisms and fewer that were undesirable.

4. The physical condition of the soil, commonly called tilth, was much better where the good crop was grown.

Other reasons or explanations for the difference may be discovered as time goes on. While the pictures show but two of the sixteen plots, they were chosen as typical. The whole experiment is a startling demonstration of the results of erosion and of the difficulty of growing satisfactory crops on soil damaged by erosion.

Even during shortages BEACON-Fed COWS set records!

New Jersey State Record
Harmony Hollow Jacqueline,
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17,611 pounds of milk
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Guernsey Class BB
Record completed in Apr. 1946



New Class Leader
Bradford's Sunbeam, owned
by Hominy Hill Farm,
Colts Neck, N. J.
19,273 pounds of milk
1,006 " " fat
Guernsey Class AA —
8th highest record ever
made in U.S.
Completed in June 1946





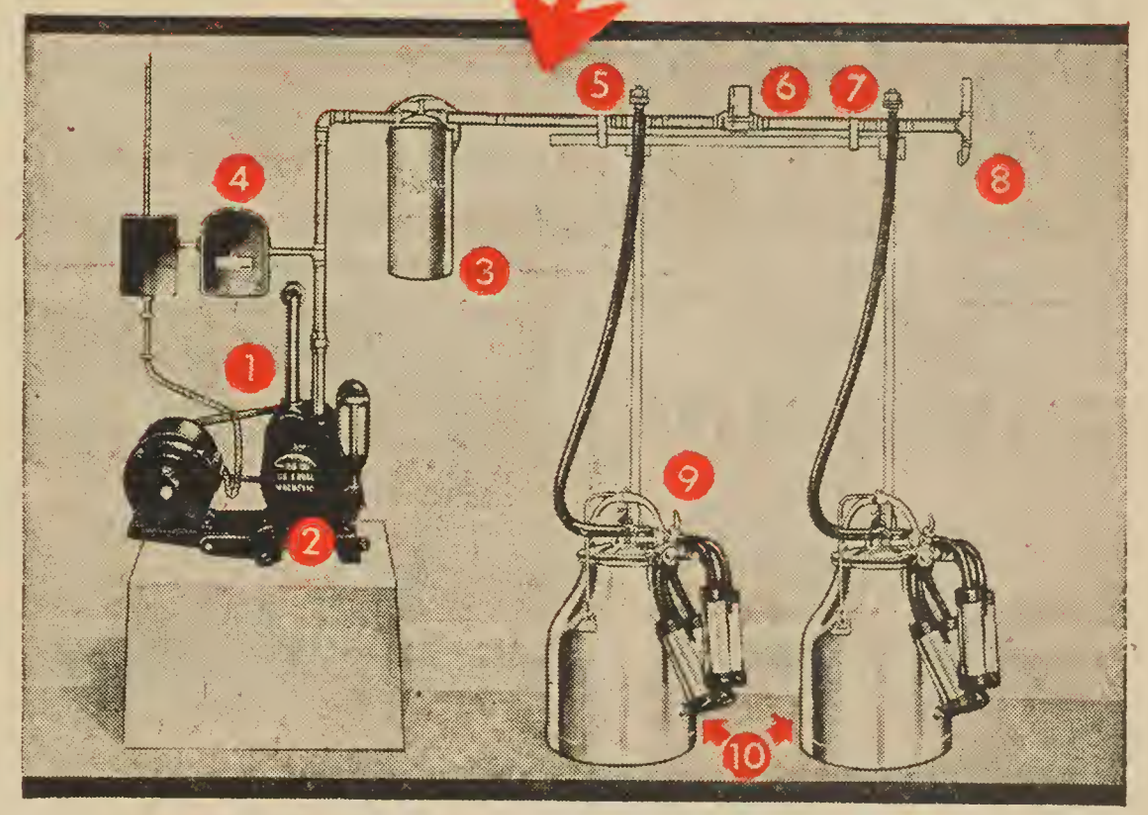
New Class Leader
Hominy Hill Alice, owned by
Hominy Hill Farm,
Colts Neck, N. J.
16,707 pounds of milk
817 " " fat
Guernsey Class GG — one of
ten highest records ever made
in U.S.
Completed in July 1946

A World's Record by Langwater Venus and a new National Record by Winterthur Fobes Posch Wiqais have been previously announced (1945, 1946)

THESE great cows are typical of many that established records during the period of war and post war shortages — on BEACON FEED! BEACON'S determination never to sacrifice quality for quantity, together with unceasing research, held these fine feeds at an exceptionally high level throughout a period when dairymen had great difficulty in maintaining production. BEACON FEEDS can always be counted on for high quality.

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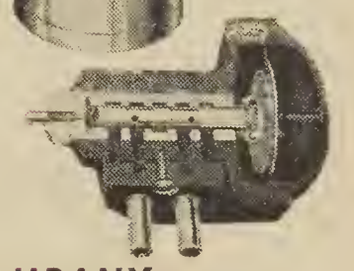
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How Some Farmers

Save Their Plant Food

By E. R. Eastman



Cleaning the stables daily is the hardest, dirtiest job on the farm. By the use of a carrier on an overhead track, manure can be dumped directly into the spreader and spread daily. Gutter cleaners and power manure forks are now coming on the market to help move manure more easily. See story on this page.

A FARM EDITOR whom I once knew had a sarcastic address that he gave occasionally at farm meetings entitled "Farming for Manure." His idea was that the price of milk was always so low that all the dairyman got for his toil was the manure. This he put back on his land to grow more hay and corn to feed his cows in order to produce manure to put back on the land. And so on in an endless vicious cycle, until death finally claimed the poor farmer.

Plant Food From One Cow

In spite of that pessimistic picture, most dairy farmers of the Northeast have been able to stay in business and keep their farms constantly improving because of manure. Roughly, each mature cow weighing 1,000 pounds will produce, including bedding, about one ton of manure a month. In spite of the fact that a large part of farm manure is water, on the average it will analyze .5 of 1% of nitrogen, .25 of 1% phosphorus, and .5 of 1% potash. A ton per month means 24,000 pounds a year, and this, according to the above figures, will produce 120 lbs. of nitrogen, 60 lbs. of phosphorus, and 120 lbs. of potash in a year. That is for one cow. Multiply these figures by the number of cows in your dairy and you get some idea of why farm manure is important.

In addition to the nitrogen, phosphorus and potash in manure, there is of course, the great value of its humus content, something which you cannot buy in a bag of fertilizer.

However, whether or not you save most of those plant foods depends entirely on the way the manure is handled. Another problem which depends on handling is the spread of weed seeds through farm manure. In my opinion, a lot remains to be known on the best ways of handling the stuff. I believe that farm manure is the main cause of our weed problem. Weeds come into the barn in the corn and hay, and no matter what we do, some weed seed is bound to get into the manure. It only takes a few weed seeds to infest a whole field, and weed seed is the most viable, the most alive thing in the world. Weeds are the best example of the survival of the fittest. Tear down an old barn and weeds will spring up from the seeds which have lain dormant under that barn for many years.

How, then, can we save all of the plant food in manure and at the same time not infest the whole farm with weeds?

Here are some ways of saving most of the plant food in manure. Good farmers know most of these, but it helps to review them:

1. Use plenty of bedding to soak up the moisture. Animal urine contains considerable plant food.

2. Use 1 lb. of superphosphate per animal per day in the stable. Superphosphate absorbs moisture and it helps to balance the other plant food elements.

3. Get the manure on the land quickly, but don't spread it on snow on a steep hillside, because it will wash away. It is generally agreed that a manure pile loses half of its plant food in a few months if it is allowed to stand in all kinds of weather without cover.

4. Use a manure spreader. This distributes the plant food more evenly.

5. Farmers agree that a thin application of manure on many acres is better than a thick one on a few acres.

6. Best results from manure come from applying it to the crops that are most important to your particular type of farming.

The problem of using manure so as not to spread weeds is a difficult one. It is common sense to use bedding as free from weed seed as possible. When you clean the barn floor after haying and harvest, don't use the sweepings for bedding. Put them where they won't start a million weeds.

Probably the safest way in handling manure to prevent weeds is to plow it under. The cultivated plants will sink their roots deep and get the plant food out of the manure, and the weeds will not come up the first year. But it is a different story when the land is turned over again and many of the weeds then come to the surface.

Tell How To Do It

How do *you* handle your farm manure, first, to save all of the plant food possible, and, second, to prevent the spread of weeds? For the best short letters on this subject written from actual experience, and which we can find room to print, *American Agriculturist* will pay $1 each. Letters should be addressed to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., and should reach us not later than November 1.

THE FARM NEWS

By L. B. Skeffington

WEATHER, plant diseases and government regulations are having unexpected repercussions in Western New York. What started out to be an excellent season for tomato growers and canners has turned into a headache. As is generally known, blight moving swiftly into fields where it never before had appeared made inroads on ripening crops up to 100 per cent.

In some areas it did funny things. One field or one variety might be completely "shot," while across the road another patch looked good. Some receiving stations closed for lack of tonnage. Because the blight apparently extended all down through New Jersey, soup makers and truckers began looking for tomatoes. Result: Canners charge that much of the tomatoes grown under contract for them are being "bootlegged" out of the territory right under their noses.

It's a peculiar situation. Everybody seems to know about it and yet one canner said he hesitates to "crack down" because he does not wish to be boycotted by growers another year. No grower admits openly that he is violating his contract with canners at $28-$30 a ton to sell his best fruit to outsiders for perhaps twice that much. "But look at the trucks and trailers pulling out almost every night," a canner remarked. "You figure out where the tomatoes are coming from. Our field men see tomatoes in one place one day and next day they are gone."

Of course, the grower with a good lot of tomatoes not under contract is sitting pretty. And the buyers point out that soup makers are not under ceilings, which explains why they can pay more than canners.

Potatoes Pile Up

Then there are all kinds of arguments about the potato deal. Acreage is no more than last year, but yield is running heavy. It is the same way all over and spuds are not moving to market too well. The consuming public hears about and sees potatoes piled up in fields to rot at government expense and waxes indignant. The growers and the government are condemned.

But from the grower angle it is pointed out that last winter everyone in official capacity from the President of the United States down pleaded with farmers and gardeners to plant to the limit. Food was scarce and millions were starving. There was danger of crop failures and famine. In an effort to assure plenty in the event of adverse weather or only moderate yields, the support prices were dangled in front of growers. They were told "the government urges you to plant and assures you that you can't lose." Now the price that is being paid for unwanted potatoes is merely the cost of insuring that plenty, say growers, so why all the griping?

A Break For Beans

After struggling patriotically all through the war, bean growers finally are getting a break from Uncle Sam. Pricing policies have resulted in greatly reduced acreage. In vain growers and others pointed out that beans were one of the most acceptable protein substitutes for meat; that it was a high-risk crop, and that OPA policies were discouraging to growers. Now the Secretary of Agriculture has come through with an announcement of higher prices and the warning that without these price incentives an acute shortage of beans is in prospect next year.

Fortunately, the crop is looking good this year. There is the annual danger of too much rain at harvest, but at this writing the crop is being gathered in good shape. A good crop to be marketed at the new prices is a real break for growers.

DAIRYMEN ASK FOR MILK PRICE INCREASE

Meeting at Syracuse last week, delegates of the Metropolitan Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency voted to ask for a Class 1 (fluid milk) price of $5.68 effective October 1 and a Class 2A (fluid cream) price of $4.35.

Higher butter prices may automatically bring some increase but dairymen have asked Secretary Anderson to take emergency action temporarily to suspend the lower prices called for in the order. The September Class 1 price was $5.02.

This action is demanded to bring milk prices in line with other areas and to stimulate production to lessen a threatened milk shortage.

Apple Men Peeved

One of the complaints of apple growers this year is that ceilings have been imposed on fruit for processing, while the fresh fruit market is free. Of course, they believe in free markets, but they ask "why place bottlenecks on any outlets that would take fruit for byproducts?" They feel that the limitations on byproducts outlets will have a depressing effect upon the fresh fruit market. at least in some localities of heavy production.

See New Fruits

Interest in new and better fruits never lags, judging by the interest and attendance at the 28th annual meeting of the New York State Fruit Testing Co-operative Association at the Geneva Experiment Station. Secretary Richard Wellington reported nearly 3,000 members scattered throughout the country and abroad. He likewise summed up one accomplishment of organized testing of new varieties by saying that it had made it possible to do in 15 years what formerly took 50.

George A. Morse of Williamson continues as president and among the exhibits was his own personal pet project, a non-oxidizing peach.

— A.A. —

GRANGE COOKIE CONTEST NEWS

Nine more counties have held their county contests in the big statewide molasses cookie contest which is being jointly sponsored by New York State Grange and *American Agriculturist*. Mrs. Fred Coffin of Verbank, N. Y., in charge of the Dutchess County contest, writes:

"We had 19 entries and the contest was very close. The judges were very thorough and they did not have an easy task. I think these contests are very stimulating to the organization. We thank the *American Agriculturist* for their cooperation. The prizes sent us were very much appreciated."

Winners in the nine counties reporting this time are as follows:

POMONA WINNERS

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Albany	Helderberg	Helen Carlson
Chautauqua	Centralia	Mrs. Howard James
Chenango	Otsenango	Mrs. John Gregory
Dutchess	Whaley Pond	Mrs. Dewitt Davis
Jefferson	Thousand Island	Mrs. Frank Carlisle
Lewis	Lowville	Mrs. Louella Stanton
Orleans	Gaines	Florence Harmer
Putnam-W'chester	Patterson	Mrs. Helen Crosby
St. Lawrence	Kendrew	Mrs. James Gilbert

— A.A. —

The Finger Lakes Grape Cooperative at Watkins Glen, N. Y., has inaugurated a $15,000 expansion program providing for a storage plant to house 1,000 tons of grape juice.



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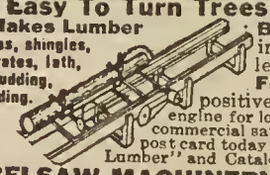


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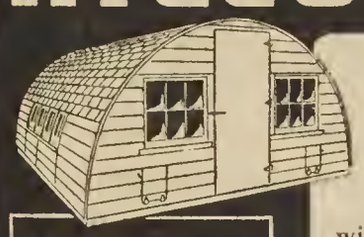


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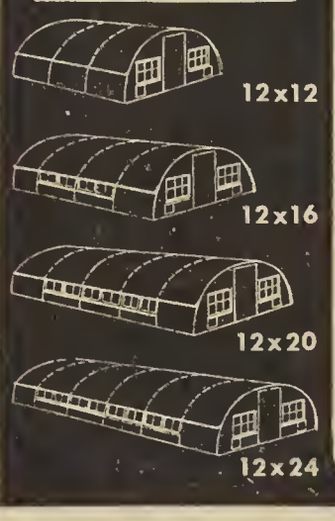
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WANTED: Efficient, ambitious man to work dairy farm on 50-50 basis. Equipped with 3 tractors, combine, hay baler, etc. Apply only if interested in caring for 40 Holsteins and making them produce. Write American Agriculturist, c/o Box 514-V, Ithaca, N. Y.

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Head, Department of Dairy Industry, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut.

WANTED: Women or men with farm experience for Dairy Herd Improvement Association Supervisors. Write to Dairy Records Office, Department of Animal Husbandry, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., for information about training school to be held November 11-23, 1946.

MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ANGUS SALE BREAKS RECORD

The Aberdeen Angus sale held Sept. 23 at Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y., broke all U. S. and Canadian Angus consignment sales records when 47 Angus heifers brought a total of $71,900 an average of $1,530 per head, according to Myron Fuerst, Pine Plains, manager of the sale.

Top animal of the sale and grand-champion of the show held prior to the sale was Rufflands Pridena, bred by Rufflands farm, Red Hook, N. Y. She was purchased for $5,000 by Fair Thomas Farm, Betterton, Maryland. Stock was consigned for the sale from Ankony Farms, Rhinebeck, N. Y.; Bethel Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y.; Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y.; Fuerst Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y.; Schoonhoven Farms, Millbrook, N. Y.; Rally Farm, Millbrook, N. Y.; Rufflland Farms, Red Hook, N. Y.; Good Hope Farms, Old Chatham, N. Y.; Black Briar Farms, Dover Plains, N. Y.; Bonnie Brook Farms, Ancramdale, N. Y.; Laurel Hill, Blandford, Mass.

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An amazing remedy for calfbag has been discovered at Dawnwood Farms. where up to 100 cows are milked daily. It's a penetrating salve called UDDEROLE that takes hold at once and promptly relieves inflamed, swollen udders congested with caked milk. Use it on your valuable first calf heifers.

UDDEROLE ends calfbag in from 1 to 3 days because it's made by a new scientific formula, rich in irradiated lanolin and other penetrating ingredients. That's why we dare to make this astounding offer—send only $1 for a generous 8-oz. tin on our . . .

DOUBLE MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE. IF UDDEROLE doesn't do all we claim, if you feel you can afford to part with it—return unused portion and receive, not $1, but $2—double your money back to pay for your trouble. Either way, you win, so . . .

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Long life means less outlay for replacements. Holsteins continue to produce consistently at 12 to 15 years of age. 21 registered Holsteins show on official test 800 pounds butter fat at 12 years, or over.

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100 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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starting at 10:00 A. M., hot dinner.

40 COWS including 5 daughters of the high proven, high testing sire, Major Ormsby Direct. Others rich in Osborndale, Rag Apple, and Ormsby blood lines.

25 BRED HEIFERS, due at sale time and in early winter, outstanding.

35 HEIFER CALVES AND OPEN YEARLINGS, mastly from dams selling and by good sires. All ages up to 1 year.

You will make same splendid investments at this big sale. Herd T. B. Accredited, Bang's Vaccinated since late 1939. D. H. I. A. records for 25 years.

Credit through E. J. Keane, Merchants National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y.

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CLARK BOWEN DISPERSAL

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18

On the farm, 4 miles east of WELLSBORO, Tioga Co., Pa., on old State Road.

50 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Herd T. B. Accredited, Bang Certified, heifers Bang's Vaccinated. Herd Classified for type.

In CTA for 18 years with average over 400 lb. fat. 1946 Average—expected to exceed 500 lb. fat. One of the highest herds in the county for past 5 years with 2 high cows in 1945.

Many fresh and close springers. A large number due in Nov. & Dec. Write owner for more details and plan to attend. This is a GREAT HERD.

CLARK BOWEN, Owner, Wellsboro, Pa.

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2ND ANNUAL

Schoharie County Club Sale

SATURDAY, OCT. 12

COBLESKILL FAIR GROUNDS

50 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

All T. B. Accredited, bload tested, many Bang's Vaccinated, milking animals mastitis tested. Carefully selected by a competent committee from the top herds of this top quality county. Sale featured by fresh cows—close springers—some heifers, calves—service age bulls. A real opportunity awaits you at this outstanding sale event, held in a big tent, starting at 12:30 P. M., lunch served.

FRANKLIN AKER, Sec'y.
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By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

Happiness, appreciation and thanks for a wonderful growing year, for full barns, and for the satisfying feeling of accomplishment seems to be pretty much lacking with most of us. I'm wondering why. Most of our boys are home, money is easy—anyway, everyone seems to have it except you and me, and maybe you and I aren't doing so bad. Also, there aren't many things we can buy, and even that may be a good thing.

Perhaps we are listening to the ticking of an atomic bomb, figuring it is kicking off our allotted time, but that is far-fetched. Perhaps we are listening to too many commentators and reading too many newspaper headlines and scares. (A young Intelligence officer, just returned from Europe, told me yesterday there was no war talk there and that he was surprised to hear it here.) Perhaps it is the political picture, poor government decisions, waste, labor divisions, strikes—and that is bad, but we have always had more or less of it.

No, it all comes right back to us as individuals. Nothing can bring trouble any faster and surer than looking for it. We are now talking of tough times ahead. Nothing can bring them any faster and surer than everyone preparing for them. When enough of us get scared of the future, the future will surely be something to be scared of.

How about our young people? They are going to be here and are going to meet that future head on. With all of our plenty, let's make it easier, or at least simpler, for them by our optimism, our spirit of prosperity, and good will. Let's talk up and not down.

All this in a livestock column? To express confidence in a sound livestock program for the future, stock up and not out. Happy livestock is well-doing livestock, and that applies to us. This year with all the rough feed we already have and with all the grain that's coming on (I hear talk of $40 corn this winter) our livestock will surely have a happy, well-fed, comfortable, well-doing winter.—Won't we all?

P. S. Are you getting any meat now?

— A.A. —

COOPER HOLSTEIN SALE MAKES NEW RECORD

In four years of building his herd of registered Holsteins at Verbank, Dutchess County, N. Y., the late Joseph H. Cooper made Holstein history. The dispersal of this herd on September 16, 1946, smashed all records of Holstein dispersals in the United States or Canada. Before an audience of 1200 people, 78 head were sold to 35 buyers for $216,025.00, an average of $2770.00. Two spacious tents covered people from Maine to Nebraska and from Canada to South America.

Forty-nine head went outside New York State, the University of Nebraska leaving a check for $85,550.00 for 25 head. The first cow in the ring, "Dunloggin Mistress Gracious," topped the sale at $10,000.00, going to Sol H. Cashman, Hopewell Junction, N. Y. Twelve animals sold above $5000.00. 3 daughters of "Dunloggin Woodmaster" averaged $7200.00; 3 daughters of "Winterthur Posch Fobes Victor" averaged $2913.00; 7 daughters of "Posch Ormsby Fobes" averaged $2907.00; 7 daughters and sons of "Montvic Lochinvar" averaged $5511.00.

R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y., managed the sale with Harold B. Lu, Cazenovia, and Miles B. Marshall, Morrisville, principal assistants.

* * *

"Montvic Lochinvar," the best advertised and most widely known Holstein bull, was found dead in his paddock early in September. He was 9 years old and jointly owned by R. Austin and Jay W. Backus, Mexico, N. Y., and Mr. W. S. Kellogg, Derby, Conn. Backus Brothers paid $13,000.00 for one-half interest in him at the Dunloggin sale three years ago.—*John R. Parsons.*

— A.A. —

MORE MASTITIS FACTS COMING

Dairymen say that mastitis causes more losses than any other disease of dairy cows. The losses can only be estimated, but after some study one man has estimated them at 10 million dollars a year in New York State. That is a heavy tax on the dairy industry.

Colleges and experiment stations have done excellent work in finding control measures but there is still much to be learned. Last winter the New York State Legislature made a liberal appropriation for research and teaching of the best methods of controlling this disease. The program is being handled by the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell and is under the direct supervision of Dr. M. G. Fincher, with Dr. Harry Hodges as Field Supervisor of the program.

A central laboratory is being established at Cornell and four regional laboratories will be located in different areas in the State. One will be at Canton, St. Lawrence County; one at East Aurora, Erie County; one at Farmingdale, Long Island; and one at Kingston in the Hudson Valley. Each laboratory will have a field veterinarian, a laboratory technician, and a secretary. Several herds have already been surveyed and the program is ready to get under way.

Certain herds will be chosen as demonstration herds. These will be picked by an advisory committee in each county consisting of the county agent, a farmer, and a veterinarian. Milk samples will be taken in these herds by a veterinarian for examination, but it probably will not be possible immediately to survey every herd whose owner may request it. Nevertheless, if you have a serious mastitis problem on which you need help, write to Dr. Harry Hodges at the New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, New York, who will be glad to advise you.

There is every reason to believe that in time this program will save millions of dollars for dairymen.

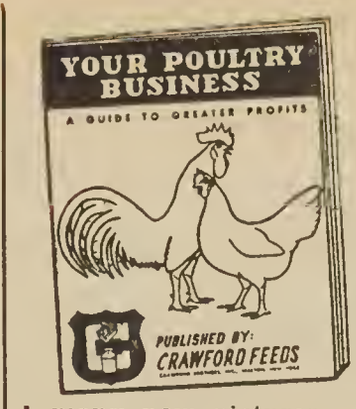
— A.A. —

New England dairymen fed their cows 512 pounds more grain per cow per year during the war years than previously, and produced 681 pounds more milk per cow as a result. This would indicate one and a third pounds of milk for each additional pound of grain. Dairymen can see from this how milk production can fall off in a grain shortage.

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DRIVING AND RIDING PONIES Hackney, Welsh, Shetland, all sizes, shipped crated by express. How old are children you want pony for? Western saddles.

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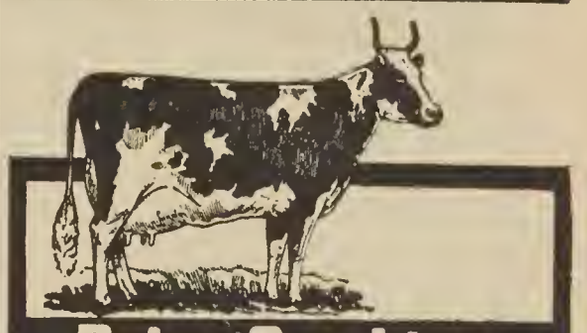
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Saturday, November 2, 1946, Palmyra Fair Grounds, Palmyra, N. Y.

This is a sale of both Hereford and Angus Cattle; Feeder Calves and Breeding animals. The calves will be sold by the pound and the breeding animals by the head. Every animal selected by a County Committee. They will be graded the morning of sale day. All Animals T. B. and Bload Tested.

GRADING 10:00 A. M. SALE 1:00 P. M.

Spansared by WAYNE COUNTY BEEF CATTLE CLUB in caaperatian with Farm Bureaus and N. Y. State Extension Service.

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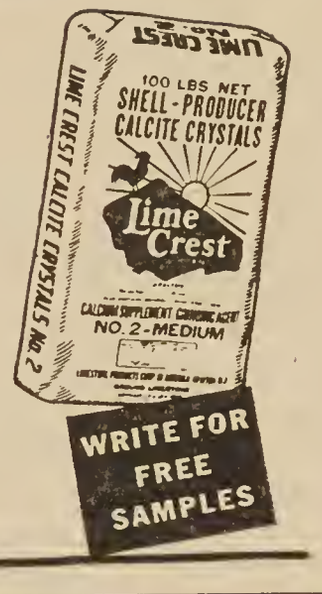


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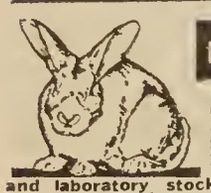
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LIME CREST CALCITE CRYSTALS not only help you stretch feed supplies, but they also save you money by doing 2 jobs.

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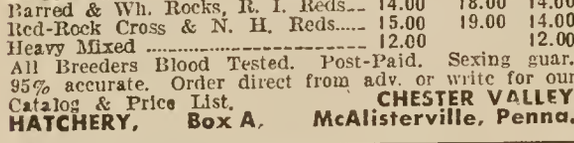
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Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$2.00
AAA SUP MATING LEGHORNS	12.00	22.00	2.00
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Heavy Mix. $13.-100; ASSORTED HEAVY BROILER CHIX $12.-100. Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. 100% live delivery. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy.

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S. C. Hanson or Gasson			
Special Mated White Leghorns	$12.00	$22.00	$6.00
Large Eng. S. C. White Leghorns	11.00	20.00	5.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	14.00
Red-Rock Cross & N. H. Reds	15.00	19.00	14.00
Heavy Mixed	12.00		12.00

All Breeders Blood Tested. Post-Paid. Sexing guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for our Catalog & Price List. **CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Penna.**

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Henley's chicks offer you your "Maine chance" for a flock of sturdy, meaty broilers. Carefully bred in that Maine "broiler climate," these Barred Cross chicks have unusual size and livability. Also Reds, Rocks, and Sex-linked. For catalog write to

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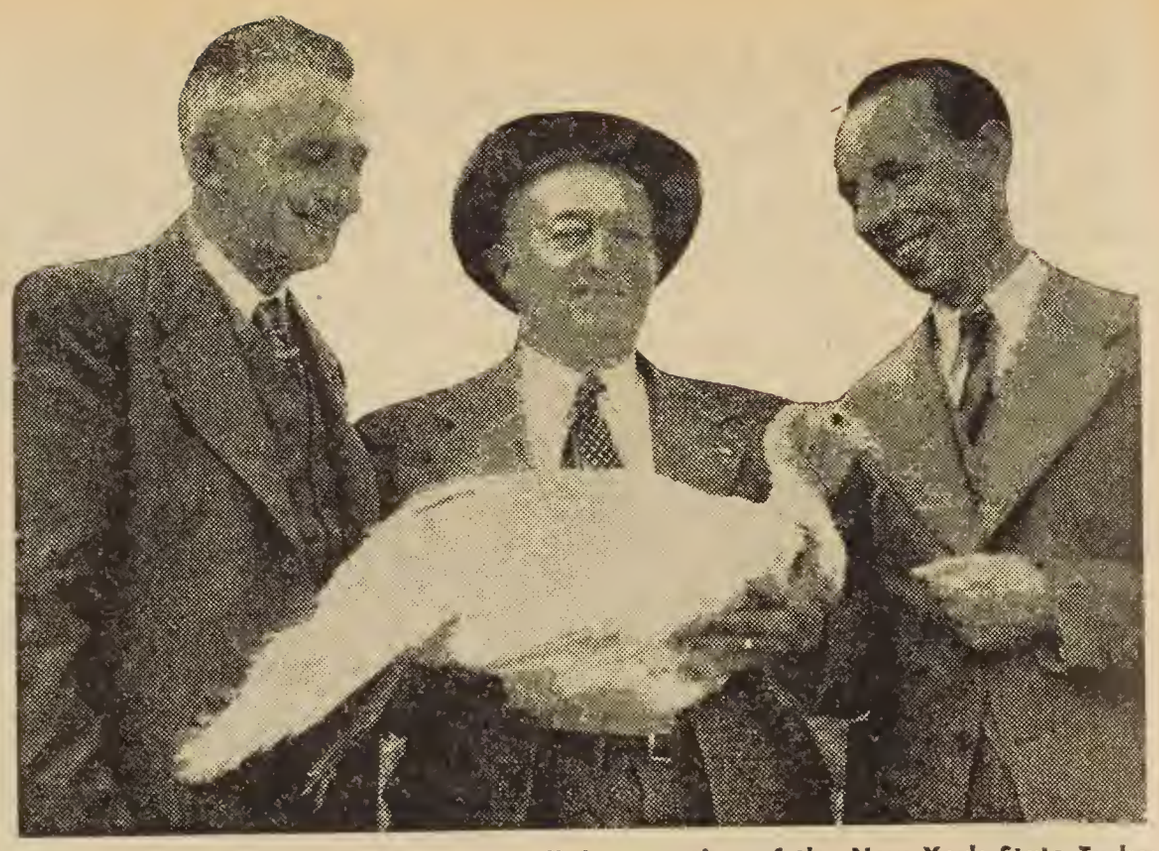
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Adam Vormwald of Tully, host to an all-day meeting of the New York State Turkey Association, shows one of his White Hollands to Prof. E. Y. Smith, left, Cornell University turkey expert, and William Miller of Colden, N. Y., president of the Association.

"Selling" is Chief Topic at Poultry Meeting

WHAT of the Future" was the theme of the New York Turkey Association meeting at the Adam Vormwald farm at Tully, N. Y., Sept. 5. Admitting that mistakes had been made during the past few years of easy sales, the growers and poultry experts exchanged many ideas for more efficient production and discussed methods of promoting year-around sales.

William Miller of Colden, N. Y., president of the Association, told us that he believes the East will gradually take the market from the large Western growers if they follow better marketing methods. Chester Dumond, New York State Commissioner of Agriculture, pointed out that a quarter of the country's population was within 250 miles of New York City Hall, and he urged farmers to continue their study of low-cost production to get the best benefits from this big market.

Miller expressed disagreement with some Eastern growers who believe that small, family-sized birds are the answer to marketing problems. He claims that labor, housing and equipment costs are just as high as for the larger varieties.

A Smaller Package

During a panel discussion led by Prof. E. Y. Smith, Cornell University turkey expert, Miller cited several new marketing methods being carried on by Association members. Cut up turkeys, either fresh or frozen, are proving popular, he stated, as consumers may now buy 2 pounds or 30 and get just the cuts they want. At his farm, Miller is now making and freezing 1200 to 1600 turkey pies a week and finding a ready market for them in the Buffalo area.

The turkey, peas, potatoes and other ingredients are cooked and then placed in the raw crust for freezing. When the consumer places the 2-inch-deep pie in the oven, the crust cooks while the ingredients are heating. Miller and his wife are also cooking and freezing turkey croquettes. As these call for large numbers of egg yolks, they had to go in the frozen Angel Food cake business to use up the egg whites.

It was pointed out that other growers, including Mrs. Alice Hose of Millerton, N. Y., are quick-freezing whole and cut birds in their own storage plants to have them on hand for year-around sale.

Others are marketing frozen turkey sandwiches complete with French fries, and frozen breast meat for hotel sandwich trade. Plans for cooked, stuffed frozen birds and other tempting dishes are underway. Smoked turkeys, turkey patties, livers, and so forth are now available, but due to high costs caused by shrinkage and processing do not yet enjoy a very wide market.

Most growers anticipate prices ranging from 50 to 60 cents this fall, but others see much higher prices due to the return of OPA ceilings to red meat. They believe a brisk high-priced black market in meat will create a greater demand than ever for poultry.

Retail Sales

Most growers at the meeting sell a large percentage of their birds at retail, thereby gaining an average of about $1.50 on each turkey. They realize, however, that this leaves the large markets wide open for competitors and limits sales to the holiday season for most turkeymen.

Commissioner Dumond praised the way farmers are now getting together for more efficient growing and marketing, but said there is still room for improvement. "I thoroughly believe in cooperatives," he said, "but they are still in their infancy. We have a long way to go to see all the benefits that cooperatives will give us."

DuMond foresaw a trend towards increased publicity and study of a better diet, which he claimed would be a great help to Northeast farmers who grow many of the basic foods.

DuMond said it is not healthy to let government dictate farm policy; that he didn't know how long government would support prices when we are overproducing. "We must decide how far we want government to take over our business. Right now we are just drifting along, letting the government do it. We must go back to supply and demand."

Demonstrations

During the morning, Cortland County Agent I. B. Perry gave a running account of demonstrations carried on by host Adam Vormwald and others. These included dry and wet hand picking, machine picking, conservation of feathers for market, and judging quality.

Other speakers were Dr. Earl Bates of Cornell and Assemblyman H. L. Creal of Homer.

During the panel discussion led by

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

CARBOLA-DDT
Disinfecting White Paint

CLEAN UP NOW

NOW is the time to use Carbola-DDT to keep livestock insects down in winter—pests like winter-hibernating flies, lice, spiders—and to help prevent diseases that afflict livestock.

Containing a time tested disinfectant besides 2% DDT (guaranteed to kill flies), Carbola-DDT does three necessary jobs in one operation:

1. Kills flies and other insects
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Germ-killing disinfectant helps prevent Bangs disease, tuberculosis, diphtheria and other diseases of cows, poultry, swine.

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Dust floors of barns, poultry houses, other animal inclosures to kill germs, dry up irritating ammonia fumes. Does not cause moisture as with liquids. Also deodorizes.

5 lb. 80¢, 10 lb. $1.35, 25 lb. $3.00, 50 lb. $5.50
Prices slightly higher in Rockies and S.W.

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(Continued from Opposite Page)

Prof. Smith, the turkeymen heard from Russell Ryor of Calcium, producer of the first register of merit turkey hen in the U. S., who discussed breeding; Dr. G. F. Heuser of Cornell, nutrition; Dr. E. W. Moore and Dr. P. P. Levine, Cornell, diseases; C. Dwight Plummer of Cortland, organization. President Miller discussed turkey products, marketing and packaging. Spencer Ramsey of Liberty and Mrs. Hose of Millerton, who were to discuss the last two subjects, were unable to attend.

— A.A. —

BORDEN AWARD WON BY DR. HUTT

Dr. F. B. Hutt, of the Poultry Department at Cornell, has been named as the 1946 winner of the Borden Award. This award, presented for outstanding contribution to poultry science, consists of a gold medal and $1000. This is the second time the award has gone to Cornell, Dr. L. C. Norris being the winner in 1938.

— A.A. —

TWO FARMS SIGN UNION CONTRACTS

Two big southeastern Pennsylvania farms have signed a contract with Local 929, International Brotherhood of Teamsters of the A. F. of L. These are the first northeastern farms that have taken this step, but they probably will not be the last.

The contract, which calls for union membership of all workers who stay on the job over fifteen days, increases the hourly wage about five cents, making a minimum wage of fifty cents an hour. Union leaders say that the farmer still hires his help, but that the union will aid the farmer in getting hired men, and the farms that have signed up can forget about unloading charges because they can send their trucks anywhere.

Previous to the contract, Starkey Farms had some trouble because the union claimed the right to organize it inasmuch as Starkey's owned a small cannery. There was some picketing of the Farms before the contract was signed, and it is said that King's Farms signed up before a strike could be called.

— A.A. —

ACREAGE CONTROL IS HERE AGAIN!

(Continued from Page 3)

speculative crop in that weather had a big effect on yields. In some years prices were good, and in other years they were low. But without price support farmers left some fields undug when the price went too low and fed large quantities of poorer grades to livestock. Under price support there is a tendency to dig everything, to sell to the government or take loans on the best potatoes and, it has been charged, to route some of the poorer potatoes into consumption channels.

It has been pointed out on many occasions that price support inevitably leads to acreage control. Potato growers are now squarely up against the problem of whether they prefer price support plus control, or a free market with no control.

ONE-ACT PLAYS

If you are interested in securing good rural life one-act plays for production by amateur groups, write to *American Agriculturist*, Play Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for our new list of plays. Please enclose three cent stamp for postage.

These plays have been especially selected by *American Agriculturist*. They are 35 cents per copy and royalty-free to amateur groups. The list includes plays for both adults and young folks.

How much has your egg production increased in the last six years?



On feed tags, look for "D"-Activated Animal Sterol, originated by Du Pont

Leading layer in the world's record-breaking pen, owned by Monroe C. Babcock, Babcock Poultry Farm, Ithaca, New York, produced 345 eggs; scored 346.65 points in the 1945 Western New York Egg-Laying Test.

DURING the war, in spite of feed shortages, average egg production for all flocks throughout the United States *increased from 134 eggs per bird in 1940 to 151 in 1945.* Many successful flocks did far better than this.

Has your flock kept pace with this increase? More eggs per bird mean more dollars of income, more profits per pound of feed.

Nutritional studies indicate a definite association between Vitamin D and egg production. To be sure your flock does its best, use a well-balanced commercial feed fortified with Vitamin D in scientific form—"D"-Activated Animal Sterol.

"D"-Activated Animal Sterol is made entirely from domestic raw materials by irradiating selected animal sterols with ultra-violet light. It is highly concentrated and exceptionally stable. Its dry powder carrier facilitates thorough dispersion throughout the feed. It does not congeal in cold weather, and will not impart "off" tastes or odors. Used by many leading feed manufacturers.

Make sure your birds get Vitamin D the scientific way. Look for the words *"D"-Activated Animal Sterol* on the tag when you buy your feed. For further information, write to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Dept., A. A 610, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

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★ *To hear great stars, thrilling dramas, tune in every Monday evening on the Du Pont "CAVALCADE OF AMERICA"—NBC network.* ★

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Look for the store displaying the Red Ball—then look for the Red Ball on the footwear.

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Ball-Band

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO. Mishawaka, Indiana

Question Box

What are the requirements of a common storage house for apples?

The three factors that affect apples in common storage are ventilation, humidity and temperature. Temperature control is secured by adequate insulation and by management of ventilation. Some growers believe that large doors at each end of the storage are important for ventilation and, in addition, a cold air intake near the floor level of 20x30 inches for each 2500 cubic feet of capacity, and warm air outlets in the roof giving 2 square feet of opening for each 2500 cubic feet.

In general, apples mature more rapidly after they are picked than they do while they are on the trees. One way to get apples cool before they are put in storage is to leave them in the orchard over night and put them in the storage in the morning. Then it is a question of opening the doors and ventilators when the outside air is cooler than the air inside the building, and closing them when the outside air is warmer.

Humidity is helped by having a dirt floor in the storage, with a wood floor about 6 to 8 inches above the dirt.

* * *

What is the correct size of a septic tank for a family of five?

The standard size recommended by the Portland Cement Association is 3 feet wide by 6 feet long and 5 feet deep. This size is recommended for a family of two or three, but will take care of a family of up to nine or ten. Incidentally, the Portland Cement Association, 347 Madison Ave., New York City 17, has done a wonderful job of publishing pamphlets and bulletins giving definite, accurate information on practically every type of concrete construction that is needed on a farm. If you are planning to build with concrete, write them for information.

* * *

Is there any general rule that could be followed as to the amount of dynamite needed for different sized ditches?

The DuPont Company has an excellent booklet called "Ditching With Dynamite." In it they state that 8-inch cartridges of 50% dynamite, containing about half a pound, put in holes with the top of the cartridge 4 to 12 inches below the soil and spaced 18 inches apart, will, in muck soil, make a ditch about 3 feet deep and 2 feet wide at the bottom. In soft, moderately wet soil, and with cartridges spaced 15 inches apart, a ditch can be made that is about 2½ feet deep and 1 foot wide at the bottom. In a heavy soil which is rather dry, this same load and arrangement will give a ditch about 1½ feet deep and 1 foot wide at the bottom.

* * *

How can inexperienced workers be taught to pick apples without injuring them?

The experience of growers indicates that it is important to show the workers *how the job is to be done* rather than to tell them. An apple grower will save money by getting the pickers together and demonstrating exactly what he wants them to do. In most cases it pays also to tell WHY as well as HOW.

Some are more careful than others, and some will learn faster than others. After you have shown them what you want, and are sure they understand, it will still be necessary to check the individual workers frequently to be certain that they are following instructions.

Of course it is important to provide them with equipment that tends to prevent injury. Stave baskets are unsat-



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The RITE-WAY milking method

will help protect her udder . . . get more milk

COWS LIKE to be milked with a Rite-Way because of its natural, calf-like milking action. It's pleasing. There's no harsh squeeze as in hand milking. No discomfort. Instead a gentle, uniform action that stimulates the cows to give their milk quickly and freely . . . But what's even more important, this action is *beneficial.*

Rite-Way inflations are tapered so that suction is applied only to the *ends* of the teats. Following each suction stroke the soft-nose, tapered inflations massage the teats and base of the udder, aiding circulation Nature's way.

More than 100,000 dairy farmers use the Rite-Way milking method . . . and have demonstrated its advantages on both large and small herds. No other milker offers you so much, dollar for dollar, in terms of time-saving, money-making features. See your Rite-Way dealer. Write for free book on Rite-Way Fast Milking.

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1241 BELMONT AVE., Dept. AA, CHICAGO 13, ILL.
Branches: Syracuse, N. Y.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Atlanta, Ga.; Oakland, Calif.
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Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Relieved in 5 minutes or double your money back

When excess stomach acid causes painful, suffocating gas, sour stomach and heartburn, doctors usually prescribe the fastest-acting medicines known for symptomatic relief—medicines like those in Bell-ans Tablets. No laxative. Bell-ans brings comfort in a jiffy or double your money back on return of bottle to us. 25c at all druggists.

POTTED STRAWBERRY PLANTS

June bearers $8.00-100. Everbearers $9.00-100. Bear next spring. Ship now.
WARREN SHINN, WOODBURY, N. J.

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KLUTCH forms a comfort cushion; holds dental plates so much firmer and snugger that one can eat and talk with greater comfort and security; in many cases almost as well as with natural teeth. Klutch lessens the constant fear of a dropping, rocking, chafing plate. 25c and 50c at druggists. . . . If your druggist hasn't it, ***don't waste money on substitutes,*** but send us 10c and we will mail you a generous trial box. © I. P. INC.
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TRY DR. BARRON'S NEW FOOT CUSHION
Do you suffer from metatarsal callouses, corns, weak arch foot pains? Try Dr. Barron's New Foot Cushions. LIKE WALKING ON A PILLOW! Soft, Spongy, Air-ventilated. Fits all shoes. Cushions your arches and feet from heel to toes. Dr. Barron says: "Wonderful for tired, aching feet!" Send only $1.98 for A PAIR, or C.O.D. plus postage. State shoe size and if man or woman. 30-DAY TRIAL GUARANTEE. Money back if no blessed relief. ORTHO CO., 111 W. 83 St. Dept. 103M N.Y.C. 24

isfactory for picking because the corners of the staves bruise the fruit. A good many growers believe that the best container is a padded metal basket with a canvas drop bottom fitted with straps so that the picker can use both hands. It goes without saying that even with the best equipment, a careless picker can injure apples.

* * *

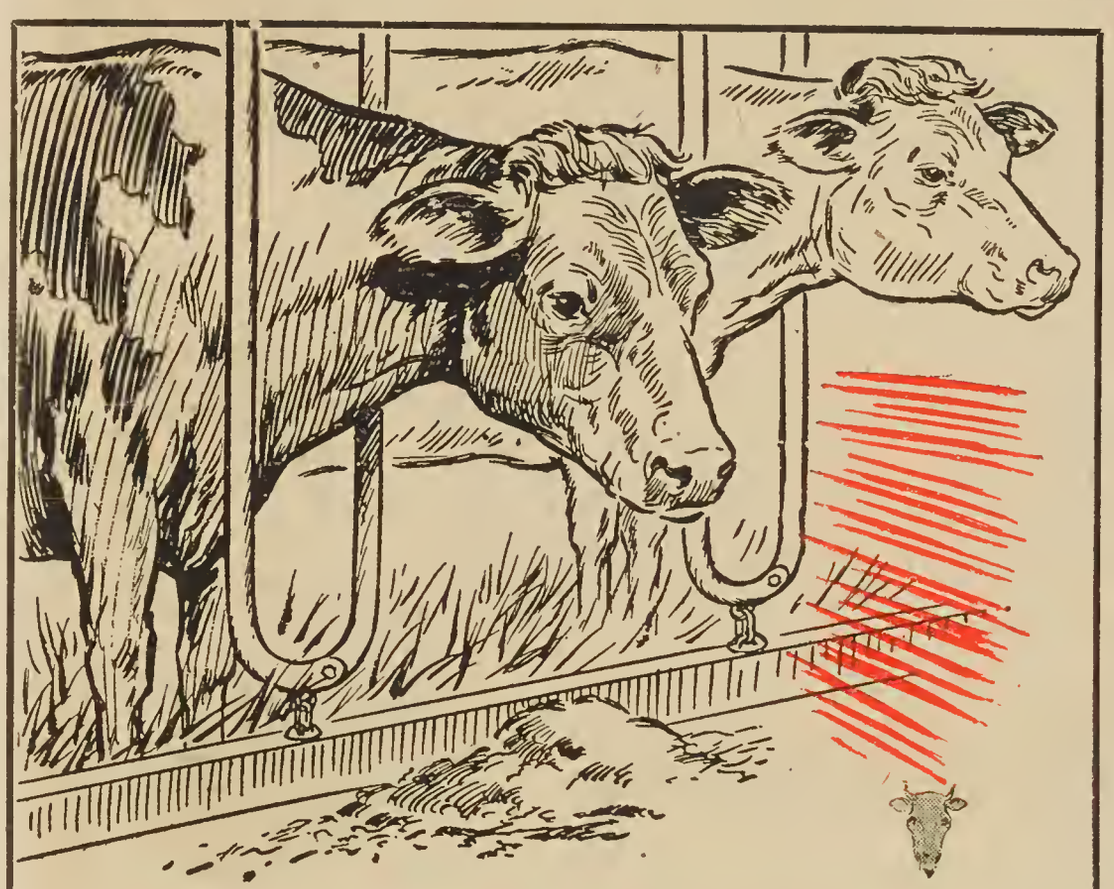
Before the war I painted the house, using white lead and oil which I thought was the best material I could get. However, before long the building became dingy. What was wrong?

Undoubtedly, for protection you put on as good a paint as you could buy. However, some paint manufacturers have found that they can manufacture an excellent paint which will "chalk off" just a little and thereby keep whiter. I believe they call this a self-cleaning paint.

— A.A. —

NITROGEN ON FALL GRASS

The statement in the September 21 issue, under "Fall Cow Gossip," that early spring is the time recommended for applying nitrogen, has been questioned. A number of experiments made in northeastern colleges indicate that fall top-dressing of grass with a fertilizer high in nitrogen will give excellent results. In some cases the comment is added, "if it is not used after the ground freezes or active growth ceases." As a general rule, you may be assured that the losses of nitrogen are very small when applied to a crop that is growing.



"HIDDEN HUNGER"
can cause Production Slumps

When your cows go off their feed . . . become sickly, sluggish and suffer unexplained production slumps . . . BEWARE of:—

"HIDDEN HUNGER" . . . Lack of essential mineral elements needed by livestock for sturdy health, rapid growth, peak production and reproduction.

Falling off of production is just one of the many danger signals (others include: scraggly hair, stiff, swollen joints, gnawing on bones, fence posts or stalls and still born offspring) which may indicate the presence of "Hidden Hunger" in your stock. Near's MinRaltone, containing 11 essential minerals, *plus* Vitamin D, protects against the costly losses which may be caused by mineral deficiencies in the ration. Profit minded dairymen take no chances with Hidden Hunger—they feed MinRaltone regularly, the year round. Write for the MinRaltone Plan of supplementary mineral feeding.

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With VITAMIN D
A MINERAL FEED SUPPLEMENT



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NEAR'S FOOD CO., Inc., BINGHAMTON, N.Y.
Established 1899

Robin Hood
White
Flour is Back



Robin Hood
Glorified Gingerbread

1 ½ cups Robin Hood Flour
1 ¼ tsps. baking powder
½ tsp. soda
½ tsp. salt
½ tsp. cinnamon
¼ tsp. ginger
½ cup raisins
⅓ cup chopped nuts
⅓ cup shortening
¼ cup sugar
2 eggs
⅓ cup molasses
½ tsp. vanilla
½ cup hot water

Method

Sift flour three times with baking powder, soda, salt and spices. Add the raisins and nuts. Blend shortening and sugar until light and creamy. Add eggs and beat until well blended. Stir in molasses and vanilla. Add the flour mixture and hot water alternately, beginning and ending with flour. Beat well after each addition. Pour into a well greased 4-cup mold. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 40 to 45 minutes or until cake tests done. Garnish with orange slices and cherries. Serve warm with orange sauce.

Orange Sauce

Add 1 tsp. orange rind and ½ tsp. lemon rind to ½ cup orange juice and 1 tbsp. lemon juice. Allow to stand 2 minutes. Strain. Combine 4 tsp. sugar and 2 tsp. cornstarch in the top of a double boiler. Blend in ¼ cup water and cook over hot water until thick and clear. Add strained juices, mix well and heat thoroughly.

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Marvelous news! Now, once more, you can get this wonderful original Robin Hood White Flour for all your baking. Think of it—an all-purpose flour that's blended as carefully as the finest cake flour.

And here's the wonderful thing. This $1,000,000 "secret blend" flour doesn't cost you a cent extra—no more than other leading all-purpose flours.

Every bag of Robin Hood Flour carries a money-back-plus 10% guarantee. Use this great flour for all your baking. See what wonderful bread and cakes you can make with the all-purpose flour that's blended as carefully as the finest cake flour.



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Robin Hood Flour





New and Flattering

THE SLENDER, lengthened look distinguishes the fall silhouette, from platform shoe to soaring hat.

No one with experience in sewing need hesitate to make raglan-sleeved coat number 2775. You can choose whether to attach a warm hood or to make it with a high rounded collar.

Two-piece dress number 2765 is good for any size or age and especially flattering to the larger figure.

The new look of femininity is eloquently expressed in soft dress number 2684 with its push up sleeves, roll back collar and graciously pleated skirt.

Unexpected contrast in slim dress with button-on yoke and sleeves in a color or in white is expressed in dress number 2782

In a casual dress you expect the fine detail of a pointed collar, the set-in sleeve with new cuffs and front closing. Number 2772 adds these up to a very figure-flattering sum.

The sure-fire way to meet this year's demand for figure-revealing styles is a dress cut slim, fitted smooth. with the added charm of long sleeves, broad collar and soft back interest. Princess dress number 2752 meets this demand in every way.

Elegant simplicity is the word for dress number 2780 with its slim supple lines, flattering V-neck, bracelet-length sleeves and an interesting arrangement of gores in the skirt.

Number 2743 gives a little girl fashion with snug basque waist, billowing dirndl skirt and sweet round collar.

The nursery-age girl is not forgotten. Number 2727 is an ensemble of coat with rounded yoke and flared panels, dress with the same yoke and freedom-giving gathers.

Hat and bag may make a world of difference to a good suit or dress. Number 2783 is a stylish beret which may have either a drawstring bottom or a permanent headsize ribbon fastening.

A blouse nice enough to go with that skirt and smart enough to take you anywhere is number 3085. A dressier blouse is number 2704, especially good for "after six" wear.

The little girl, newly clothes conscious, will love the fitted top, sweetheart neck, puffed sleeves and back-tied sash of number 2686.

Pattern Sizes and Requirements

No. 2775. Sizes 10 to 20. With hood, 3½ yards 54-inch; without hood, 3⅜ yards 54-inch.

No. 2765. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 36 2⅞ yards 54-inch, 4⅛ yards 39-inch.

No. 2684. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, 4⅛ yards 39-inch, 3 yards 54-inch.

No. 2782. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 2⅜ yards 54-inch, 1⅞ yards 35-inch contrasting.

No. 2772. Sizes 12 to 42. Size 16, 3½ yards 39-inch, ¼ yard contrasting.

No. 2752. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 4 yards 39-inch, ⅜ yard contrasting.

No. 2780. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 36, 3¼ yards 39-inch.

No. 2743. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8 with collar, 2⅜ yards 35-inch, ¼ yard 35-inch contrasting, 1¼ yards ruffling.

No. 2727. Sizes 1 to 4. Size 2 coat, 1⅜ yards 54-inch, 1⅛ yards lining; dress, 1⅜ yards 35-inch, 1¼ yards 39-inch, ¼ yard 35-inch contrasting.

No. 2783. Cut in one size. Beret, ⅝ yard 54-inch, ¾ yard ribbon; bag, ½ yard 54-inch.

No. 3085. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 36 with long sleeves, 2 yards 39-inch.

No. 2704. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 36, 1½ yards 39-inch.

No. 2686. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, 1½ yards 39-inch, 3¾ yards lace.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins for each pattern wanted. Add 15 cents for our New Fall and Winter Fashion Book. Address Pattern Dept., *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

At Our House



By ELIZABETH TOWNSEND

In preparing our household for winter, we are collecting some necessities, such as clothing, sewing materials, concentrated foods and toilet articles, to send to European families who are again facing cold weather with inadequate supplies.

In our town, church societies, 4-H, Home Bureau and individual families are sending boxes through the Adopt-a-Family plan. Our missionary society has been sending parcels to a Norwegian woman, and from her grateful letters we have formed a loving interest in her problems. In her first letter she wrote:

"We have not been so excited since the war finished as we were when your parcel arrived. The clothing was a Godsend. We were all down to rags. Not even sewing thread could we get for five long years."

Later she wrote, "We live on a small island near the North Sea, where my husband makes a meager living as a fisherman. It is an exceedingly hard life and dangerous. I do not know what we would have eaten these five terrible years if we hadn't had the fish. Words cannot describe what we have been through. There are six families on our island. We are seven miles from post office and telephone. The children are taken to school by rowboat. Soon we will have warmer weather, sunshine both day and night, for this is the land of the midnight sun—but it will shine on a desolate land."

These friends are never greedy. They share their gifts. A minister from Czechoslovakia wrote us:

"What we can use, take we for us, but other give we to the people who can use that. And we are trying to distribute all after the best conscience. Everybody is thankful."

Just as we country women share our farm supplies with friends, we are giving thankfully from our abundance to friends overseas. In the face of Europe's needs, our efforts may be only a drop in the bucket, but they pay mightily in understanding and good will.

* * *

Did you have enough sugar to make a little wild strawberry jam this spring? If you did, spread a tiny circle on crisp, rich, round crackers. At a recent tea, its tantalizing taste and fragrance brought delighted exclamations from the guests.

—A. A.—

DILL TOMATO PICKLE

Why not dill some of those green tomatoes, especially while sugar is so scarce that the usual pickles are almost out of the question?

- 12 pounds (about ¼ bushel) green tomatoes
- 2 gallons soft water
- 2 cups cooking salt
- 2 cups vinegar
- 4 tablespoons mixed spices
- 2 layers grape leaves
- 2 layers dill

Wash in cold water and wipe carefully freshly-picked green tomatoes, without blemish and of uniform size. Cover bottom of container with grape leaves, place on these a layer of dill, then sprinkle half the spices over the dill. Arrange the tomatoes in the container to come within two to three inches of the top. Add a layer of dill, the remainder of the spices and a layer of grape leaves. Boil salt, water and vinegar two minutes, cool to room temperature and pour over the tomatoes. Cover with a plate weighted down to hold tomatoes under the brine. Keep at an even temperature (75° to 85° F.) Remove scum each day. The pickles are ready for canning when they are crisp, uniform in color with no white spots and well flavored with dill—usually from two to four weeks.

Pack the cured pickles in hot jars, cover to the top with hot brine, seal and store in a cool place. Since the brine in which dill pickles are fermented and stored is weak, they keep less well than other types; hence, if they are to be stored a long time the jars should be processed in a water bath fifteen minutes at simmering.

To make so-called Kosher pickles add one small clove garlic, one bay leaf, ½ teaspoon mustard seed, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 piece red pepper, and ½ cup vinegar to 1½ cups strained brine. Boil two minutes and pour while hot over plain dill pickles after they are packed into jars.

—A.A.—

HOT TAMALE PIE

- 2 cups ground cooked meat
- 1 can condensed tomato soup
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1 onion chopped
- 1 tablespoon chili powder
- ½ cup gravy or meat stock
- Dash of Tabasco sauce
- Few grains cayenne
- Salt if needed
- 1 quart cooked mush, very stiff

Mix onion, meat, tomato soup and seasonings. Line bottom and sides of baking dish with a thick layer of corn meal mush, put in the meat mixture, cover with mush, dot with fat and bake in hot oven 20 to 30 minutes. Serves 6.

—A.A.—

POINTERS ON USING NUTS

Add hickory nuts, black walnuts or English walnuts just before serving or cooking as they may darken or discolor the mixture.

When using nuts in cake or cookie mixtures, soak the kernels in boiling water a few minutes; then they will not dry out the product so much.

To obtain a pound of shelled nuts, buy in the shell 3½ pounds almonds, 2¼ pounds filberts, 1½ pounds peanuts, 2½ pounds pecans, 5½ pounds black walnuts, or 2½ pounds English walnuts.

—A.A.—

A. A. FOUNDATION REWARDS ACHIEVEMENT

(*Continued from Page* 1)

or if this is not possible, an exception may be made to make the award at the Future Farmers' Father-and-Son Banquet or on a similar public occasion for either the girls or the boys.

6. An application blank is being sent to all high schools in the northeastern states having 3- or 4-year courses in agriculture and home economics. If the principal and teachers of agriculture and home economics wish to cooperate, the application blank should be filled in and returned to us immediately. Any school which fails to receive an application blank and wishes to take part, should write soon for a blank to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

7. Some time after the first of January, each cooperating school will receive from the *American Agriculturist* Foundation a check for $5. In case the school is cooperating in both agriculture and home economics awards, there will be two checks for $5. Each check will be accompanied by a handsome achievement award certificate.

After the boy or girl is chosen, the principal or teacher will fill in the name of the winner on the check and on the certificate and make the award at the proper time.

8. After winners are chosen, the *American Agriculturist* Foundation requests a brief report from the teacher or principal, giving the name of the boy or girl and reasons why he or she was chosen. A letter from the winner is also requested.

These achievement awards are offered in the hope that they will increase the interest of young people in training in agriculture and home economics, and inspire them to further achievement in education and good citizenship.

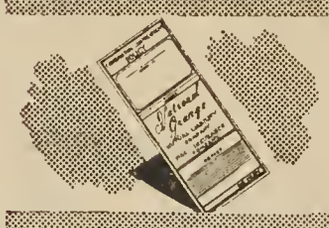
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Address.....

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WARREN SHINN, WOODBURY, NEW JERSEY

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AMERICA'S FAVORITE BLEACH AND HOUSEHOLD DISINFECTANT
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FREE FROM CAUSTIC
Years of unsurpassed quality and performance have made Clorox the choice of millions . . . it's always uniform . . . it's always dependable!
Copr. 1946, Clorox Chemical Co.

Here is a question that every reader of the American Agriculturist should consider seriously now . . .

ARE YOU SURE YOU CAN VOTE NOVEMBER 5?

You can not vote unless you are registered.

New York State registration days in Cities, Villages and other areas of 5,000 or less population are October 5th and 12th.

Check at your polling place to make sure that you are registered.

This is especially important for:

1. Persons who reach the age of 21 years before election day, November 5th.
2. Ex-service men and their families, particularly those who reached voting age while in service.
3. Former War Workers who have returned to home communities.
4. Those who have moved from another State.
5. Naturalized citizens who have not previously voted.

Your vote and the right which you, as an American citizen enjoy—to cast it for the things in which you believe and for the candidates who best represent your beliefs—is the corner stone and the foundation of your freedom.

Do not take that privilege lightly. Do not forfeit it by carelessness or neglect.

It costs nothing in money, and little in time or effort to vote. *But you must be registered.*

Remember the registration dates—

Saturday, October 5 and Saturday, October 12

"WE BELIEVE in a government that serves its people; not a government that dominates them. Because on their records they have given New York State that kind of government, we believe that its continuance in the state will be assured and its development in the nation will be advanced by the election of:

THOMAS E. DEWEY, Republican candidate for Governor.
IRVING M. IVES, Republican candidate for United States Senator.

COUNTY CHAIRMEN, RURAL CITIZENS FOR DEWEY AND IVES . . .

Allegany—Francis Alvord, Friendship
Broome—William Hotaling, Kirkwood
Cattaraugus—Dr. Ralph Knight
Little Valley
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(R. D. 6)
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Chemung—Archie Turner, Horseheads
(R. D. 2)
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Goshen (RD)
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Albion (R D 1)
Oswego—William. Kranz, Mexico
Otsego—George Hinds, Springfield Center
Putnam—Robert Plimpton, Cold Spring
Rensselaer—Andrew E. Danish, Troy
Rockland—Percy Husted, Blauvelt
St. Lawrence—Glenn B. Sheldon, Lisbon
Saratoga—Stephen Merchant
Ballston Spa
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Schenectady (R D 5)
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Rural Citizens for Dewey and Ives

Joe W. Robson, Hall, Ontario County, State Chairman — Earl Foster, Secretary-Treasurer

State Headquarters: Dewitt Clinton Hotel, Albany, Rooms 317-319—Telephone Albany 3-1667

It's Handy

WOOD CARRYING SLING

Here is a handy device which enables me to carry twice as much stovewood as with arms alone. The sling is made of gunnysack or canvas fas-

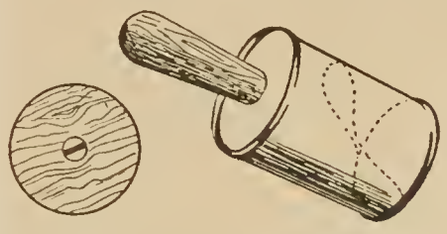


tened to two round sticks, one of which serves as a handle, while a strap fastened to each end of the other goes over the shoulder and is adjusted to suit the user.—*I. W. D.*

— A.A. —

HOMEMADE SCOOP

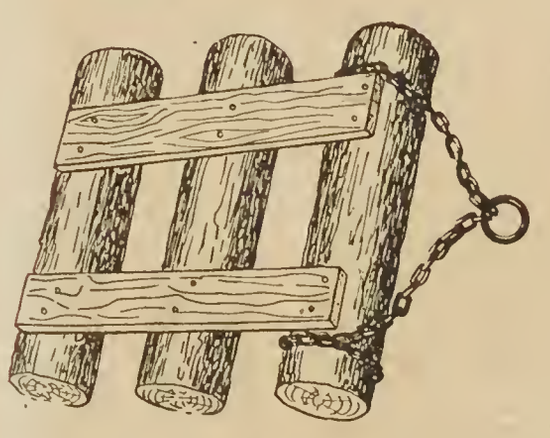
Common tin cans, when emptied, can be turned into very useful scoops of various sizes with little effort. They can be used for grain, feed, flour,



sugar, etc. As soon as a chosen can is emptied, wash and dry thoroughly. Using a pair of metal snips, cut to shape as shown on accompanying sketch. Next, cut a circular piece of ¼ inch plywood that will snugly fit on inside end of can for stiffener. Make hole in disc and end of can for 1-½ inch hard wood screw with which to attach old broomstick handle.—*Perley A. Reed, 31 Argyle Ave., Uniondale, L. I., N. Y.*

— A.A. —

LAND FITTER



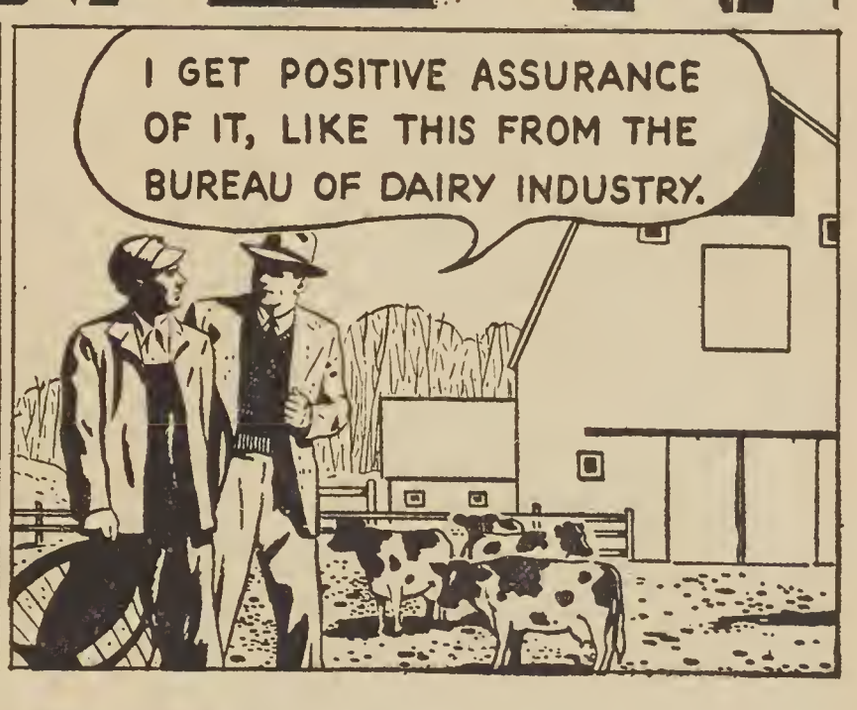
I have found this homemade tool very handy. I cut three logs 6 to 8 inches in diameter and about 6 feet long. I laid them parallel about 8 inches apart, and spiked two pieces of plank on top. When they are drawn across newly plowed furrows, they will do more work than any tool I know. They can be weighted down, and they should be drawn at a slow speed.—*H. G. Elmer, R. D. 3, Taberg, N. Y.*

WHAT HANDY GADGET have you built? Send a description of it and a rough sketch or photograph, to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y. If it is used, we will send you $5.00 at the end of the month in which it appears on this page.

"FALL FRESHENING gives you more milk, Sam... TWO flush production periods!"







O. E. Reed, Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry says:

With our human population rapidly going above the present high of 140,000,000, it is regrettable that our cow population has been 3% *less* than it was last year. More alarming, we have kept for herd addition and replacement some 6% *fewer heifers* than last year.

The demand for milk and products of milk is sure to *increase*. Getting an adequate *supply* of milk is the real problem.

Many American dairymen have done well in their efforts to increase production *per cow*. Winter management in feeding and watering is showing results. But the tremendous need for milk is growing. Forward-looking dairymen will increase the size and the quality of their herds, and breed heifers in the fall and winter to get more uniform and larger production.

That's the real situation. More milk, good milk is needed now . . . and the need is not temporary, not just for now or the coming winter. The nutritional need for milk and the products of milk has never been met. Every indication points to years of good markets ahead for you. And the best way to hold those markets is by supplying the demand.

Plan on more production now . . . more *efficient* production, more *uniform year-round* production. Right now, *how about raising your calves on a limited fresh milk ration? How about selecting a better herd sire for breeding this fall?*

Discuss such subjects with your dairy plant field man or County Agent. Do it now . . . to get more dollars on your milk checks . . . to make your future more secure.

Sheffield Farms
General Ice Cream Corp.
Breyer Ice Cream Company
Western Maryland Dairy
Chestnut Farms Dairy
Rieck-McJunkin Dairy Co.
Kraft Foods Company
Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Co.
Breakstone Bros., Inc.

Divisions of NATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS CORPORATION

OCTOBER IDEAS

✓ *Additional silage can be made from cornstalks after husking. Use sorghum for silage to increase its palatability and food value.*

† † †

✓ *Phosphate and lime spread on barn floors helps sanitation, increases the value of fertilizer.*

† † †

✓ *The "correct milking routine" saves time, helps control mastitis, aids sanitation. Adopt it now.*

† † †

✓ *Ground grains prevent waste since they're easier to digest.*

The need for MILK *has never been met*

PLAN NOW TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

MARKETS and mechanization are the two most important business problems which farmers face at the present time. While these are business problems, how they are solved is going to have a great influence on the future social and political position of agriculture.

Family Farm

There is every indication that the farm which is worked by a man and his wife and their children, perhaps with one hired man or occasional day help, is in a tight spot. *Mechanization of these small farms looks now as though it would be so expensive that the farm income will be insufficient to pay the cost.* I suppose that this fact is at least partially a reflection of high wages—wages which make it expensive to manufacture and distribute farm equipment. It also is surely partially a result of high taxes.

Whatever may be the causes, they don't alter the fact that northeastern family farm operators can't mechanize at present prices. The question, therefore, is what shall they do—continue partially mechanized at the price of long hours of hard work and a low standard of living, or sell out or lease to larger farm operations?

Bad for All

In my opinion, if the high cost of mechanization crowds out little farms and little farmers in favor of big farms, the impact on the social and political life of this country will be bad.

Here in America we want neither collective nor corporation farms. Instead we want the maximum number of land owners and land operators who are free men—men who reflect in their lives and their political and social attitudes the responsibilities of their ownership and the dignity of their labor.

How can we achieve these ends so far as the present small northeastern farm is concerned?

New Designs Needed

One way, I believe, is through immediate engineering research in our Land Grant Colleges and Experiment Stations. Another is through an all-out effort by farm machinery companies to mechanize small farms at a cost compatible with the income of such farms.

The chief trouble with these ways of meeting the problem is that both the colleges and the machinery companies tend to favor the big farm operation both in their research and their designs. Flue drying of hay, the one-man baler and the field chopper are examples of what I mean.

Equipment Pool

Another possible way of meeting the mechanical needs of small farms may be through equipment pools cooperatively owned by up to a half dozen small farms. *Unfortunately, the human relations involved in such an arrangement are almost impossible to surmount.* It's the kind of a plan which looks good on paper in the winter but doesn't work out during haying the next summer.

Custom Machinery

Custom work for small farmers is another way of meeting their needs for mechanization. In many respects it is one of the most promising *provided sufficient competition develops so that the rates for hired machines and the availability of these machines eventually come to fit the pocketbooks and the requirements of the farmers who need them.*

Right now owners of such equipment as balers, gang plows, etc., are reaping a harvest and working in a situation which makes some of them quite ruthless in the way they handle their custom jobs.

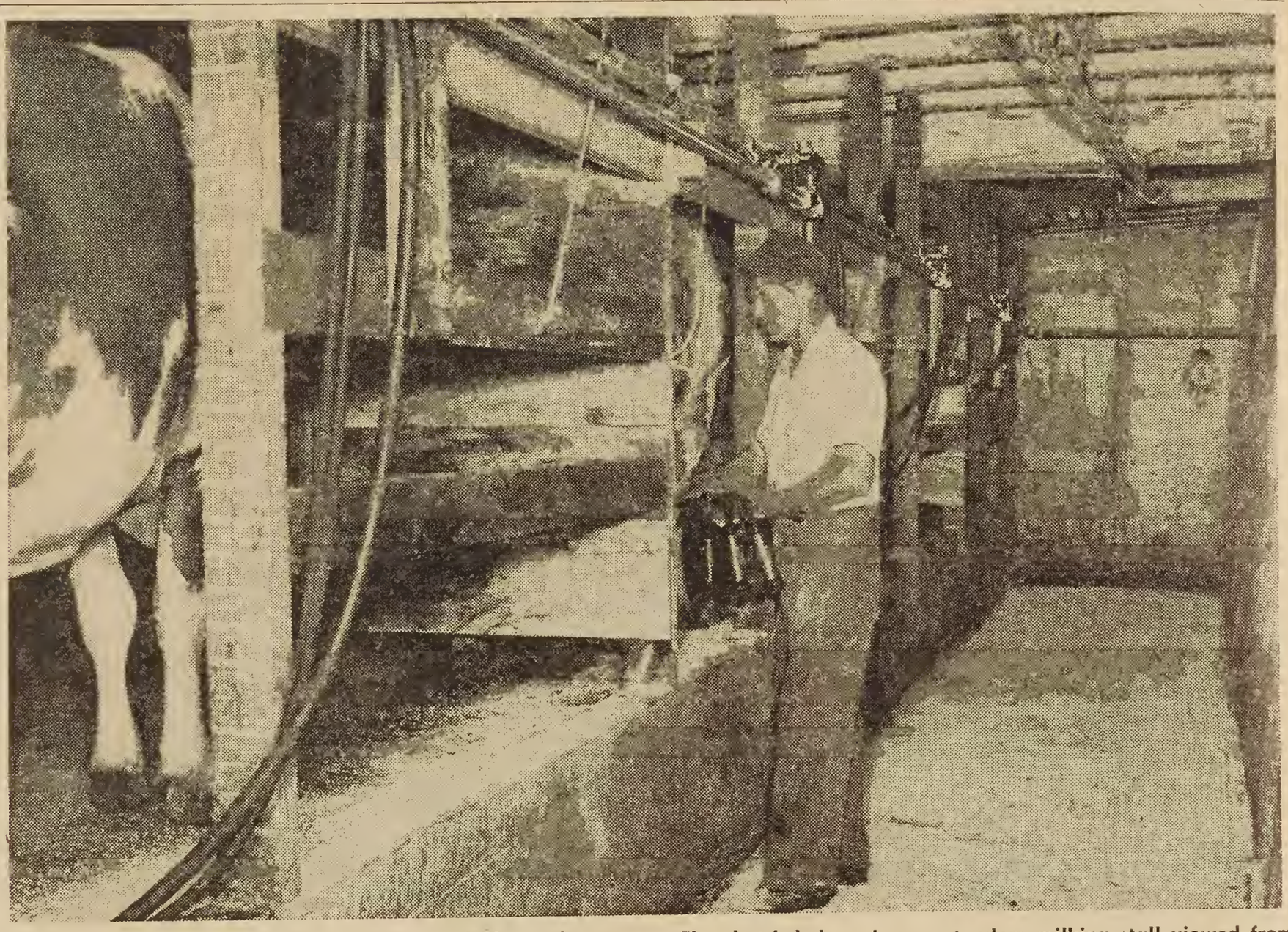
A Joint Farm

A final way of protecting the dignity and rights of a small farmer which occurs to me is one we are getting set to try out at Sunnygables. Under this plan four owners of family size farms are eliminating all hired men by doing their own work themselves and setting the stage for complete mechanization by joining their farms into one operation. Meanwhile they retain their individual ownerships intact.

This, too, is a plan which will put a strain on human relations. It possibly has one redeeming feature, however. The farms, although separately owned, are run as one operation, so that the tendency in operating them always should be to do what is best for the group of owners and leave the individual to profit through the success of all.

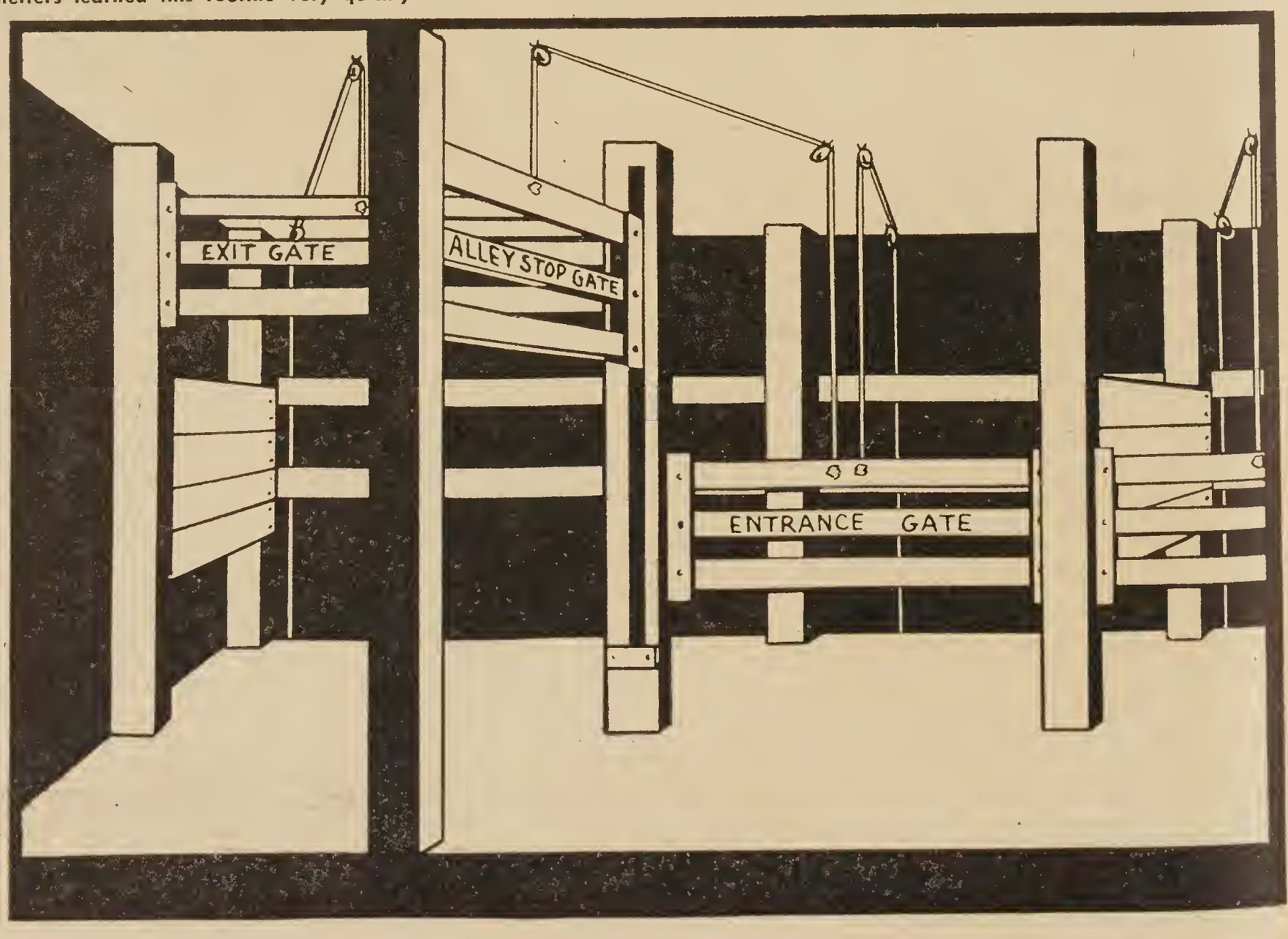
No Government Aid

In analyzing the present position of small farmers so far as their problem of mechanization is concerned, you will note that I have left the government entirely out of the picture. *I have done this because I cannot see how even a small farmer can be a man among men and a worthwhile citizen and at the same time be the ward of some government bureaucrat.*



Above is a side view of part of our string of elevated tandem milking stalls and the pipe to which four sets of teat cups are attached. On the back side of the stalls is an alley at the same floor level as the stalls. Cows to be milked reach the stalls through this alley and after they are milked pass from the stalls back into the alley and on through it into the pen. Much to our surprise, even our first calf heifers learned this routine very quickly.

The sketch below shows a tandem milking stall viewed from the cow alley side. Note particularly the arrangement of three gates, one of which drops down in the alley ahead of the cow and turns her through a second gate which is up when the alley gate is down and vice versa. The third gate is raised to let the cow back into the alley after she is milked. Copies of this drawing are available on request. Write H. E. Babcock, Sunnygables, Ithaca, N. Y., R. D. 5.



SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

GETTING AHEAD

THE desire of any individual to "get ahead" is commendable, yet it is this same desire to which swindlers appeal. They tell a plausible story about quick, big returns and too often the prospect swallows the bait. Many young men, and some that are old enough to know better, put too much dependence on making "a killing" by investing a little money.

The old-time virtue of thrift gets one ahead slowly, but it is a sure way. Investing money in speculative or fraudulent enterprises results in disappointment and loss of your investment. Most of us who work for wages or salaries cannot hope to get frequent and continual increases, but every person can get ahead and build security for himself by regular saving, by spending less than he earns, and by investing it conservatively.

If the fundamental importance of thrift could be taught in every school, several desirable results might follow: A little money in the bank increases a man's self-respect; it makes him more self-reliant and more conservative; he is less inclined to look to the Government or to any agency for help and he is less likely to listen to radical "crackpots" and their schemes to cure the ills of the world.

Hard work kills very few people, but discouragement shortens the lives of a great many. The man who through his own efforts is getting ahead and building his own security is not easily discouraged, nor is he a good prospect for a swindler who comes along with a "get rich quick" proposition.—*H. L. Cosline.*

— A.A. —

OF NO IMPORTANCE

"Last week my daughter received a card saying that the writer had something to send her in regard to her photo if she would send 25c to them. This she did, thinking it was of some importance, and she received her picture that had been put in the paper announcing her engagement. I am telling you this so you can look into the matter, so others won't lose their 25c foolishly. We are the ones that had her picture and engagement put in and they must have had a copy of the paper."

This is an old scheme that has recently been revived. It is called the "clipping bureau" scheme. All the proprietor needs is to subscribe to numerous papers, buy a supply of postcards and send them to everyone whose name or picture appears in any publication.

— A.A. —

JUST A DOG

"When we were driving our cows across the road, a car hit our cow dog and killed it. That dog saved me miles of walking and was worth a lot of money to me. A good cow dog is hard to get. The man who killed him said he would report the accident and later wrote me he had turned it over to his insurance company, but I have heard nothing from them."

As a general proposition it is better to report accidents of this sort than to depend on the car driver to do it. It is my impression, too, that insurance companies often take the attitude that a dog is not worth much. That may be true of some dogs, but not of a good cow dog.

Certainly a farmer has a right to drive his cows across the road, and a motorist should take all necessary precautions to see that he doesn't injure the dog, the cows or the people driving the cows. This case will be taken up with the insurance company and I hope that a settlement will be made.

— A.A. —

CASH CHECKS PROMPTLY

"I sold some chickens to a man and he paid by check. It was some time before the check was cashed and it came back from the bank marked, 'Account Closed'."

We are trying to get this man to make the check good, but this incident emphasizes our advice that *all* checks should be cashed promptly.

Claims Recently Settled By the Service Bureau

NEW YORK

Mrs. Clifford Beaumont, Gainesville (Claim adjusted)	$3.00
Mr. Clyde Maginley, Dansville (Adjustment on mail order)	15.41
Mr. Floyd Payne, Cuba (Adjustment on mail order)	24.74
Mr. Rudolph Meyers, Sanborn (Adjustment on baby chicks claim)	22.50
Miss Mary Douglass, Norfolk (Adjustment on baby chick order)	31.96
Mr. Clarence Mahuson, East Rochester (Claim settled)	174.00
Mrs. Harriett Hover, East Chatham (Refunds on mail orders)	3.13
Miss Clair Mattoon, Wallace (Settlement on baby chicks)	30.00
Mr. George Strickland, Medina (Adjustment on shipment of milk)	97.92

VERMONT

Mrs. Charles Adams, Fair Haven (Claim on magazines adjusted)	4.50
Mrs. Lewis Arnold, Richford (Money refunded on order)	21.82
Mr. Elden Shedd, West Charleston (Settlement on chicks)	12.50

PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Robert Marenchick, Lehighton (Money refunded on order of plants)	15.00
Mrs. Emerson Trowbridge, Westfield (Mail order settlement)	13.60

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mrs. William B. Lynbourg, Center Strafford (Refund on goods ordered but not received)	19.95
Mr. S. T. Eisnor, Bristol (Refund on order not received)	5.65

MASSACHUSETTS

Mrs. Leslie Carpenter, Gardner (Refund on shoes)	6.45

MARYLAND

Mr. Horace Greenwood, Westminster (Adjustment on plants ordered)	2.00

FLORIDA

Mr. Will McIntosh, Tarpon Springs (Settlement on baby chicks)	4.00

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933.

Of American Agriculturist, Inc., published semi-monthly at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; for September 12, 1945.

State of New York, County of Tompkins, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared E. C. Weatherby, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Secretary-Treasurer of The American Agriculturist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, American Agriculturist, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.; Editor, E. R. Eastman, 418 Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, New York; Managing Editor, None; Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given). American Agriculturist Foundation, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y. (A non-profit membership corporation without capital stock).

Chairman of Board of Directors—Harper Sibley, Rochester, New York.
Vice-Chairman—Mrs. W. H. Potter, Truxton, N. Y.
Secretary—I. W. Ingalls, Ithaca, N. Y.
Treasurer—W. H. Allen, Trenton, N. J.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent, or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear on the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is _____ (This information is required from daily publications only.)

E. C. Weatherby, Secretary-Treasurer.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of September, 1946.
(Seal) Everett M. Carhart, Notary Public.
(My commission expires March 30, 1948).



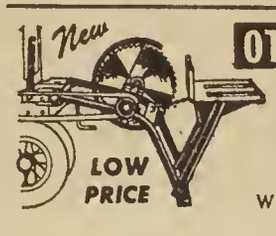


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Box AA Mahopac, New York.



OTTAWA Wood Saw FOR TRACTORS

Fast wood sawing, quickly pays for self. Easily moved while attached. Big blade. *Free details.*

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W-1031 Oak Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

GIANT ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Roots, two feet long. Three yr. size. Fall planting. $4.50-100. $25.00-1000.
WARREN SHINN WOODBURY, N. J.

CERTIFIED RASPBERRY PLANTS — Taylor, Indian Summer, Sunrise, Latham and Chief. Send for prices. Baker's Nurseries, Hoosick Falls, New York.

MALONEY

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for Orchard Profits

SEND FOR FREE COLOR CATALOG

Grown under famed Maloney supervision, these very sturdy trees have hardy root systems and survive extreme climatic conditions destructive to many other trees. Write for FREE Catalog showing all varieties. Bigger profits result from Maloney GUARANTEED FRUIT TREES.

Maloney Bros. Nursery Co., Inc.
11 Circle Road, Dansville, N.Y.

OUR 62ND YEAR

Keep Cows Comfortable to

Keep Them Producing



Plan to get cows in the barn before bad weather.

THE critical fall period when the milk supply is generally lower than at any other time of the year is rapidly approaching. Last year during November and December the demand for milk far exceeded the supply. This was partially due to a great increase in the demand, but it was also due to the fact that last fall was cold and wet. Many farmers were unable to get their cows in the barn on time and milk production dropped.

Ever since last fall, the dairy farmers in the New York Milkshed, the Extension Services of the various Northeastern State Colleges, the Dairymen's League and other farm organizations interested in the supply of milk have been working to keep up milk production this fall. This work has been built mainly around a six-point fall milk production program. It is too late to do much about any of these now except the fourth one: **STABLE THE HERD BEFORE BAD WEATHER THIS FALL**

Keeping cows out on pasture late this fall may save a few pounds of grain at the time, but in the long run it wastes feed. It is hard on the pasture and it is hard on the cows. Pastures that are grazed close in the late fall will usually not produce as much feed the following year as pastures that go into the winter with about three inches of growth for cover. Cows that are left on pasture during the cold, rainy days in late October and early November will drop off in milk production even if there is grass left for them to eat.

Right now is the time to start planning to get your cows in the barn. Milk production is harder to maintain when cows are changed from grass to hay in the fall than when they are changed from hay to grass in the spring. Many dairymen overcome any loss by gradually changing from pastures to barn feeding. Start feeding hay and silage regularly after the first killing frost, and get the cows into the barn permanently before poor pasture and unfavorable weather cut down production. Start feeding some of the good hay you saved for October and November.

HERE ARE TWO IMPORTANT POINTS TO KEEP IN MIND:

1. **Cows left out on pasture** or meadow aftermath, when the weather becomes uncomfortable and the yield and quality of feed becomes poor, are bound to drop in milk production.

2. **Cows that slump in milk production** before they are brought in the barn for the winter never come back to a **normal** flow of milk.



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

OCTOBER 19, 1946



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

To Promote THE FARM BUSINESS of the Northeast

ONE of the most important jobs ever done for northeastern farmers was the formation of the Northeast Farm Foundation at Syracuse on September 27. Farm leaders from the three states of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, representing twenty organizations with a combined membership of over half a million farm families, organized the Foundation.

Briefly, the purpose of the Foundation is "to promote the farm economy of the Northeast, to compile data, conduct, stimulate and encourage economic research pertaining to the production, distribution and consumption of food and other farm products, analyze from a national and regional viewpoint the effect of proposed or existing policies on the Northeast, and to spread information through member organizations or directly to consumers or others."



Leaders of 20 northeastern farm organizations moved at a recent Syracuse meeting toward the immediate incorporation of the Northeast Farm Foundation (see story on this page). *(Left to right, front)* James A. McConnell, Ithaca, general manager, Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, who served as temporary chairman; Warren W. Hawley, Batavia, president, New York State Farm Bureau Federation, who heads the incorporation committee; E. R. Eastman, Ithaca, editor, *American Agriculturist*, who presided; *(rear)*, H. S. Agster, Harrisburg, Pa., general manager, Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative Association; Herbert W. Voorhees, Hopewell, N. J., president, New Jersey Farm Bureau, and H. H. Rathbun, New Hartford, president, Dairymen's League Co-operative Association. Hawley, Agster, Voorhees, McConnell and Rathbun comprise the incorporation committee.

The Golden Horseshoe

In outlining some of the needs as he saw them for such an organization, James A. McConnell, General Manager of the G. L. F., presented a chart picturing a "golden horseshoe." One prong of this horseshoe starts at Buffalo on the west and extends along the central part of New York State, curving at Albany down the Hudson through New York City, New Jersey and across the southern part of Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh. In the great cities, villages and countryside along that route, in a strip not more than 20 miles wide, represented by the metal part of the horseshoe, there live, according to Mr. McConnell, over 20 million people engaged in some of the largest enterprises in the world and with the highest standards of living. Bordering on that horseshoe and extending over into New England are at least 10 million more people with the same high standards. They constitute the biggest and best consumers' market in the world, a market which is right at the front door of every farmer in the Northeast.

Consumers Need Facts

But the trouble is that few among those 30 million people have any understanding of the problems in the production and marketing of food upon which they are so dependent and little knowledge of how much of that food is produced by northeastern farmers within a few miles of the consumer's doorstep. Very little has ever been done on the part of farmers to assemble the economic facts about agriculture in general and northeastern agriculture in particular, and to use that information for the determination of farm policies in Washington, in the state capitals, and with the farm organizations themselves.

Most non-farmers, federal, state and city governments, and consumers and their leaders do not realize how tremendously important is northeastern agriculture. The emphasis always is on the farming of the Central West and South. Our own farming is obscured by our city skyscrapers, our great urban and industrial centers. Farm laws are passed based upon the agricultural viewpoints of the Central West or the South and without regard to the problems here in the East. Yet our northeastern states comprise one of the greatest agricultural and food-producing sections in the world. Look at the facts:

A Great Farm Section

Even though only 5% of the farm lands of the United States are in the northeastern states, yet these same states produce 10% of the livestock, 14% of the hay, 20% of the vegetables, 11% (*Continued on Page 29*)

Use Your Own Grains

There is no better feed than Northeastern-grown grain, right now your own grain is the most economical feed.



THIS year many farmers in this section have more grain than usual. Oats were a particularly good crop this year, corn and buckwheat are now being harvested. On a Nation-wide basis, the production of corn, oats and barley is expected to exceed that for last year by about 9 per cent. In addition, total livestock numbers are down and less grain will be exported to other countries. Every indication points to an ample supply of feed-grains this winter.

New Crop Moving Slow

As yet, very little feed has started to move out of the Midwest. G.L.F. field men are now in the Corn Belt checking crop and marketing conditions. They report that corn picking can not start in volume before October 20th, and even with good weather at that time, no great volume of dry corn can start to move to the elevators before November 1st. From the elevators it will take some time to get corn moving eastward, mixed into feeds and out on the farms. Box cars are short and transportation is expected to be slow.

Your Own Grain Best

In the meantime, before grain starts to move in volume, grain prices are bound to remain high. Northeastern farmers will do well to keep the inventory of purchased feed at a minimum and to make full use of their home-grown grains now.

There are no better grains than those grown right here in the Northeast, and under the present conditions, when the large Midwestern crops have yet to move Eastward in any great volume, the home-grown grains of Northeastern farmers are not only tops in quality, they are tops in economy.

GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—*The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey and northern Pennsylvania—*

OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

NEWS NOTES

MARKET MORE FALL MILK

If every calf in America were raised by the calf starter method, more than a billion pounds of whole milk and at least two and one-half billion pounds of skimmilk could be saved for human consumption. Of course, every calf won't be raised that way, but for every calf that is there is a possible saving of over 600 pounds of whole milk. That's important this fall when milk is none too plentiful. As a matter of fact, raising calves on calf-starter is one of the key points of the fall milk production program.

The G.L.F. calf starter method not only saves milk, but it also helps develop big calves, with lots of body capacity so they can make full use of roughage when they reach maturity.

Along with the calf starter keep a supply of good, green leafy hay in racks where the calves can get it all of the time. A supply of fresh water is also important. Since calves are weaned off milk at an early age, they need more water with the dry calf starter system than when they are raised by other methods. Also, good sanitation and management practices are essential with any method if good calves are to be raised.

☆ ☆ ☆

TOP QUALITY EGGS

When the hen lays an egg it is a quality product. Whether it gets to market that way depends largely on how it is handled on the farm. Right now, the demand for top-quality nearby white eggs is very strong and consumers are offering fancy premiums for such eggs, while the demand for other eggs is much less pronounced.

Here's what makes the difference:

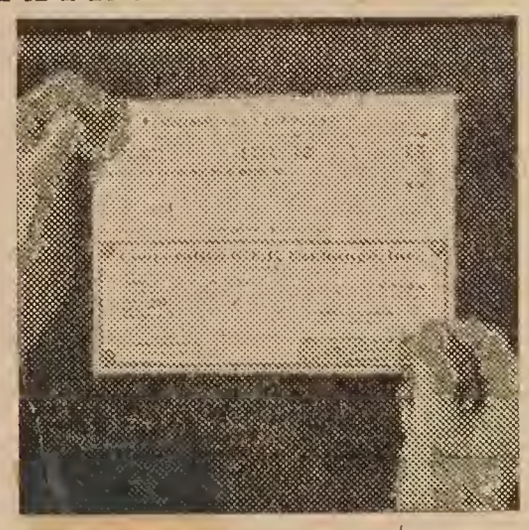
First . . . The finest-quality eggs are accurately weighed. Every egg in the case weighs at the rate of 24 ounces per dozen. There is not a 23 ounce egg in the case . . . not even a 23½ ounce egg. If you are not sure that your egg-scales are accurate, it will pay you to have them checked or to get new scales. To qualify for the top grade, your eggs must weight 61 pounds in the wooden cases or 57 pounds if in a paper case.

Second . . . Every egg must be clean . . . spotless. This means clean houses and clean nests And it means careful cleaning before the eggs are packed.

Third . . . All eggs must be of top "interior quality." Allowed to cool in wire baskets and packed and stored in a cool, moist eggroom.

It is important to remember, however, that many eggs of high interior quality fail to command "premium" prices simply because a few under-sized eggs are mixed in and some of the eggs are stained or dirty.

PATRONAGE REFUNDS



Over 200,000 farmers throughout New York, New Jersey, and Northern Pennsylvania are now receiving patronage refund checks for the past fiscal year. The refund checks from the central G.L.F. alone will total $2,578,000. The farmer-members of G.L.F. will each receive a check for an amount representing the use the patron has made of his cooperative.

Little Jobs that Pay BIG DIVIDENDS

By E. R. Eastman

THE other evening I made a list of small jobs around the buildings and the farm that I wanted to check up on and if necessary get done before winter. I brought my list to the office and asked my associates to add to it. Here it is. Perhaps it will help you get things organized and done so as to save equipment, worry and miles of unnecessary walking at chore time.

1. Clean up the litter around the place, including that on the barn floors.

Why walk over or around litter and trash all winter? Why leave it for rats to breed in? We have taken several loads lately from the floors and around the place to the junk pile. It's strange how fast it accumulates.

2. Repair all windows.

There is now a glazing compound available that beats putty all hollow.

3. Put machinery under cover.

List and order repairs parts now or you may not be able to get them later. Put rust-resistant compound on machinery. More machinery rusts out than wears out.

4. Get all doors to functioning.

I have a big sliding door that one man cannot get shut alone. It is easier to fix it now than to swear at it all winter.

Speaking of doors, look over your place to see if you cannot save miles of extra walking at chore time by arranging for another door, one or more hay and straw chutes, and large and small gates both in and around the barn.

5. How about leaking roofs?

It's easier to patch them now than when they are covered with snow or ice.

6. Check the water supply.

Pages could be written on **insuring your water supply.** If you have ever had it fail, especially in the winter time, you know what I am talking about. Just before freezing up time last fall, the water on my place which comes from a spring on the hill and supplies the stock at the barn stopped running. It was only through the help of the farm engineering department at the State College of Agriculture and the use of German prisoners of war that I got a new pipe laid just in time.

Another spring supplies the house. For fear that that water would stop running right in the middle of winter I put an electric pump in the cellar this summer and attached it both to the pipe that comes from the spring and to another pipe coming from a nearby well.

Better look over the water system. Incidentally, if you are using an electric pump how recently was it oiled?

7. How about your house, the place where you live?

It is difficult to get storm windows now, but from my own experience they make all the difference between a warm and a cold house and they save tons of fuel.

There are windows available now that can be used the year round for screens in summer and storm windows in the winter.

8. How's the heating plant?

We had a chimney fire this summer

(*Continued on Page* 29)

FIGHT THEM ALL THE TIME

LAST night I was dumping a bag of feed into a bin when about half of it came out of a great hole in the side of the bag where a confounded rat had got at it. I get mad every time that happens, but the trouble is most of the time I don't get mad enough to put on a real campaign and clean up all of the rats. For rat control is a continuing job.

Even when we see constant signs of rat damage, few of us realize how many of them are around all of the time and what tremendous damage they do. There are indeed few dairy or poultry farms where there are not anywhere from a hundred to a thousand rats boarding on the farmer all of the time. When it comes to breeding, rabbits have nothing on rats. One male and female will produce at least fifty rats in one year. E. R. McIntyre, writing in *The Poultry Tribune,* says that there is authority for the statement that one rat will eat forty pounds of feed a year, which is half enough to keep one hen.

At present feed prices each rat will destroy about $2.00 worth of feed a year. Multiply that by even a hundred rats—and you probably have at least this number on your place right now—and you see **why** it is important to make war on **these** vermin all of the time.

Judging from my own experience, cats make the best rat control. But the trouble on my farm is that we live on a highway with heavy traffic, and cars and trucks have killed at least a dozen cats for us in the last two or three years (I don't think that cats really know much anyway.) Also, our cats were unfortunate enough to pick up a bad dose of mange and we had to get rid of the rest of them for a time. We have just one good barn cat left, and we need at least half a dozen to keep the rats down.

The first step in rat control is to rat-proof the buildings and clean up the trash around the barns. If you don't, you will always have plenty of rats with you.

In addition to using cats, the two chief methods to rid premises of rats are poisoning and trapping. If you have a lot of rats, trapping won't make much impression on them. The right procedure is to poison all you can and then try to get the remaining ones with traps.

Speaking of poisons, there is a new rat-killing chemical called "Antu" for short, which is said to get amazing results. It is reasonably safe to handle and is tasteless to rats. Compounds of Antu can be purchased at most farm dealer stores, with directions for use. If it isn't available in your town now it surely will be on sale soon.

Because rat control is so important to farmers, *American Agriculturist* has prepared a special sheet entitled "How to Kill Rats." This goes into much detail on the different methods of poisoning and trapping, and on rat-proofing buildings. It will be sent free of charge to anyone interested for a 3c stamp to cover postage. Address *American Agriculturist,* Editorial Department, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

—*E. R. E.*



THE EDITORIAL PAGE

WRECKING THEIR OWN BUSINESS

MR. R. L. THOMPSON, Chairman of the Federal Price Decontrol Board, has been President of the Federal Land Bank at New Orleans for many years. He is therefore entirely sympathetic with farmers and their problems.

I know Mr. Thompson, so I took the liberty recently of writing to congratulate him and the Decontrol Board on keeping government price control measures off milk and other dairy products. The Decontrol Board is under constant and tremendous pressure from politicians and consumer and labor groups to restore milk controls.

I pointed out to Mr. Thompson that milk is still about the cheapest food in America and is the biggest good bargain in the nation's history. The average worker today can buy nearly 20% more milk for an hour's work than he could buy in 1939, and twice as much as in 1919.

To my letter Mr. Thompson replied in part as follows:

"I was glad to get your reaction to the decision of the Price Decontrol Board relative to dairy products and the brief analysis you gave me in which you compared the returns of the dairymen's hours worked to that of the industrial worker.

"It is hoped that the dairy industry can hold the line to the extent that it will not be necessary to place it back under control. We are watching the markets from day to day across the country and while some prices are becoming somewhat of a concern to us, others are behaving very satisfactorily."

There is a shortage of milk and many dealers are bidding against one another to offer different groups of farmers higher prices than they are getting with their regular dealer. In commenting on this situation, President Rathbun of the Dairymen's League says:

"Nearly one-third of the markets in the New York milk shed are paying premiums of various amounts, to the complete disruption of the general market. Farmers cannot be blamed for selling their milk to the highest bidders. Straining as they are to keep abreast of continually rising costs of production, they must obtain the best prices available to them. Such a situation, however, penalizes other milk producers who are loyal to their regular markets. It also penalizes consumers who are dependent upon the milk produced in this area."

But that is not the worst of it. If producers and dealers cannot or will not control the situation, then the Decontrol Board may put the industry back under wartime controls and restrictions, with all that means in the loss of liberty of action.

Another worry arising out of the shortage of milk is the New York City Health Department's threat to go outside the milk shed to increase its supply of milk. There is enough milk in the milk shed if it is equally and fairly distributed to take reasonable care of the demand. But if, owing to the raiding of supplies by dealers in bidding against each other, city health departments finally go outside of the milk shed, then everybody will be sorry. Consumers will pay more for milk produced at longer distances from the market, and the regular milk shed dealers and producers will lose to outsiders a market which they will not easily get back.

SUPPOSE WE LOST THIS PRIVILEGE?

By E. R. Eastman

IN the bad old days of religious and political persecution it was as much as a man's head was worth to harbor a religious belief or a political opinion which differed from that of the ruling monarch, who was always a dictator. Men hid their bibles in secret places and held political gatherings in caves in the dead of night.

When it was necessary, they resisted persecution to the bitter end. Those were the days of the martyrs. Finally, driven to despair by such persecution, men and women left their homes, their friends, and their country to face the savages and starvation on the bleak and inhospitable shores of an unknown land in America. With bitter memories burning within them, well did our forefathers know and appreciate the high cost of liberty.

But today millions of us care so little about the precious privilege of a democracy that we do not even take the trouble to vote. In upstate New York alone in 1942 more than 800,000 voters failed to go to the polls, and in one typical rural county 8,000 did not vote. The people of America have grown careless and indifferent to the privileges of a Republic.

How many times have you heard someone say "One vote makes no difference!" But suppose everyone felt that way? Even a small fraction of the 800,000 who did not exercise their right of suffrage in upstate New York could swing any election, just as a small part of the 8,000 could change all the candidates on the county ticket.

How many times have you heard someone say "I'm too busy to go to the polls." All right. How about all your wasted time and money in conforming to hundreds of government regulations and restrictions and in paying millions of dollars of taxes wasted by spendthrift politicians? Can you criticize them if you don't vote or never let them know how you feel?

Suppose you lost your right to vote and our present system of government was replaced by an absolute dictator? How quickly many of us would be taking to the underground, working and sacrificing as our ancestors did to restore political and religious freedom. For rest assured, if we lost our right to vote and our right to worship as we please—and the two go together—it might take hundreds of years and millions of lives.

Why did your boys and mine spend some of the best years of their lives fighting a world war? I thought, and I think they thought, that they were fighting for the liberty of a true Republic. But there can be no liberty and no enduring Republic without the right of suffrage practiced by ALL the people.

TOM FREESTONE

ONE fall day about this time of year, back in those times before the first World War which in memory seem happier than the hectic times of today, I was digging potatoes on a farm which I was working a couple of miles from a little village in southern New York. A boy came down from the village to tell me that there were some men up at the hotel who wanted to see me. I was busy and tired, so I sent word back that if they wanted to see me they should come where I was.

But shortly afterwards I thought better of this, hitched a farm plug to the old buggy and drove to town to see what the men wanted. My visitors comprised the Board of Education of the high school at Interlaken in Seneca County—Del Bennett, successful merchant and business man, the Rev. Van Arsdale, long-time pastor of one of the churches, and Tom Freestone, farmer. They had come in Del's brand-new car, one of the first I had ever seen, nearly fifty miles to try to hire me as principal of their high school to succeed a man who had resigned in the middle of the fall term. A journey of that length with a car in those days was a real adventure.

They insisted that I go to the hotel dining room and have dinner with them. I hesitated because I had not taken time to change my work clothes and I was highly embarrassed, but they made me go along anyway. I accepted the job they offered me and for five years those three men helped me to guide the educational affairs of the village. My association with each of them is a precious memory.

I mention this now because the last of the three, my friend Tom, has gone. I have been fortunate in my associations with many different men in different walks of life, but I have never known any finer than those three. They were all different—business man, minister, and farmer, a true cross-section of American citizens, having in common their determination to serve their fellow man.

With Del I walked many miles over the snowdrifts of Seneca County while we visited about the problems that then plagued the world. In Van's study we went deep into the philosophy of religion and the need for right religion in the affairs of men. And with Tom I walked many times over his meadows and through his orchards. He knew each tree as well as a good dairyman knows his individual cows. His understanding of and love for Nature in all her manifestations were the basis of his unshakeable, quiet faith in God, and his belief that eventually all things work together for good.

Tom was one of the first to see the need for agricultural teaching in our high schools and for the county farm bureau, on the executive committee of which he served for many years in Seneca County. Tom Freestone came the nearest to my ideal of a true rural gentleman and a real American citizen of any man I have ever known.

Yes, Tom and Del and Van are gone, but their good works live on. They and men like them have made their communities and America itself better places in which to live.

THE KING OF FRUITS

WHEN I was a boy, we used to bring up from the cellar a panful of apples and three or four of us would eat every one of them before we went to bed. Now one apple is about my limit. Nevertheless, I insist on having that one, because a good apple is the best fruit that man in partnership with his God ever grew.

It is just too bad, both from the producer's and consumer's standpoint, that other fruits so often are substituted for apples. Whether you eat apples out of hand, in applesauce, or in that best of all desserts, good old apple pie, the apple is still the king of fruits in America.

There are plenty of apples this year. If you don't grow them, why not buy a few bushels and put them in your cellar or make arrangements for cold storage nearby, so that you can take out a bushel now and then in the middle of winter when they will be good to eat and good for you?

COMING! "THE DESTROYERS"

The thousands of *American Agriculturist* readers who have read and enjoyed E. R. Eastman's novels and stories of farm life, including *"The Trouble Maker", Growing Up in the Horse and Buggy Days"* (with Carl Ladd), and *"Tough Sod"*, will be glad to know that he has written another great story. I have personally read all of his books and enjoyed them immensely, but after reading the manuscript of his latest book, *"The Destroyers"*, I am sure that it is by far the best one yet. You will think so too.

"The Destroyers" is packed full of the exciting adventures and the troubled love affairs of Nate Williams and other soldiers and scouts who went along with Generals Clinton and Sullivan on one of the greatest adventures in American history. The first edition is expected to be off the press sometime in November and will be limited. Order now to be sure of getting this thrilling and romantic story for yourself and as a Christmas present for friends and family.

The price is $3.00. Send your order to *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, New York.

—*M.H.*

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

DR. JOHN M. THOMAS of Mendon, Vermont told me a typical Vermont or northern New England story about a farm boy who was plowing with a team of horses, with the lines around his waist. The team ran away and dragged boy and plow all the way to the barn. Instead of sympathizing, the farmer employer said to the boy:

"You ought to know better than ever to drive with the lines around your back that way."

"Yes, sir," said the boy sadly. "I realized that before I had been drug two rods!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Volume 143, No. 20 SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representative, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. Colby Bartlett, Associate Circulation Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK MARKETS: Here are the highlights in the milk situation at present:

1. The Metropolitan Producers Bargaining Agency has received a wire from the U. S. Department of Agriculture which, in effect, **refuses the Agency's proposal** of an amendment to the order setting a Class I price of $5.68 effective November 1, plus emergency action to set a Class I price of at least $5.46 for October.

2. Higher butter price **will bring an increase of at least 22c** in the Class I price on November 1, making it $5.24. It might even be $5.46. (The producer, of course, gets a blended price that is considerably lower.)

3. An increase of 1c a quart for milk to consumers is effective in most northeastern cities. New York consumers are paying 20c in stores and 22c delivered.

4. Producers' organizations have notified dealers of 40c a hundred increase for Class I (fluid milk) and Class 2A (fluid cream) effective October 1. (Class I price was $5.02). This was done to protect both producers and consumers. **Other markets were bidding up milk to a point where it was being drained off from the New York City market.**

5. The New York City Board of Health has again requested a widening of the milk shed to permit use of Western milk. Frank Lent, representing the Producers Bargaining Agency, has argued against it, pointing out the amended order gives the administrator the authority to require that country plants ship all their milk as fluid milk when it is needed.

6. The city press is again calling farmers "profiteers." There will be more of this as time goes on.

SURPLUSES: More and more we will see and hear the word "surplus" as applied to food production. Unquestionably we have more potatoes than we need this fall. At one time last summer early cabbage was a drug on the market, and fruits and vegetables have been plentiful enough so that prices have declined.

On a long-time basis the answer is the "ever normal refrigerator" as advocated by Ed Babcock. Land not needed for vegetables or cash crops can grow grass and grain to feed animals. Improving the diet of the average citizen even slightly will take care of all possible surplus production. Producers, given a free market, will shift acreage away from unneeded crops when the market becomes unfavorable and into growing crops for feeding livestock.

The providing of a better diet for everyone is something on which country and city, labor and management, in fact all groups, can agree.

THE STOCK MARKET: Recent stock market acrobatics are puzzling economists. Farmers are not prone to speculate in the stock market **but they are concerned with possible results of the stock market slump.**

Unfortunately, the experts do not entirely agree. In general, it is acknowledged that a slump in stock prices reflects uncertainty or pessimism on the part of the public. The present pessimism does not seem to be due to high store inventories or slow consumer demand, but rather is a reflection of public reaction to too many strikes, the unwillingness on the part of too many to trade an honest day's work for an honest day's wage, and to the continued bad effect of government controls.

It may be that nothing will bring some groups to their senses except a depression. **But it is difficult to see how a serious depression can occur in the immediate future when there is so much unsatisfied consumer demand for goods.** Some economists report that consumer resistance against high prices is increasing and that a moderate shake-down of prices, to be accompanied by some lag in business activity, is due soon.

ONIONS: Growers are pressing for better prices for onions, stating that present prices of $1.00 and $1.25 a cwt. do not pay production costs. They are hoping for $1.50 to $2.00 a cwt. **We hope they get it!**

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



SOME men go on for all their life without no trouble with their wife; at least they say they do, I guess the trouble is they don't confess. Mirandy sure knows how to cook and from the very day I took her to the altar and got splieed our meals have all been cooked and spiced just right, I ain't got no complaint 'bout what she's done or what she ain't. That woman's always on the jump, she brings the water from the pump and ehops the wood and milks the eows, but when she's cross she just allows that never sinee the world began was there another shiftless man or no-aceount a bird as me; she treats me pretty rough, by gee. I didn't mind when I was young, but sat and talked right baek to her and did my best to raise her fur. But now I am a man of peace and while I wait for her to cease I sneak away behind the hedge, her jawin' sets my nerves on edge. I light and smoke my pipe and park right there until it's good and dark and then I go baek to the house, and like as not I find my spouse is over bein' mad at me, that's how we get along, by gee.



"Gulf Farm Aids help us keep our machines in the field."

says HENRY DREYER, JR.,
grower of high-grade vegetables at 80-acre
Ardena Farms, Freehold, N. J.

"WE USE nothing but Gulf fuels, oils, and greases for our two tractors at Ardena.

"And I can't recall ever having missed a day's work because one of them was laid up for repairs.

"Bill, my son, has had the job of keeping our tractors and other equipment going during these times when machinery and repair parts are so hard to get. And he goes at it the right way.

"He reads the manufacturers' instruction manuals and then picks out, with the help of our Gulf man, exactly the right oil or grease that he needs for different kinds of bearings and gears.

"In the vegetable business we've got to work our equipment every day the weather's right. Bill and these specialized Gulf lubricants have certainly kept it rolling."



Bill Dreyer gives tractor steering column a shot of Gulf Chassis Lubricant, the grease that stays in bearings, resists heat, shock, water.

Gulf Specialized Farm Lubricants and Other Gulf Farm Aids

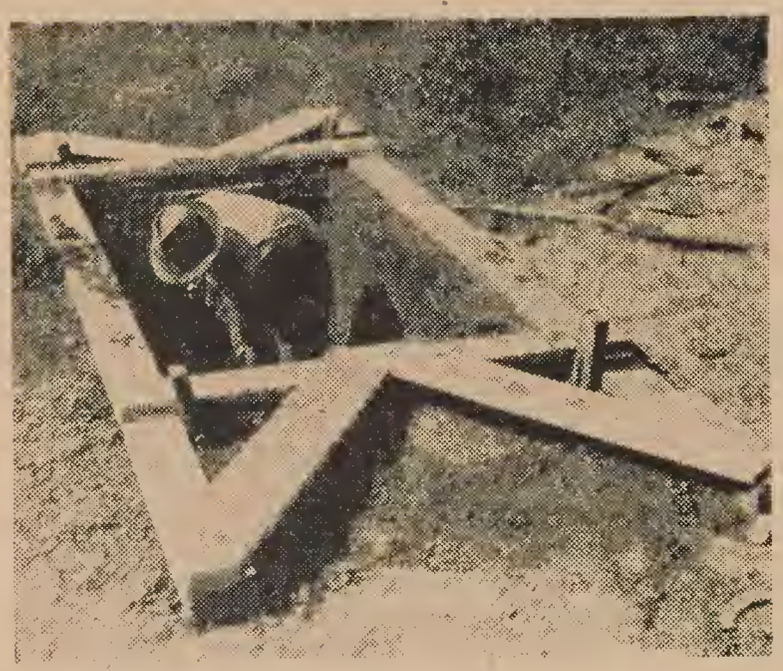
Gulfpride Motor Oil
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Gulf Transmission Oils
Gulf Transgear Lubricants E.P.
Gulflex Waterproof Grease
Gulflex Universal Joint Lubricant
Gulflex Wheel Bearing Grease
Gulflex Graphite Spring Lubricant
Red Top Axle Grease
Gulf Penetrating Oil
Gulf Electric Motor Oil

Good Gulf Gasoline
Gulf Kerosene
Gulf No-Rust No. 1
Gulfwax—for preserving
Quick-Action Gulfspray Insect Killer
Gulf Livestock Spray

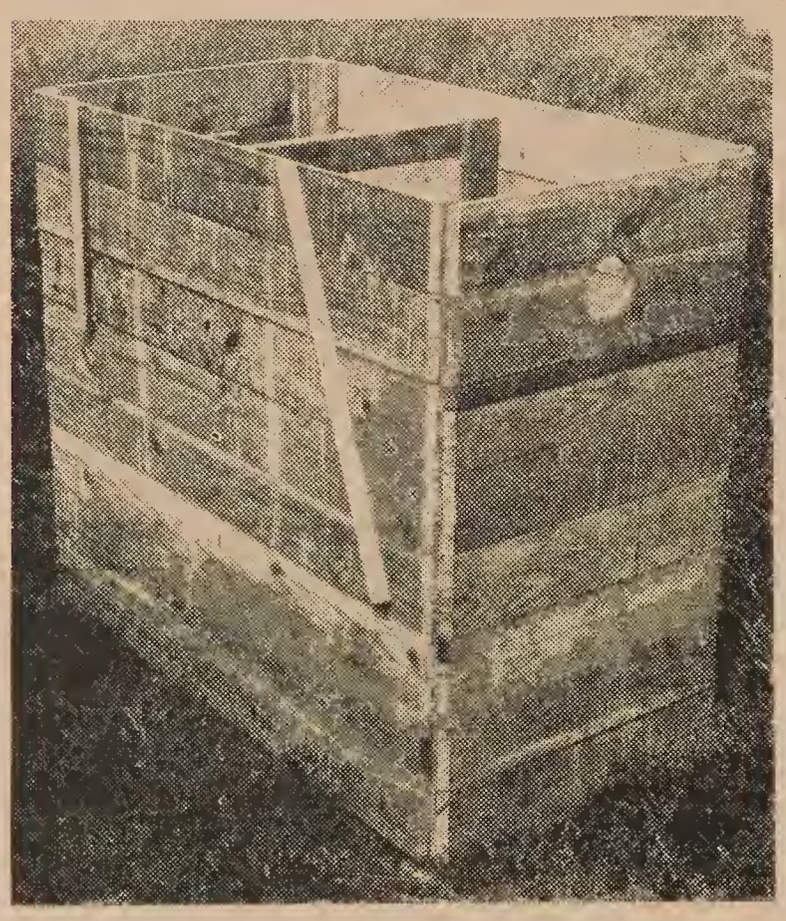
Get Gulf Farm Aids from your Good Gulf man. They're also obtainable at farm implement dealers' and Gulf distribution plants.



How to Build a Septic Tank

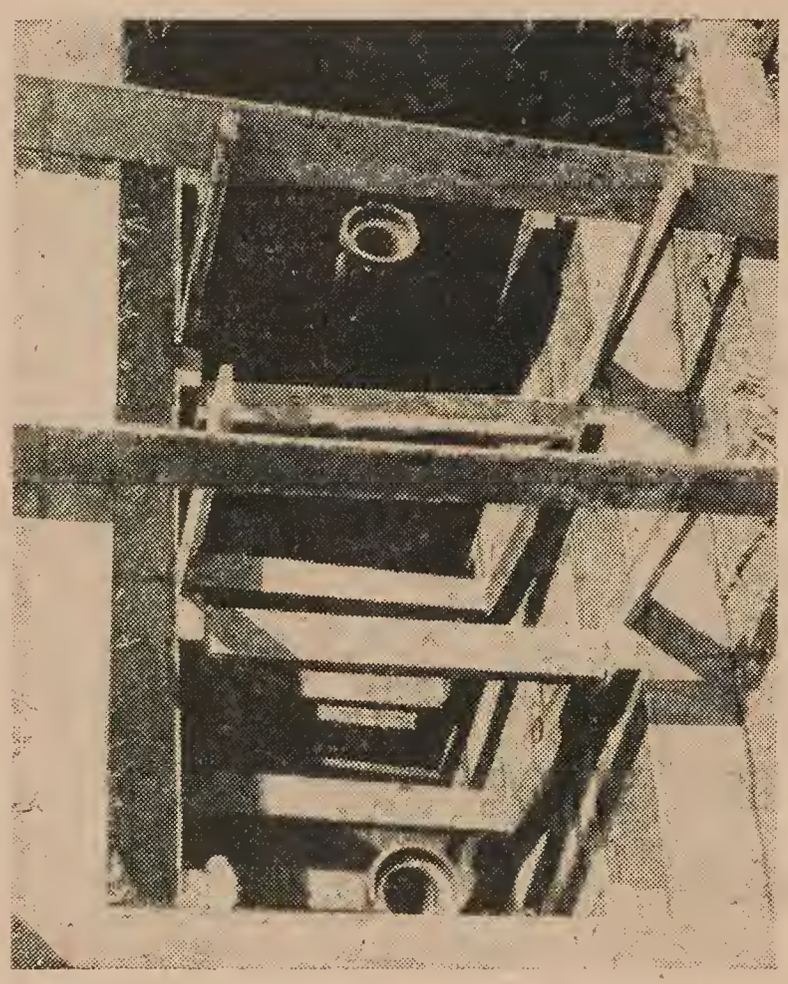


Planks are nailed together temporarily to support edges of the excavation and prevent caving of the banks. The V-shaped end pieces are often omitted.



The inside forms are built and ready to put into the hole that has been dug. The cleats that have been nailed to the side of the form are duplicated on the other side, and when the form is removed slots are left in the concrete into which planks are slipped to act as baffle boards. These baffle boards are not essential, but most septic tanks have them.

Here the inside form has been placed in the hole, the sewer pipe has been put in position (see cross section drawing), and the form has been filled with concrete.



SEWAGE DISPOSAL is always a problem on a farm and the usual solution is a concrete septic tank. Here are a few rules to keep in mind when you build one:

1. Put the septic tank at least 100 feet from the well or water supply.

2. Make the septic tank at least 3 feet wide, 6 feet long, and 5 feet deep. This size will take care of any family up to 9 or 10 people.

3. Get definite instructions for doing the job and follow them carefully.

4. Use a 1:2¼:3 concrete mix (this means 1 part of cement, 2¼ parts of sand and 3 parts of crushed stone). Make a workable mix and use a spade along the sides of the form when it is put in to get a dense, water-tight concrete.

5. For the house sewer to the septic tank use 4 or 6 inch bell and spigot sewer pipe with tightly cemented joints and with the bell end pointed up the slope. Give this line a drop of at least 1 inch in 5 feet and, if possible, lay this tile in a straight line to lessen the danger of clogging. Use this same type of tile for the outlet sewer from the septic tank to the tile lines.

6. The tile lines to take care of the sewage from the septic tank should be at least 200 feet from the water supply. In sandy, well-drained soils 30 feet of tile for each person is enough; in heavy soils as much as 100 feet of tile per person may be needed.

7. With average soil, locate the tile lines (see drawing) about 10 feet apart and give them a fall of 1 inch in 25 feet. In heavy soils use a fall of 1 inch in 50 feet. On hillsides run the tiles on the contour so the fall will not exceed these figures. No single tile line should be more than 100 feet long.

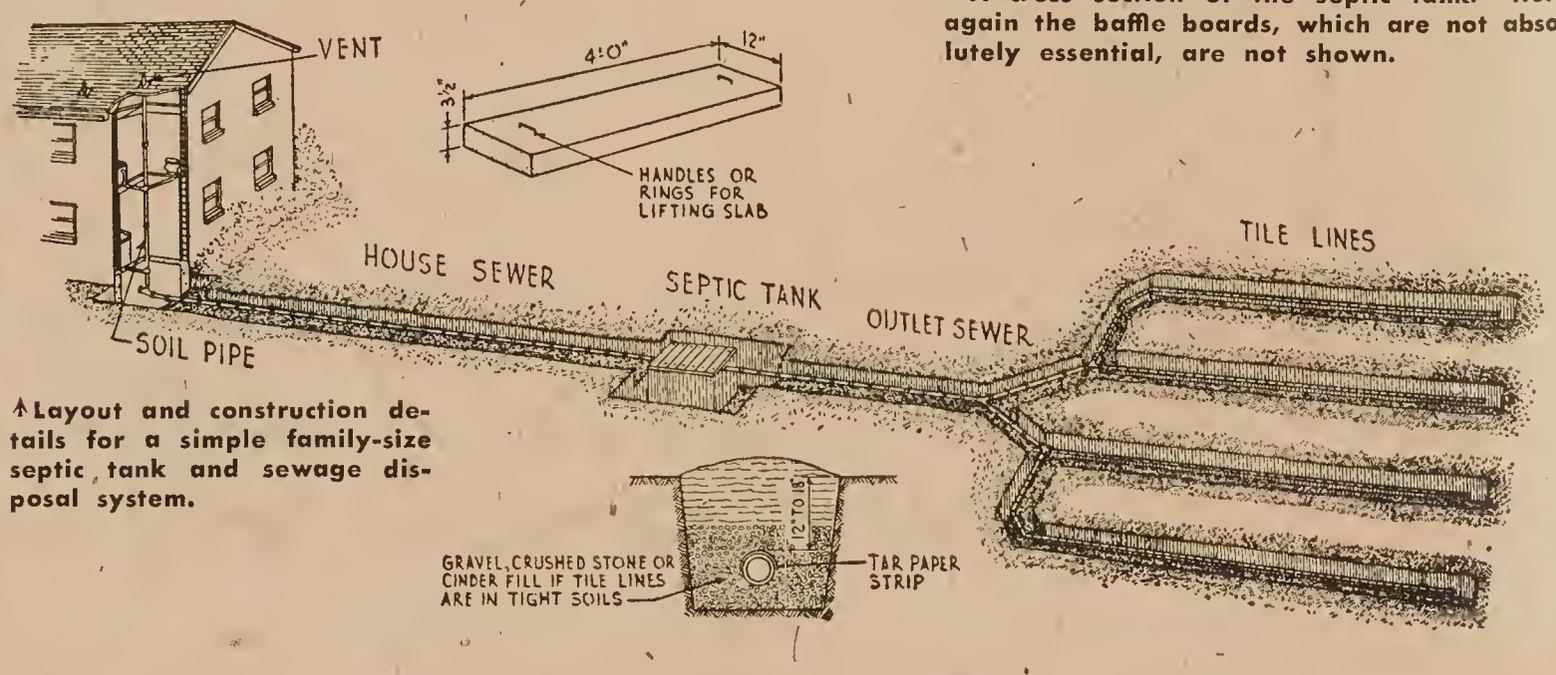
8. Use 4 inch tiles and leave openings of about ⅛ of an inch between each tile, covering the joints with strips of tar paper to prevent dirt from entering them. Tiles should be buried from 15 to 18 inches below the ground level.

9. For the top of the tank, cast concrete cover slabs 1 foot wide and 4 feet long. Reinforce each one with three ⅜" round reinforcing bars near the bottom of the slab.

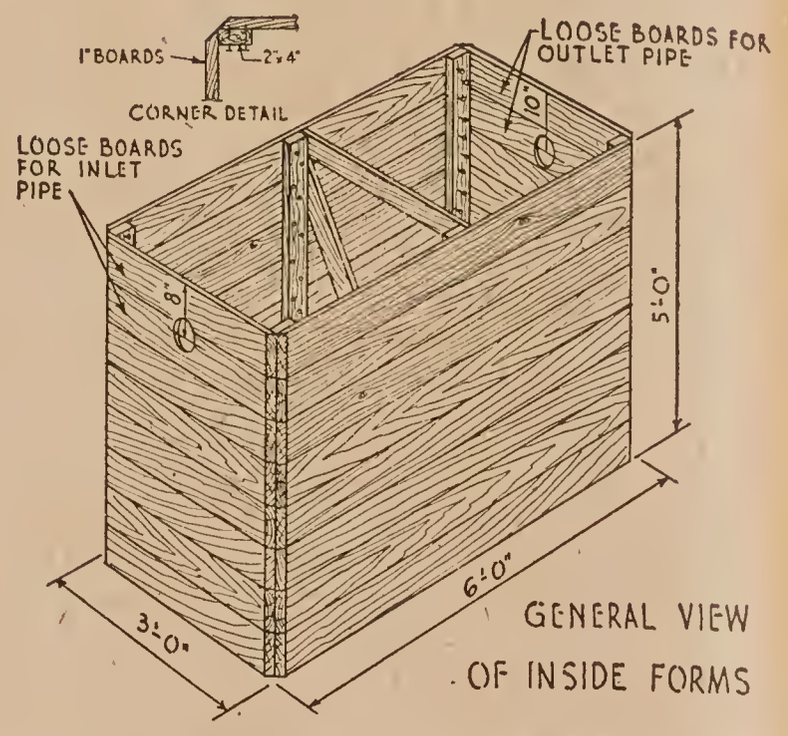
10. Materials required are:

- 2 cu. yd. of sand.
- 2¼ cu. yd. of gravel
- 17 sacks of portland cement.
- 21 pieces of ⅜-in. round reinforcing bars 4 ft. long.

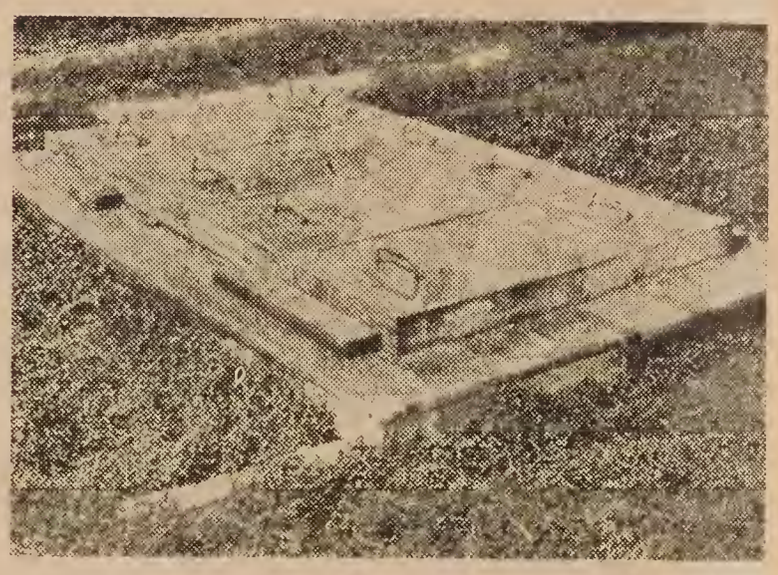
The Portland Cement Association, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York, will be glad to send you complete plans and instructions. In fact, this association has information on every conceivable type of farm concrete construction.



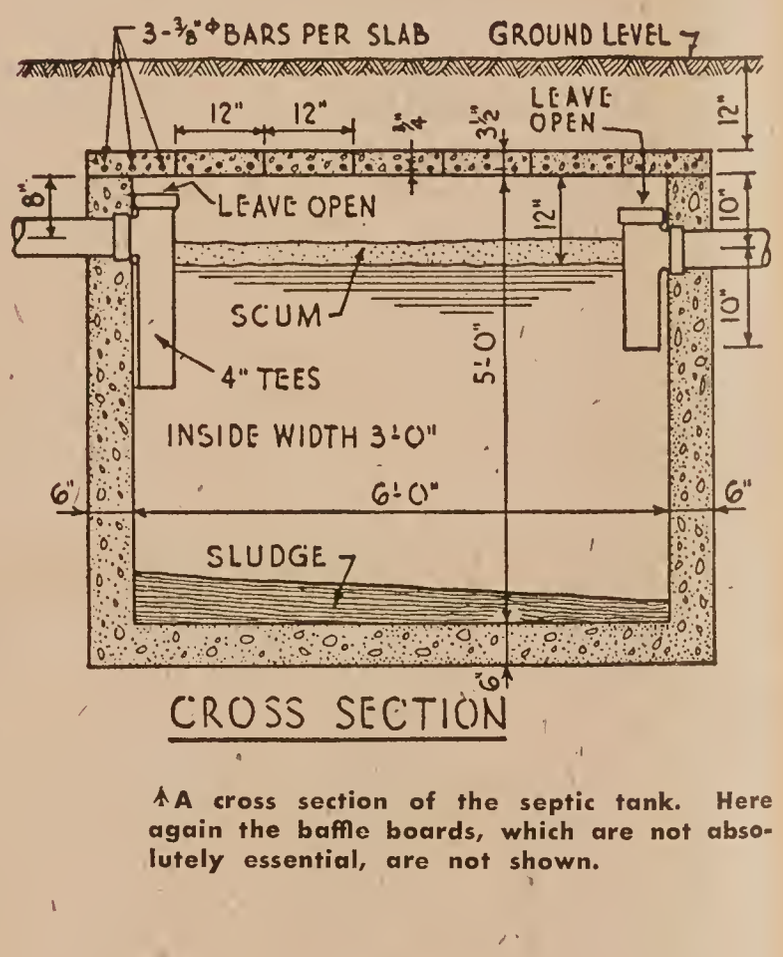
Layout and construction details for a simple family-size septic tank and sewage disposal system.



This sketch shows dimensions of the forms, a picture of which has already been shown. Note, however, that the cleats to make the grooves for the baffle boards are not shown in this sketch.



To make the top, concrete slabs reinforced with iron rods are cast separately and fitted with handles so that they can be easily moved.



A cross section of the septic tank. Here again the baffle boards, which are not absolutely essential, are not shown.



When birds are slow to start to lay, Help pep 'em up this simple way...

Build up condition!



Put Purina Chek-R-Ton in the mash





Thousands of poultrymen—many of them your own neighbors—have used Purina Chek-R-Ton to help "start" pullets that are slow to lay in the fall.

Chek-R-Ton perks up appetites, encourages birds to eat more feed, which stimulates production.

It removes large roundworms by the simple "flock" method. This often helps get birds into heavy production.

And Chek-R-Ton is economical, too. *The whole treatment costs only 2 or 3 cents per bird!*

A GOOD PLACE TO GO FOR SANITATION AIDS



Most Purina Dealers are equipped with a full line of Purina Sanitation Aids to help you "prevent trouble before it starts." These aids include:

Disinfectants
Worm Expellers for Poultry and Pigs
Roost Paint to Kill Lice
Poultry Water Tablets
Lice Powders for Poultry and Livestock
Relief for Chickens with Colds

Your Purina Dealer is trained in the use of Purina Sanitation Aids and will be glad to help you. He's a good man to see for sound advice and quality products *you can rely on.*

YOUR PURINA DEALER WITH THE CHECKERBOARD SIGN



HOW'S YOUR IMAGINATION?

MONDAY—*Washday*
TUESDAY—*Ironing*
WEDNESDAY—*Mending*

. . . but when is Baking day? It's hard for city folks to answer that because so little baking is done at home any more, except in farm homes. And yet many of us recall that baking day came just as regularly as wash day.

Times changed, and who saw the change coming? Before World War I balanced rations and mash feeds were almost unknown. The war created vast needs for extra production and speeded up public demand for these products.

Again we find all around us the rumblings of a passing era. Already we have felt the tremblings of the birth of a new world. As the old gives way to the new it is often bewildering and confusing. But to those who can project themselves into the future it fires the imagination. What changes are ahead which will affect our agriculture, our business, your program and my program? What new opportunities lie just over the horizon?

The need for food all over the world is a challenge to all of us in the agricultural field. Certainly nothing can be accomplished by looking backward and wishing for the good old days which never return. How much better to face new problems and new opportunities and go forward to meet certain change and prepare ourselves to master it?

What, for instance, will be the Checkerboard Chows of tomorrow? What effect will new discoveries and uses in the food field have on our products and your products? How should research in agriculture be preparing for it?

Are you a busy mother? Perhaps you can find time to guide your children better to fit them for great responsibility. Are you a hard-working father? Perhaps you can work in a few minutes to think through your program to do a better job and set a better example. Are you a school teacher? Perhaps you will realize more than ever your wonderful opportunity to help mold a better generation.

Will we all be community builders in the days ahead? Let us lift up our eyes and see over the horizon. Let's send out our imagination to scout out the dawn of a new era, and meet it, and make it good.

Daringly yours,

WM. H. DANFORTH,
Chairman Ralston Purina Company

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1800 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

Firestone *Announces*

A REVOLUTIONARY NEW TRACTOR TIRE

that

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ANY OTHER TRACTOR TIRE

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CLEAN UP TO 100% MORE EFFECTIVELY . . . The traction bars curve like a plowshare . . . flare outward to make a wider exit for mud and trash. The bars join in the center — no open centers to pick up trash and clog the whole tread. When the going is really tough, that's when Champion Ground Grips clean up to 100% more effectively.

PULL UP TO 62% MORE AT THE DRAWBAR . . . The pyramid-type, curved traction bars cut deeply into the soil with wedge-like action. The joined bars provide a powerful "center bite" right in the heart of the traction zone. This patented tread design gives up to 62% more drawbar pull.

LAST UP TO 91% LONGER . . . Extra high traction bars, buttressed at the base and Triple-Braced in the center, have greater strength and stability. They don't bend, break nor push through the cord body. They last longer on the highway because they don't bounce and wobble like unconnected bars. Under extreme conditions they give up to 91% longer traction life.

See the new Firestone Champion Ground Grip at your nearest Implement Dealer, Firestone Dealer Store or Firestone Store today. And when you order a new tractor, be sure to specify Firestone Champion Ground Grips.

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The NEW Firestone CHAMPION Ground Grip

Greatest Advancement in Power Farming Since Firestone Put the Farm on Rubber

Too Many Potatoes!

By H. E. BRYANT
General Manager, Maine Potato Growers, Inc.

BASED on the September crop report, we have this year an estimated production for the country as a whole of 455,137,000 bushels of potatoes as compared with the August 1st estimate of 445,026,000 bushels and as compared with 425,131,000 for 1945; 383,134,000 for 1944; and 464,656,000 for 1943. Thus, from a supply angle, it would appear that we are facing another season like the difficult one of 1943.

Let's analyze this government estimate in terms of conditions in the Northeast. Maine this year has an estimated production of 70,950,000 as compared to 52,785,000 in 1945; 52,260,000 in 1944; and 73,485,000 in 1943. New York has an estimate of 36,150,000 as compared to 28,970,000 in 1945; 26,445,000 in 1944; and 29,678,000 in 1943. Pennsylvania has an estimated production of 18,630,000 as compared to 16,724,000 last year; 19,140,000 in 1944; and 18,656,000 in 1943.

Thus, the total in these three eastern states is estimated at 125,730,000 as compared to 121,819,000 in the difficult year of 1943. These figures compare to a 10-year average of 94,107,000. The five New England states have an estimated production of 10,730,000, as compared to 9,789,000 in 1945; 10,484,000 in 1944; and 10,947,000 in 1943.

The Late Crop

The thirty late states have this year an estimated production of 335,553,000 bushels as compared to 328,989,000 in 1945; 302,714,000 in 1944; and 363,543,000 in 1943. Thus, from the standpoint of the thirty late states, we have approximately 28,000,000 bushels less potatoes than in 1943.

Comparison with the 1943 season is stressed because 1943 grew one of the largest crops on record and was a year in which we had an extremely difficult problem to move the potato crop at satisfactory prices. This year our position is quite comparable to 1943. On the favorable side, we do not have quite as many potatoes in the thirty late states nor do we have quite as large a total production for the country.

Quality Better

Up to the present moment, conditions would indicate that many of the larger producing areas have a quality that is considerably superior to the quality of the crop in 1943. This is definitely on the favorable side of the ledger because poor quality never does move to market and command the price that is true with a crop of good quality. Too often growers try to kid themselves into believing that when potatoes do not keep, the supply will be shortened up and thus have a tendency to raise prices. Over the long-term pull, this might occasionally happen, but for the most part the poor quality merely kills buyer demand and acceptance so that the market reacts unfavorably.

On the unfavorable side of the ledger, we have to consider, first, the fact that the three eastern states of Maine, New York and Pennsylvania have a larger total production than was true in 1943. Secondly, we have to recognize that the demand from the United States Army for potatoes has been reduced very materially from what it was in 1943. At the present time there are practically no dehydration plants operating in the country and the quantities of fresh potatoes taken by the Army is only a fractional part of what was true during the war. Third, I believe we have to recognize that the 1947 program contemplates a reduction in the potato acreage. This, in turn, will mean a reduced demand for seed potatoes so that seed that is unable to move in regular channels will be thrown back on the tablestock market.

Also, in 1943, the potato situation was comparatively tight in Canada, enough so that the Canadian government imported small quantities of potatoes into that country. We do not have at this time a clear analysis of the Canadian situation but indications are that rather than importing potatoes, Canada may be trying to export to this country.

No High Prices

Thus, after taking into consideration all factors it would appear that potato prices throughout this season might be at an extremely low level if it was not for the government support price program. If this is true, we might assume that growers will be doing well if they obtain for the bulk of their production the support price. The ability of the grower to sell his crop at support prices under these conditions, naturally, depends upon the effectiveness of the government support price program.

However, we all have to recognize that it will not be possible for the Federal Government to purchase potatoes and thus maintain the market if they do not have an outlet for those potatoes. During the summer when the early crop was coming onto the market, the government had substantial outlets for potatoes in the form of diversion to alcohol plants. It is our understanding that this program has bogged down to quite an extent due to the fact that the distilleries are now turning to grain. The government still can divert a small quantity of potatoes into industrial alcohol but this can be done only in cases where the distillery is comparatively handy to the potato supplies.

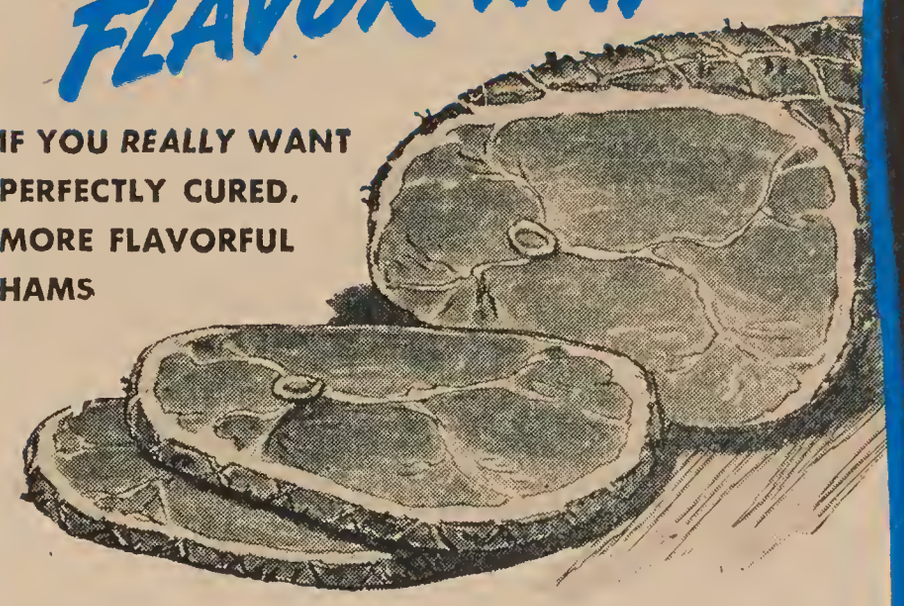
At the present time the Federal Government is working on export outlets. A recent announcement indicated that 500 to 600 cars of potatoes would be exported to Belgium. Various other foreign outlets are being looked into by the Federal Government but as yet none appear to be very promising.

Outlets Scarce

The Federal Government can divert some potatoes to starch factories, particularly in Maine where the factories are available and may be able to develop a few other outlets. Generally speaking, however, it would appear that the diversion outlets, plus export outlets, would not be large enough to take a sufficient quantity of potatoes off the market to hold it at support levels. Therefore, it would appear that the growers' major means of obtaining price support would rest in the loan program. As we see it, under present conditions it would appear to be foolhardy for any grower to go through the marketing season without having his potatoes under the government loan program, thus being able to insure himself of price protection.

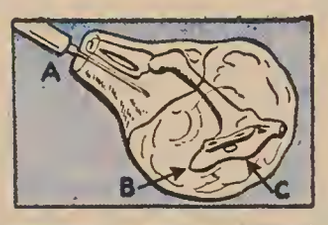
This program may provide some serious headaches for the Federal government and for distributors; *Editor's Note*:- And eventually, if the program is continued, for producers also) but at least we see no reason why, under average conditions, the farmer cannot obtain floor prices. With the present supply situation, it would appear that growers could not expect, for this year's crop, much beyond floor prices unless it is in the late spring months. Naturally the spring market will be dictated largely by conditions in the early potato producing states.

DEPEND ON THE FARM-TESTED
FLAVOR-WAY
IF YOU REALLY WANT PERFECTLY CURED, MORE FLAVORFUL HAMS



If you're after "country style" hams—the kind that keep their rich color, smoky flavor, even texture, then you want to use the simple Sterling *Flavor-Way*.

Its double-action insures even curing all the way through even the heaviest shoulders or hams . . . and a delicious "country-style" taste.



STEP 1—Make Sterling Quick Cure into a pickle. Pump along the bone areas (A-B-C). It cures from the inside out—guards against bone taint, assures an even, complete cure.



STEP 2—Rub Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt on the outside. Its special ingredients, *scientifically blended*, cure from the outside in . . . impart that country smokehouse flavor.

Depend on these *farm-tested* Sterling products to give you a perfect cure—delicious, savory meat. Available at leading grocery, feed and hardware stores. Ask for them—today.

And for rich home-style sausage, use Sterling Seasoning—made with pure spices "PASS the SALT"



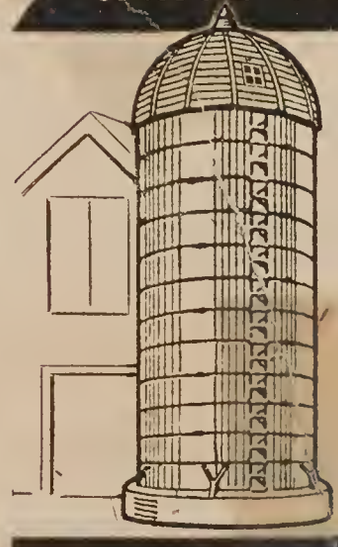
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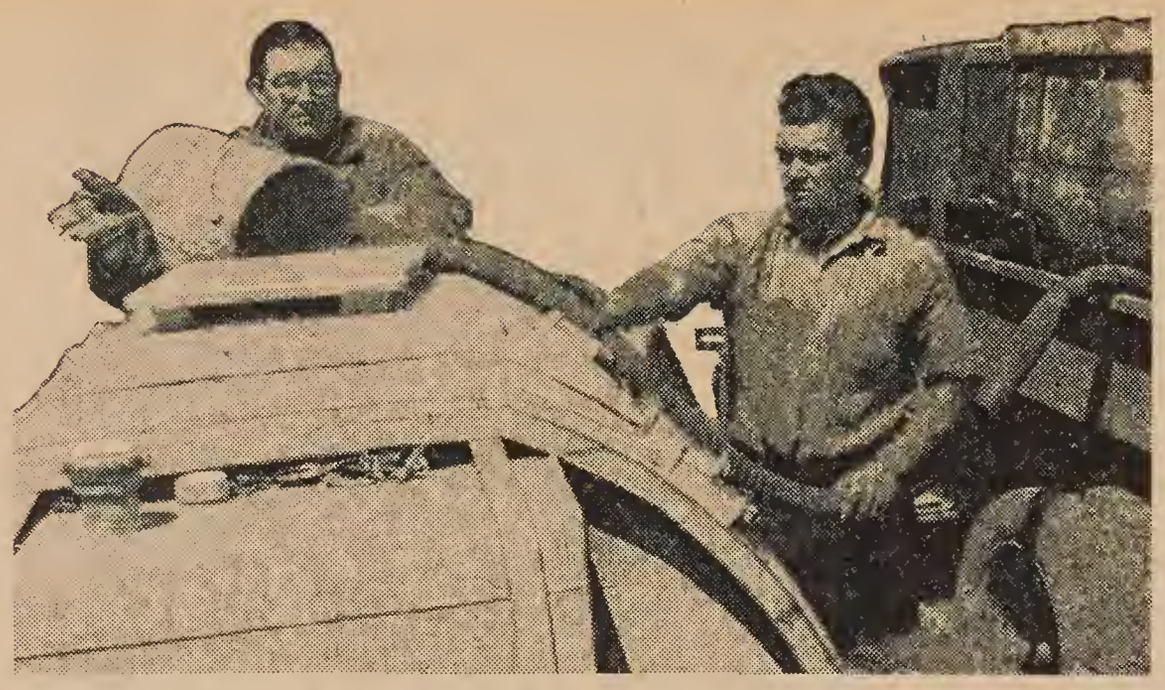
Calls for reliable Craine service are pouring in every day, from dairymen who look to us for help in making a sound silo investment.

Will *you* want a new silo in 1947? Find out what we can do for you. This coupon can help you. Send it to us today. The sooner we know your requirements, the better we can serve you for 1947.

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John A. Hall and son, John K., find that they can get a lot more spraying done in their 75 acres of orchard in Niagara County by using a separate tank-bodied truck to haul water to the spray rig. The water truck has a home-built water pump on the rear for quick transfer of the water and this keeps the spray rig inactive for a minimum of time.

Growing Fruit in Niagara County, New York

ACCORDING to L. A. Putnam who was appointed Niagara County Agent, March 1, after serving 2½ years as assistant, the fruit business in his county differs in several ways from the programs carried on in the neighboring counties of Orleans, Monroe and Wayne.

In the first place Niagara growers market more fresh fruit than the others, selling much of it through Buffalo commission merchants for eventual sale in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Pittsburg and other large markets west of New York. The other counties are dotted with processing plants, but Niagara has no more than four or five plants cold-packing cherries, making applesauce, and so on.

In visiting several farms in the county I found that few of the larger fruit growers maintained dairy or beef herds along with their orchards. This, after being in Orleans and Wayne where most orchardists agree on the advantages of a fruit-cattle combination, brought to my mind again that farming is the most individualistic of all vocations. The only ironclad pattern for success seems to be attention to business and plain hard work. Even in Niagara, where the fresh market sales have led most fruit men to specialize, there are individuals like W. Clark Hall in the town of Cambria who besides taking excellent care of 38 acres of fruit maintains a dairy herd of 50 purebred Holsteins.

PHOTOS and INTERVIEWS *by* A. JAMES HALL

Hall and two neighbors have their own bull ring to prove their sires and he also participates in an artificial insemination program to improve his herd. He likes grass silage but he thinks corn has something the cattle need, too, so he uses both. His grass is ensiled with molasses, phosphoric acid or—as last year—without preservative, and is fed to supplement pasture all summer. In the fall, corn goes into the silo to follow the grass silage when it is all used. He's found summer silage helps maintain an even flow of milk to the Niagara Milk Producers Co-op in the fall months when the demand is up.

More typical of Niagara County fruit growers is another Hall family, not related to W. Clark, on the Ruhlam Road in the Town of Lockport. Here at the farm of John A. Hall and Son, growing fruit is a very specialized undertaking and nothing else interferes. John, who last year was president of the State Horticultural Society, and his son, John K., do most of the work, but their Dad and Granddad, W. T. Hall, who started the farm with open ground and a handful of trees, back in 1893, lends a hand when needed.

The Halls have 75 acres of orchard of which 65 are in apples. Ten more acres are in cherries and vineyards. A 40 by 80-foot barn has been completely insulated to give them packing space and cold storage for 25,000 bushels. In the storage they have incorporated the first controlled atmosphere storage room in Western New York. This method of controlling the ripening of MacIntosh apples and preventing breakdown of the apple in storage by regulating the amount of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the modified atmosphere was developed by Cornell University and has proved very successful on the Hall farm.

Also typical of Niagara growers' procedure is the Halls' method of handling young orchards. During the non-bearing years they emphasize soil-building around the young trees. No crops are grown between them as is often the case in other areas. They sow vetch, rye, clover, etc., and then plow it in.

Although it means an extra piece of equipment, the Halls like to use a special tank-bodied truck they built to haul water to the spray rig. While his dad continues the spraying, young John returns to the barnyard for a load of water and more spraying paste. He meets the spray rig at the end of a row, and a home-built pump on the rear of the water truck soon transfers the contents. The Halls find that this system enables them to get a lot more spraying done in a day.

Working for the Community

IN most small towns there is usually one man to whom everyone turns whenever they want to accomplish something of a civic nature. I know one town where a minister has been so cooperative in working for everything from the Red Cross and public library to the organization of a softball league that he was dubbed by some a "one man chamber of commerce."

Such a man is Henry F. Joy, Windham County, Conn., apple-grower and poultry-man. But his activities are countywide. To list his affiliations with agricultural groups since he got married and moved on his own farm in 1920 is to record cooperative progress in the county.

Henry joined the Woodstock Young Farmers Club 18 years ago and has been one of the live wires at their monthly meetings ever since, even though he's been a grandfather for two



Henry F. Joy

years now. The 25 men in the group discuss everything from death to taxes and perhaps gave Henry some of the ideas for the cooperatives he has been active in forming.

The most outstanding of these is the Quinebaug Valley Cooperative Cold Storage Assn. and 375-unit community locker plant at Putnam, the county seat. To start it, 26 farmers raised $15,000 and borrowed an equal amount to buy an old mill, two other buildings and some land. Later 11 more orchardists joined the co-op, and Ian Byres, a local man, was hired as managing director. A little money was realized from the sale of the extra buildings and land but most of the debt was paid off in just seven years from fees for storage. The reconverted part of the mill now holds 45,000 bushels, but there is talk of finishing the insulation of the entire building to increase capacity to about 80,000 bushels as vegetable men are now making good use of it also.

Perhaps the success of the storage co-op is the reason Henry has been named chairman of the Poultry Cooperative of Connecticut, which is now being organized to build a dressing plant and marketing organization at Plainfield on the Windham-New London border to handle two million broilers and fowl from the two counties. Financial plans call for the cooperators to buy $25 in stock for each thousand chickens.

The Joys' older son, Henry, 23, who has been dubbed 'Bob' since boyhood, takes complete charge of their 37 acres of apples and two years ago marketed 13,000 bushels. Last year's late frost cut yield to 1800 bushels.

Bob and two good hired men give

(*Continued on Page* 31)

COWS, CHICKENS, PIGS AND SQUABS

ONE million people live in Middlesex County, Mass., and a million more in neighboring Boston, according to Allister MacDougall who has been Middlesex county agent for 23 years, so farmers there have little trouble marketing anything they produce.

But producing enough to meet demand is another matter—one that keeps MacDougall and three assistants on the jump as many hours a day as farmers work. North and West of Concord, the county seat, the farms average about 100 acres, with roughly one third each of tillage, pasture and woods. On these farms pasture improvement and good management make milk production second only to poultry in the county.

Much more milk for the huge fluid market is raised by dairies nearer the metropolis where practically all hay, grain and silage have to be bought the year around. Lacking benefits enjoyed by dairymen with proper pasture facilities, these commercial milk producers are hurt more, profit-wise, from high feed prices.

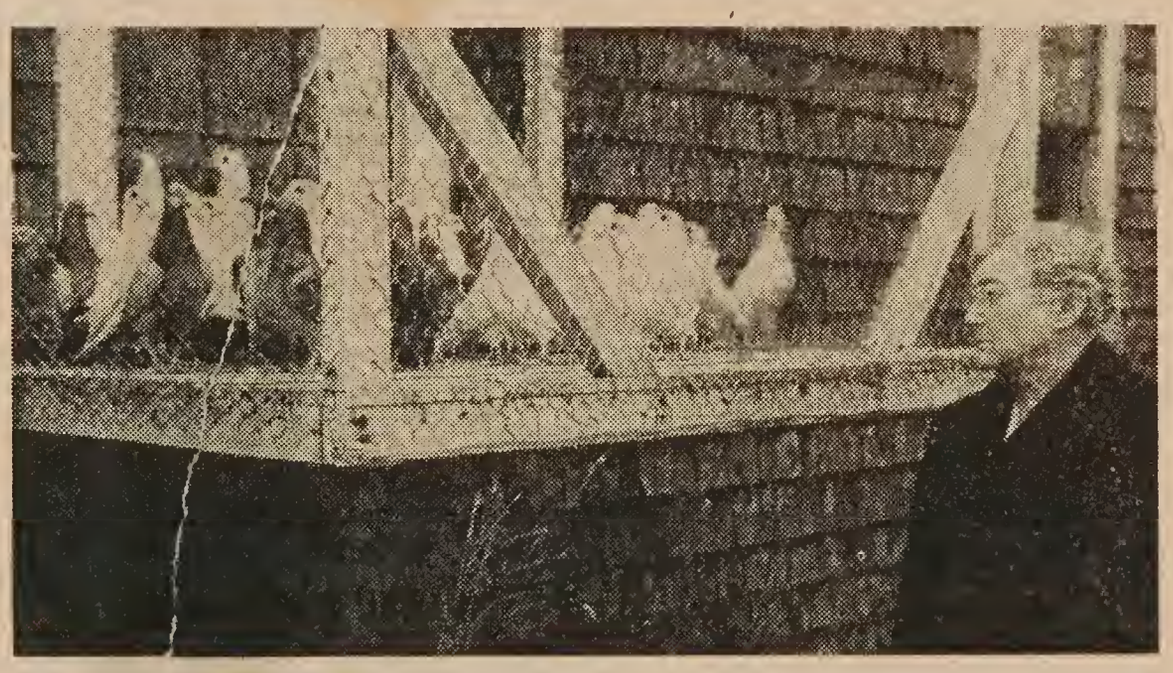
The production of poultry and eggs is the biggest farm job in Middlesex with 400 of the 1,400 in the business on a commercial basis. But poultry, dairy and the production of vegetables in the Boston market garden area are so big that I thought I'd go see some producers of less common things.

The first place MacDougall sent me was to the Potter pig farm in Lexington. Murray Potter showed me around the countless pig pens and described some of their wartime operations when they also had farms at Concord and on Cape Cod. When the government was pleading for higher and higher production, they had 8,000 hogs on the place—5,000 of them feeders.

It took 25 trucks and one big semi-trailer to haul garbage to the farms from Camps Edwards and Miles Standish and nearby cities and to take the fattened pigs to the Brighton Market. Those days the Potters sold their suckers for $10 each, added $6 to that and bought Western 100 and 110 pound pigs. These they fattened to 300 pounds in four months.

Now the Potter farm is getting back to normal, keeping 350 grade brood sows plus Chester White and Duroc

(*Continued on Page* 20)



Mrs. Elmer C. Rice and a few of their pigeons.



This new Chevrolet — with America's most thoroughly proved car engine — gives you Big-Car quality and dependability at lowest cost in purchase price, operation and upkeep

Picture yourself and your family in this big, beautiful, comfortable new Chevrolet . . . enjoying month after month and mile after mile of the most *dependable* motor car performance known!

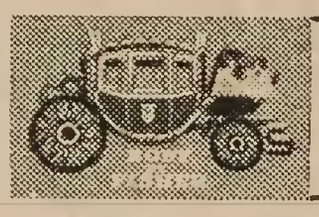
That is what this new Chevrolet brings to you; that is what it brings to you along with *surprising savings* in purchase price, operation and upkeep; for here, at last, is a car that gives Big-Car quality at *lowest* cost.

You'll prize the Big-Car *beauty* of its Body by Fisher—the Big-Car *comfort* of its Knee-Action ride—and, above all, the Big-Car *performance* and *dependability* of its famous valve-in-head Thrift-Master engine . . . because this is America's most thoroughly *proved* automotive power plant, with the longest, strongest record of performance—in the hands of the largest number of owners—of any car engine built today!

Yes, this new Chevrolet gives *Big-Car quality at lowest cost;* and that is why it will pay you, as it does so many other men and women, to *choose Chevrolet.*

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, *General Motors Corporation,* DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN

CHEVROLET IS THE ONLY LOW-PRICED CAR COMBINING THESE BIG-CAR QUALITY FEATURES



Beautiful BODY BY FISHER

—found only in Chevrolet and higher-priced cars—another proof that Chevrolet gives Big-Car quality at lowest cost.



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—bringing you maximum riding smoothness—famous comfort feature of higher-priced cars—another proof that Chevrolet gives Big-Car quality at lowest cost.



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YOUR SYMBOL OF SAVINGS

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YOUR SYMBOL OF SERVICE

NEW CHEVROLET

Experiences with MISTER PORCUPINE



SELDOM has a question resulted in so many letters as the one asked about porcupines in our September 21 issue. On some points there was universal agreement, but there were also many contradictions, depending of course on the individual experience of the writer. It is evident that porcupines do not bother chickens; that they damage trees, especially hemlocks; eat sweetcorn and cabbage, and are very bad medicine for dogs. Judging from letters received, they are most numerous in New England, the Adirondacks, and Pennsylvania.

We have chosen the following letters in an attempt to cover as wide a range of experience as possible. We know you will enjoy them as much as we did, and we only wish we had space to print all of the letters that we received.

* * *

Electric Fence Stops Them

THERE are plenty of porcupines around here and if we take the nose of a porcupine to the Town Clerk where it is killed, we collect 50 cents. They do a lot of damage to sweet corn. A neighbor has had so much trouble that he has an electric fence around his corn to keep them out.—*Mrs. S. J. Burton, Jr., R. 1, Woodsville, N. H.*

* * *

Punctured Tires

MOST people around here call them hedgehogs. You will find from 1 to 3 in almost every ledge of rocks. They do not damage crops but will strip the bark from trees and kill them. A large one will weigh about 20 pounds.

I have seen inner tubes ruined when a car hits one, as the quills will work through the tire. Once I had a large hog in a pen. It got its nose and head full of quills. It took 4 men to tie the hog and pull the quills out with pinchers. Porcupines are just as good to eat as a coon or rabbit.—*Perry A. Cole, Stamford, Vermont.*

* * *

A Cool Customer

WHEN we were cutting lumber last spring we spied a medium sized porcupine up a tall pine which we were going to cut. The three of us tried to guess what it would do when the tree started to fall. Would it jump, or hang on and be killed? It did neither. It hung on until the tree landed and then started walking off at its usual slow gait. The men followed it and killed it with a stick. I was sorry, for I thought after that ride the porcupine deserved another chance.

Cats occasionally kill them. They have no quills on their underparts. If the cat can turn them over, they can make quick work of them.—*William J. Wilson, Union, New Hampshire.*

* * *

Kept the Family Awake

I LIVE in the southern part of Lewis county and have two farms, one of which was vacant for three years. It was badly damaged by these pests and when a family moved in the porcupines would keep them awake at night by crunching wood under the house.

A few years ago one got into my barn and slapped a cow on the nose and filled it with quills. The bawling of the cow awakened me and I grabbed the pitchfork and killed the porcupine and gave it to a neighbor who wanted it to eat. I looked on while he was dressing it but could not stomach the odor. I understand they are protected here, but our only protection from them is a gun.—*D. S. Miller, R. 2, Taberg, N. Y.*

* * *

He Remembered

MY son has a police dog that has had his mouth and tongue full of porcupine quills twice. We had to pull them out with pliers. That was some time ago; but the other day when he saw my wife with the pliers he ran and hid under the bed. I have heard that bears will turn them on their back and slit their stomach, where there are no quills, with their claws.—*F. A. Durland, Hurleyville, N. Y.*

* * *

Too Many Parasites

I WOULD have to be pretty hungry before I would eat a porcupine. I saw one shot that was full of tapeworms and I once skinned one and found the body and hide infested with round worms two to four inches long and about one-eighth inch in diameter. —*Mazzini Phillips, Barton, Vermont.*

* * *

A Bounty Helps

ABOUT 75 years ago a panther came into the village of Hyde Park with his head so full of quills and so badly swollen that he could not see and was easily shot. I know of a man in the Town of Stow who some years ago made a business of trapping and hunting porcupines for the bounty on them. In one year he made about $600, a very good salary for those times.—*W. S. Tillotson, Craftsbury, Vermont.*

* * *

Bad For Dogs

WHEN my boys were small they had a dog named Prince, who was not popular with folks as he chased their cats. One morning he came home looking like Santa Claus. His eyes, mouth and breast were full of porcupine quills. Shooting him would have been more merciful than the experience he went through. My husband and a neighbor fastened a stick to a tree, got it across his neck so he could not escape or bite, then pulled five hundred and fifty-six quills out of him. Later they pulled out some that had gone through. The points could be felt by rubbing him, and they were coming out of their own accord. He would whine and beg but allowed them to be pulled out. The whole number removed amounted to six hundred. He was blind in one eye for the rest of his life.—*Mrs. Bella Evans, Weeks Mills, Maine.*

* * *

A Tough Customer

PORCUPINES are very hard to kill, especially with a club or stone. A few years ago while deer hunting I saw a large porcupine in the top of a hemlock tree about 40 feet from the ground. I had a 38-40 rifle and decided I would try it. I fired three times before I brought it to the ground and after it landed I had to take a stick and finish killing it. After killing him I found I had hit him all three times.—*Wyman H. Watkins, Caseo, Maine.*

* * *

Roast Him

I LIVED in Maine for 28 years. Porcupines are protected, as they are the only animal that a hunter who is lost and without ammunition can kill with a club. Outside of eating wooden sap pails and breaking branches off the trees and being a general nuisance to any dog that is fool enough to tackle one, they are good to eat.

Wire his four legs together, fasten the wire to a stout pole and hold the porcupine over a blazing fire to burn off his quills and hair. Wash and scrape him clean and he will look just like a small pig. Dress him the same as you would a pig. Save his liver as it is large and good eating. Stuff him with whole onions and potatoes, sew him up and roast him whole.—*Frank W. Haskell, New Rochelle, N. Y.*

* * *

Chewed Belts

THERE are plenty of porcupines here in Schoharie County. I have never tasted one but they are eatable. They live in holes, rocks and hollow trees. I have had several good coon dogs laid up for a time. The quills must be pulled out at once or they will continue to work into the flesh.

I own and operate a portable sawmill. Once when it was idle for three or four weeks I found belts badly chewed. I told an old friend about it and he said it was porcupines. He advised me to put a lot of salt in the mill; that the porcupines would eat it and die. They must have done this, for the next time I went to the mill the salt was gone and no more belts were chewed.

A friend of mine trailed a porcupine and fox into a den and stopped up the entrance. We went back to dig them out. We didn't find the porcupine and I don't know what became of him but the fox was still alive. When we skinned the fox, there were at least 100 quills through his skin.—*Guy Swart, West Fulton, N. Y.*

* * *

No Shooting of Quills

PORCUPINES are plentiful in McKean County, Pennsylvania. Porcupines will not bother chickens or anything if they are not attacked. I have heard some people claim that porcupines can shoot their quills at an enemy, but I know that this is not true because I have worried them as a boy to see if they would actually throw their quills and they didn't.

I have a neighbor who invited a friend to dinner. After the meal she told the friend that he had been enjoying porcupine meat. The friend remarked that if he had known it, he probably wouldn't have eaten it, but not knowing it, he really enjoyed it. —*Ben C. Reynolds, Kane, Pa.*

* * *

He Made "Remarks"

YOU asked for a few remarks about porcupines. You should have heard the ones I made the other night when my wife insisted that I get up and drive away the "quill pig" who was busily working on our porch post in an effort to chew it off. A friend of mine found that porcupines had chewed and ruined a tire on his trailer. He remarked that he supposed porcupines had to live but he did not believe there was much nourishment in a synthetic tire.

I have eaten most everything from whale steak to rattlesnake soup but I do not care for porcupine meat.—*Ross McCullough, Conklingville, N. Y.*

* * *

For the OPA

I HAVE known of porcupines being eaten by very few people. Sometimes I think I would like to get a few and send them down to Washington to the OPA personnel. Those poor folks must have a hard time trying to function in their office without any meat to give them stamina.—*Frank M. Bailey, Auburn, Maine.*

* * *

Gnawed Lead Pipe

THIS spring I found one that had gnawed its way into a summer camp through the bathroom floor and gnawed a lead pipe and a partition. My husband and I drove the animal out of camp and killed it, and then covered the hole with tin. In a few days we went back and found porcupines had pulled the tin off and gnawed a bigger hole. My husband then repaired the floor and stapled hardware cloth on the floor timbers. So far, that has kept them out.—*Mrs. Edward Dimick, Olmstedville, N. Y.*

* * *

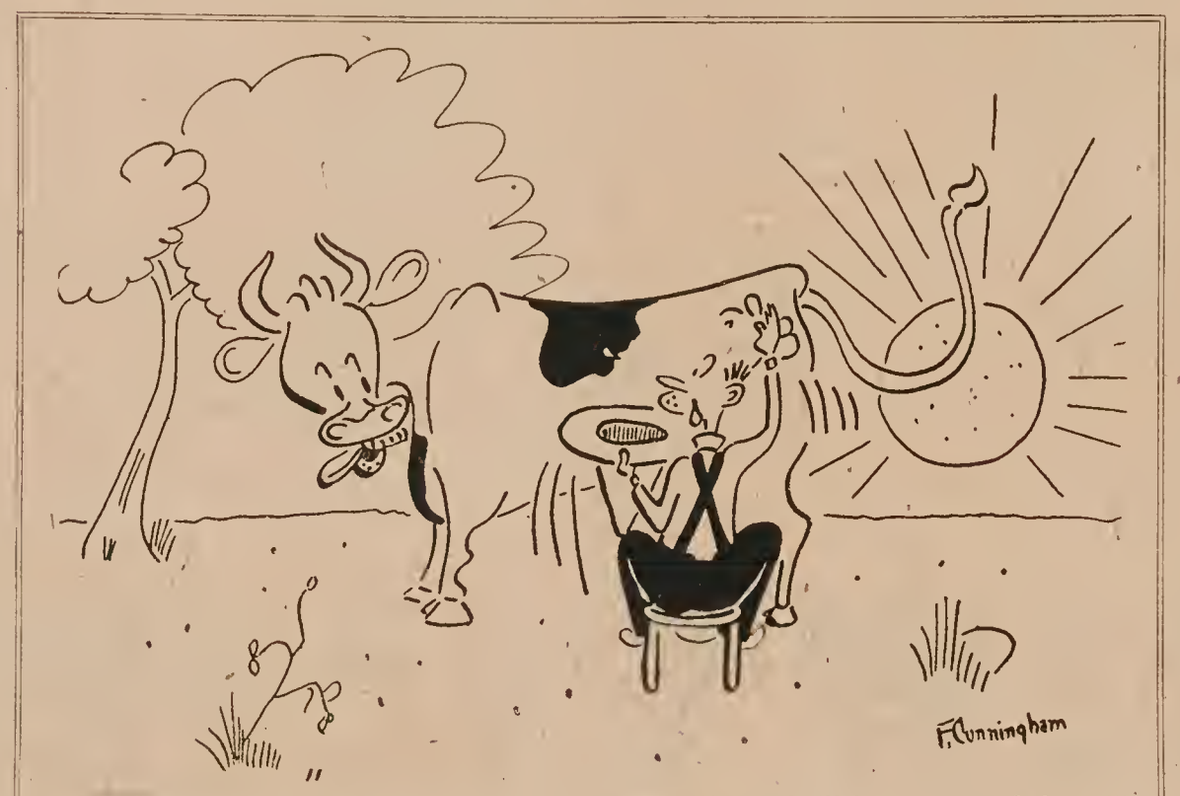
Tastes Like Turpentine

PORCUPINES, commonly called hedgehogs or sickle swine, are quite common in Allegany County. If you eat a porcupine that has been living on hemlock boughs, the flesh will have the taste of turpentine. I have been told that a handful of wood ashes put in a dog's mouth for a short time will shrink the quills and make it easier to pull them out.—*F. W. Stryker, Belmont, N. Y.*

* * *

Nose Is Vulnerable

I HAVE found that it is difficult to kill porcupines as they will put their nose where you can't get at it. Hit one on the nose and he is gone. Hitting him on any other part of the body does not seem to hurt him.—*M. E. Mills, Bethel, Maine.*



"——s all right, Boss—you just hang on real tight and I'll jump up and down!"

Spread that Lime

MUCH criticism has been directed toward piles of unspread government lime on northeastern farms—some, it is claimed, consisting of 3 years' bags, one year's piled on top of another. Among the comments made is this one: "Because lime was given to them they won't even spread it." Of course, those who criticized did not understand the extreme scarcity of help in war years, a scarcity which still continues; yet there is truth in the statement that we do place more value on the things that take hard cash out of our pockets.

Nevertheless, there is no argument about the fact that lime in a pile is doing no good to the land. Some of these old piles are being cleaned up, and now is an excellent time to do it.

How To Do It: There are several ways of accomplishing the job but two seem to meet the situation best:

1. Use a lime-spreading service. In many communities it is possible to hire a truck and a spreader which does the job quickly and at a cost of $1.00 to $1.50 per ton. These spreaders can handle wet lime without any trouble. In fact, there are some advantages as less lime drifts to fields or other farms when it is wet and it is much easier on the machine and on the operator. Be careful about putting broken paper bags into the spreader. They are likely to "gum up" the machine.

Spreading outfits are being improved. One new one holds about 7 tons and an endless apron on the truck bottom, geared so that the speed of the truck does not change the rate of application, carries the lime back to the spreader. It covers a width of 25 feet and in the case of a granular fertilizer will cover a width of 50 feet.

2. Put some lime on top of every load of manure that goes to the field. If the lime is in bags, the job is simplified; but you can also drive the spreader up to a supply of bulk lime and shovel it on the spreader or you can do the same with a pile if the bags are disintegrated so they can't be handled.

You can get a very good estimate of how much to apply by figuring the number of loads of manure you are adding per acre. If you are putting on 8 tons, 200 lbs. of lime a load will give you 1600 lbs. per acre.

Fall is a good time to put it on but do not hesitate to spread it any time during the winter on any fields that are level enough to avoid serious loss of the plant food in the manure from fall rains. Of course if the lime is wet it will freeze in cold weather and cannot be handled.

WHERE TO PUT IT: Getting the lime somewhere on the farm is more important than deciding just where it is to go. It can go on crop land that is to be plowed, in which case it gets mixed with the soil better, or it can go on new seedings, old meadows, or pastures.

—A.A.—

STORING THE COMBINE FOR WINTER

Before storing for the winter, the combine should be greased thoroughly, filling every bearing until some grease works out around the shaft. Remove all belts and canvas drapers and store in a cool dry place. Canvas drapers should be examined for any needed repairs.

Grease all sheave plate faces where the belt has contacted them. Once a season the straw rack should be removed from harvester and checked over, replacing any worn out or broken slats. Tighten all bolts. Clean out all grain and chaff remaining in the cylinder housing, grain auger troughs, fan housing, grain bin, wherever it has collected inside or outside the machine.

Block harvester up and remove wheels, storing them in a cool, dry place for tire protection. Check the drain holes in bottom of cylinder housing and at the lower end of header, making sure they are open, so any water which might collect will drain off.

While preparing the harvester for storage, check it over carefully for any parts which need repairing or replacement. Make a list of these parts while fresh in the mind. Repairs should be ordered in plenty of time to be installed before the next harvest season. In ordering repair parts from your dealer, always be sure to give the serial number of the harvester as well as the description of the part.

—A. A.—

Deane G. Carter, farm structures professor at the University of Illinois, estimates that on the basis of need, the farmers of the country will spend about $2,000,000,000 a year on the construction of buildings during the next ten years.



WINNING THE "MILK CAN ROLLING CONTEST," a sidelight of the meeting of dairy industry members at Cornell, is Irving E. Holland of the Holland Farms, Inc., dairy plant in Brooklyn. Rolling the milk can half filled with water, Holland covered the 100-foot course in 14.7 seconds, and received a trophy as the "champion milk can roller in New York State."

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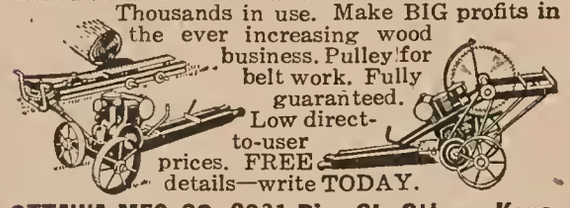
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What Farmers Say About
Hay-Making Methods

TO get a cross section of farmer opinion about various methods of making hay, Ray Bender, Essex Co., N. Y., farm bureau agent, sent questions to members. While the replies do not answer the question, "Which method is best?" they give the conclusions and opinions of the men who make the hay and are valuable to anyone who is considering a change.

Hay Blowers

Thirteen men answered the questionnaire on hay blowers. Of these, twelve men stated it was a satisfactory machine and one definitely was not satisfied. Twelve said it saved labor and one said it did not. Six men used buckrakes to haul the hay to the barn; five used trucks; one a long wheel base dump truck; three used wagons. This adds up to more than thirteen, but some used two different kinds of rigs to haul with. Eleven used tractors to run the blower and two used power units made from car motors.

Eight men stated they got more hay into the barn; two did not know. One said "as much" and two said "less." The size of crew varied from two to four, with eight having a crew of three. One of these crews consisted of an able-bodied farmer, his wife and 83 year old father. The advantages listed were:

1. Puts hay in faster than any method we have tried.
2. An ideal method for a small crew or where the crew is not particularly husky.
3. Good in barns where horse forks do not work well.
4. When used with a buckrake, hay is very easy to handle as the hay is only handled once by hand and requires less tugging.
5. When used with a buckrake, two men can put in a large volume of hay per day.
6. It is a lot easier to blow hay into a barn than to pitch it in through pitching holes.
7. One man with a blower can put in as much hay as two men with horse forks.
8. You can get more hay in the same space.
9. It is not necessary to mow away unless there are a lot of timbers or obstructions in the mow and then it is relatively easy.
10. No mowing away unless when refilling.
11. Saves time in unloading as compared to horse forks.
12. "Saves 50% in labor and man hours per ton, so, was able to finish three weeks less than ever before."
13. Can stack hay with this machine if you run it at a reduced speed.

The disadvantages listed were as follows:

1. If the hay is a little over-cured, it separates the leaves and stems.
2. The machine is not well guarded and a serious accident could result if a man fell off a load into it.
3. Hay has to be drier than for horse fork.
4. Will not work in a mow that is high off the ground.
5. Should be constructed of a heavier material so as to use with heavier hay.
6. Plugs sometimes with clover that is not dry enough.
7. Would probably take more labor to get the hay out if it were to be sold.
8. Where hay is long and not quite dry, the blower twists it unless you shake it out.

The majority of these men seem to think that with a blower and a buckrake, providing the hauls are not over one-half mile, a blower works excellently.

One man violently disliked the blower. He said it made him more work, that he got less hay in the barn, and he would not recommend it under any condition. He went on to state, "The people responsible for introducing such an atrocity should be shipped to Russia with all the people that make or sell so damnable a fraud. Two reputable dealers refused to handle the things. They could see what it was. Much praise to these two men. I consider the cursed thing, besides ruining my tractor belt (and those of others), did me a damage of $500."

Field Balers

Of the men answering the questionnaire, seven used Case balers, three New Holland and one International. All stated that the machines were satisfactory. Six used trucks to haul the baled hay with, two used trailers, and three used wagons. Seven men had access to bale elevators and four did not. All but one man were very sure that the sliced baled hay feeds better than other hay. The one man had not had experience in feeding it. All stated that they could get more hay into the barn. All but two stated that you do not get any more spoilage than with any other way. These two said they did not know. The size of crews varied from three to seven; average, four and one-half men. The advantages listed were:

1. It is a lot easier to move hay from one farm to another once it is baled.
2. It is ready for market at any time.
3. Makes better quality hay than any other method.
4. It is much easier to feed sliced hay.
5. Saves second cutting alfalfa leaves.
6. The hired help prefer to handle baled hay than to mow away.
7. Double amount of hay can be stored in the barn.
8. It leaves no scatterings.
9. It takes about one-fourth the time to take the hay out of the barn and feed it that it takes with loose hay.
10. Prefer stacking bales in the mow to moving away loose hay.
11. You can use boys and old men around the balers that are not able to handle long hay.

The disadvantages listed were:

1. Difficulty and high cost of obtaining wire or twine.
2. Difficulty of getting repair parts for the balers.
3. The balers take too many men to operate.
4. Heavy equipment in wet weather will leave ruts in the field.
5. Requires large storage space in the machine shed.
6. Requires careful maintenance and experienced operators.
7. Machine is expensive to buy.
8. Needs more help than some other methods of making hay.

These operators said they recommend such a machine to anyone who has 50 to 60 acres of hay on a 100 ton level farm, or where hay storage and help is limited. One man stated a one-man baler is ideal.

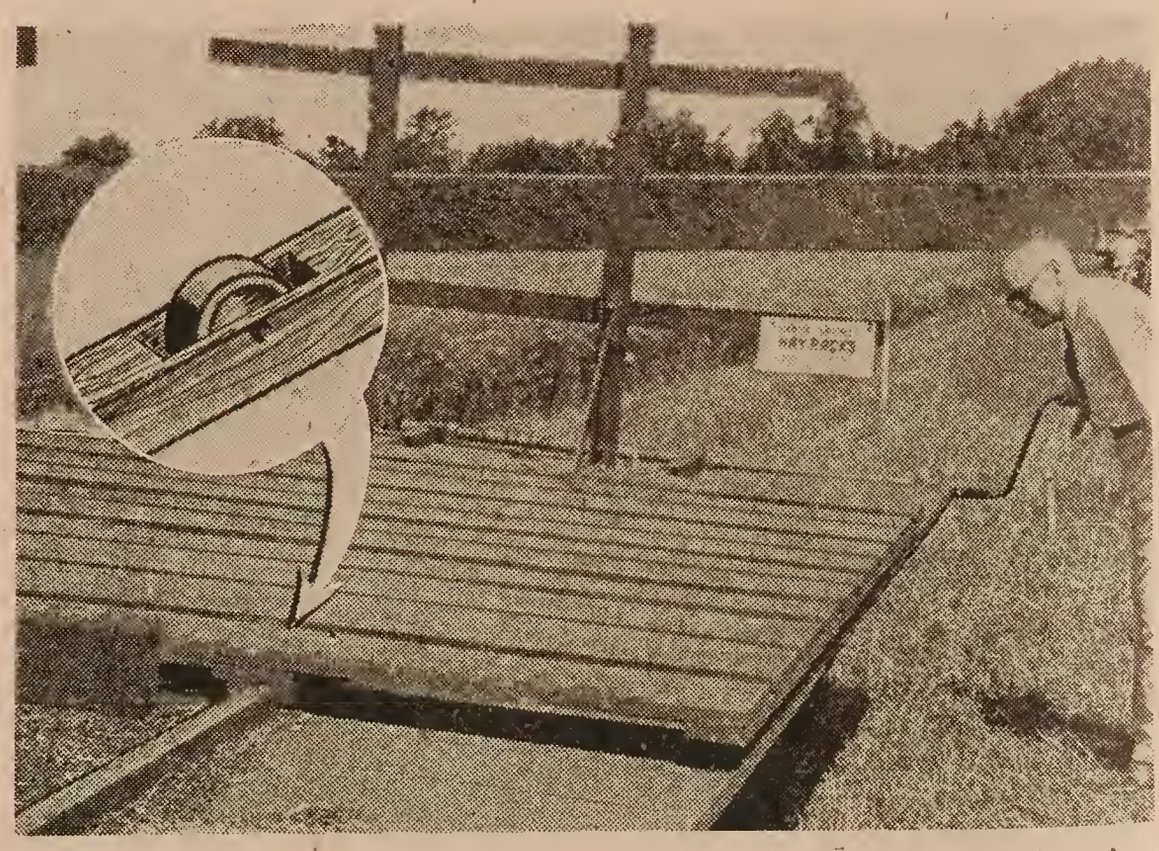
Hay Choppers

Six Essex County farmers returned the survey on hay choppers. All six were satisfied with the machine and said it saved labor; one man added, "also sweat." Five of these hay choppers were run with tractors and one with a jeep. Four of these men hauled the hay with buckrakes; one with tractor trailer, and one with a wagon and tractor. All six were certain that they got more hay into the barn by chopping. Twice as much was the most common answer.

Three of these men thought that chopped hay was a little dusty, and three said it was not. Two who said it was dusty said it was not very bad; the other one said it was very dusty. Five of these men said it was not hard to handle chopped hay; the sixth said it was hard to feed. The size of haying crew varied from one to four; the average being about two and one-half.

As to the advantages listed, two men were very definite in their conclusions that the hay chopper and a buckrake are the best way to put hay into the barn from the standpoint of labor. One man stated he stored four tons in one hour. Another advantage listed was that it saves space and in shallow barns this means you do not have to haul hay in the winter time. Another was that the machine requires a moderate investment, $425, and it takes care of silage corn, grass silage and straw. Still another was that the man feeding is always standing on the ground, which is easier on his legs. One man stated that chopped hay is easier

(*Continued on Page* 19)



THIS HAYRACK was constructed by William Hodnett of Fillmore, N. Y. There is a movable half section of the rack which runs on rollers. This is hooked at the back of the rack and loaded with hay. Then the winch pulls it to the front and the second half of the load is built. It makes pitching hay from the back of the rack to the front unnecessary. The picture gives most of the details, but the little sketch shows the arrangement of the rollers on which the rack runs.



A GOOD SOW, a good litter and a clean pen. Note the guard rail around the pen which prevents the sow from lying on the pigs and killing them. More and more farmers are also providing a pig brooder, a place in one corner furnished with an electric heater to give them some extra warmth.

Reasons for Keeping a Brood Sow

By John P. Willman

MORE farmers in this northeastern country can profitably raise their own family pork supply. If there are more waste or by-product feeds than are needed for this purpose, then a few extra pigs may be fed, or a brood sow or two may be kept. There usually is a ready market for the additional pork that is raised and in many communities there are not enough weanling pigs to supply the demand. I believe that more farmers would keep a brood sow or two, if they knew more about them. The information given in the following paragraphs may be helpful.

About 800 lbs. of a satisfactory pig ration is needed to grow and fatten a healthy pig from the time he is 6 to 10 weeks old until he weighs about 225 to 250 lbs. The use of good pasture during the summer should save about 100 lbs. of feed per pig. The total amount of feed needed for these pigs may be further reduced by feeding kitchen or garden waste, skim milk, or whey, soft corn, or other feeds that may not be utilized on the farm.

Feeding the Sow

A brood sow of average size that raises one litter a year needs the equivalent of 1800 to 2000 lbs. of feed a year, in addition to pasture. If she is bred to raise two litters a year, then she would need 2300 to 2500 lbs. of a satisfactory concentrate feed mixture per year. Ten per cent or more of the feed fed to sows in dry lot may be supplied in the form of alfalfa, clover or soybean hay. The sow is also able to utilize waste or by-product feeds which further reduce the feed bill. The feed cost per pig weaned is much lower when two litters are raised annually than when only one litter is raised.

The brood sow that raises two litters a year will need about the same amount of feed that is needed to feed three pigs that are purchased at weaning time and are slaughtered when they weigh about 225 to 250 lbs. The feed cost is usually the most important factor to consider in any pork production project.

The man who owns a sow herd must own a boar or have access to a boar within a reasonable distance from the farm. As a rule, a man who owns 3 or more sows can afford to keep his own boar. The boar's feed bill will amount to the value of about one ton of feed annually.

When the brood sows are not nursing pigs, their housing needs are simple. Five to 7 open or pregnant sows or gilts will do well in a colony house about 7 feet wide and 10 feet long, if they have access to an outside lot. A colony house is excellent for winter use, if it is kept well bedded. Boars can get along in smaller houses. Mature hogs can withstand more cold weather than most folks realize. The fall pigs should have the most protected quarters during the winter months. These pigs may be kept in the farrowing pens located in the hog house or other farm barns.

The farrowing pen that is 7 to 8 feet wide and 9 to 10 feet deep is large enough for most sows. The floor should be of concrete or wood, and the pen should be equipped with guard rails. An inexpensive electric pig brooder also is a valuable piece of equipment because its use reduces baby pig losses.

The sow and litter may be moved to clean pastures when the pigs are one to two weeks old. An acre of *good* pasture is enough for 10 to 12 sows that are nursing pigs. After the pigs are weaned, 7 or 8 sows or 15 to 20 pigs are about right for an acre of good pasture.

Fences

Few farms are equipped with good hog fences. The permanent hog lots should be fenced with a heavy woven wire fence but electric fences have given excellent results during the grazing season for pigs and hogs of all ages. Other pieces of hog-lot equipment, such as hog troughs, self-feeders, hay racks and water fountains need not be expensive but can be made by the farmer at a small outlay of cash.

The farmer who raises his own family pork supply must charge his costs of production against the amount of pork and lard he produces. The brood sow owner must pay for his costs of production with the income obtained from the sale, or from the sale value of his pigs at weaning time. The man who raises two litters from most of his sows annually should have a greater net income per sow than the man who follows the one-litter plan.

A number of northeastern farmers have found that it pays to keep a small sow herd. Should more farmers in this section of the country own a small sow herd? The answer should be in the affirmative, if this type of swine production will enable the farmer to market the products of his farm more efficiently. These products are: labor, home grown grains, and the by-product or waste feeds that are produced on the farm or are available in the nearby villages or cities.

Nation-wide farm poll shows tractor tire tread preferences

SEPARATE BAR TREAD WINS 2 TO 1

MORE than two-thirds of the nation's farmers prefer open tread tires for their tractors, according to a study completed recently by Fact Finders Associates, Inc., New York City.

Thousands of farmers, some from every state, were polled in order to get a true country-wide picture of tractor owner preferences in regard to tire treads.

Farmers answered the question "I think you get more traction with this type tread" as follows:

Open tread (separate bars)	67.7%
Closed tread (connected bars)	26.6%
Button tread	4.2%
No choice	1.5%

Preferences in different sections of the country where soil conditions vary were approximately equal to the national average.

Owners of every popular make of tractor voted overwhelmingly for the open type tread.

Tractor tires made by B. F. Goodrich for many years have featured the open tread with each bar a separate traction unit. These bars are arranged in pairs to give extra bite. Because the tread is open and the bars unconnected, mud and trash drop out as the tire rolls. The tread stays clean, unclogged.

In the Fact Finders survey, hundreds of farmers made comments such as this: "You get far better traction with the open type tread." "The open center sheds mud better." Many farmers said they had tried all makes of tires but liked B. F. Goodrich tires because of the extra traction. Users commented, too, on the long wear they received from these tires.

The 2-to-1 preference for the B. F. Goodrich type tread is explained by actual experience of farmers who have used several types of tractor tires and have had first-hand knowledge of the extra traction received. This extra traction results in more power, in getting work done faster, and in large savings on fuel consumption.

While supplies are still short in some areas, all B. F. Goodrich dealers are now taking orders for these open tread tires. Many are giving immediate delivery.—*advertisement of The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio.*

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MAGIC ELECTRIC WELDER
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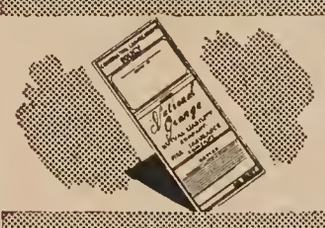
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"QUONSET 24"

Here is a remarkably versatile "Quonset." It is 24 feet wide; length determined by any number of 12-foot sections. Front panels can be independently enclosed, left open or fitted with doors.

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40 feet wide, and as long as you want it (in sections of 20 feet), this "Quonset" provides weatherproof, all-steel shelter for livestock, fodder, or any farm purpose requiring a large building.

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Width, 20 feet; length as desired, in extensions of 12 feet. This smaller building offers the same inherent advantages as the Stran-Steel "Quonset 40"—is "just right" for scores of farm uses.

PERMANENT
ADAPTABLE
EASY TO ERECT
LOW IN COST

WHATEVER you want in a farm building, look for it in a Stran-Steel "Quonset." Durable, easily maintained, fire-resistant, rot-proof, termite-proof, these basically better buildings have the undisputed advantages of all-steel construction—yet they go up fast, are easily enlarged... and they cost no more than other buildings of comparable size!

New in both design and materials, the "Quonset" is built on the principle of the clear-span "arch rib." The frame is made entirely of fabricated structural Stran-Steel, and the sheet steel covering is *nailed* directly to it. It's an easy matter to install partitions, wallboard, roof ventilators, insulation, additional windows—whatever "extras" may be required to make the building "just right" for your own use.

Get the story on the "Quonset" buildings... see if you don't agree with the farmers throughout the nation who have found them better "all along the line." See your local "Quonset" dealer, or write Great Lakes Steel Corporation, Stran-Steel Division, Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

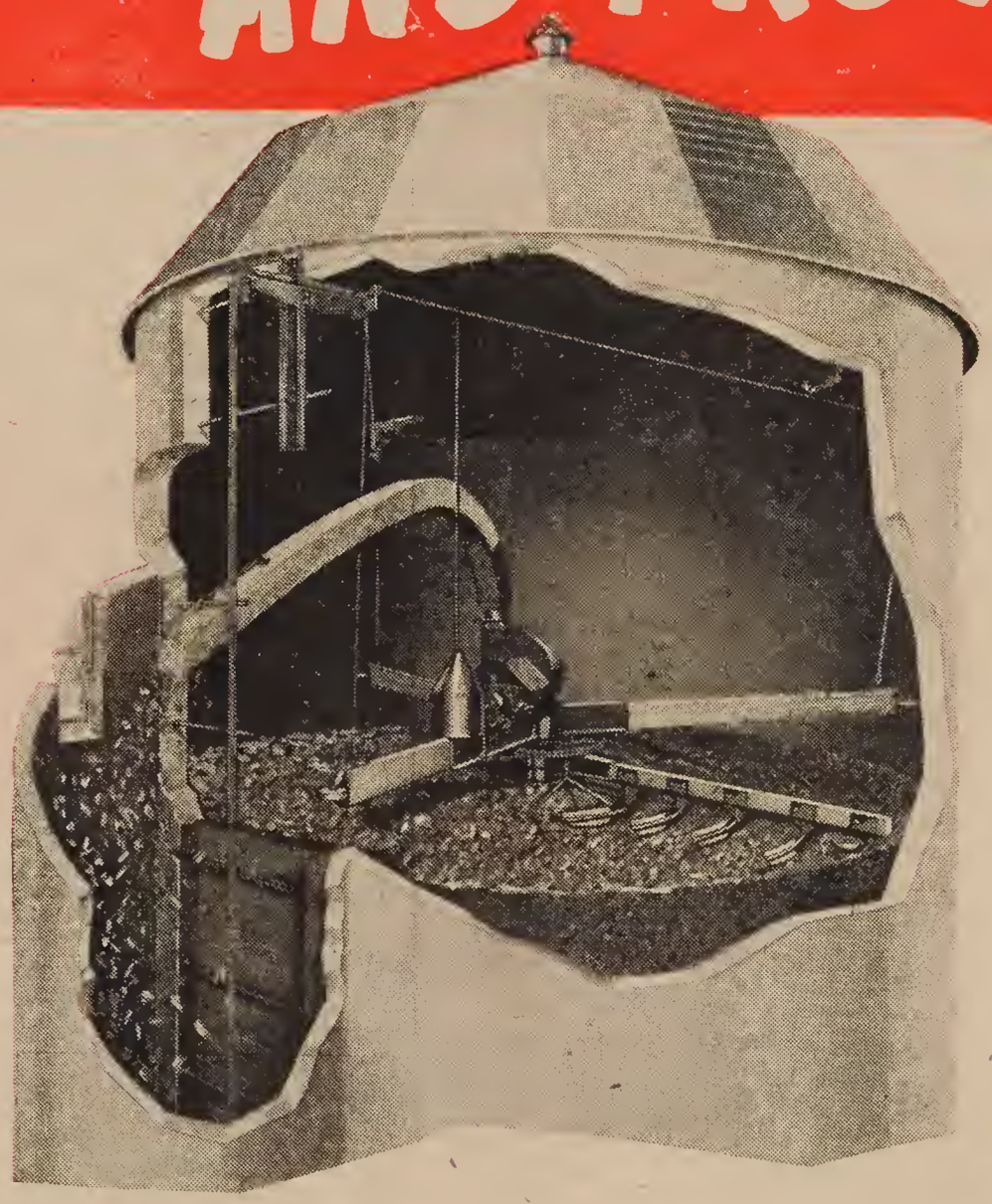
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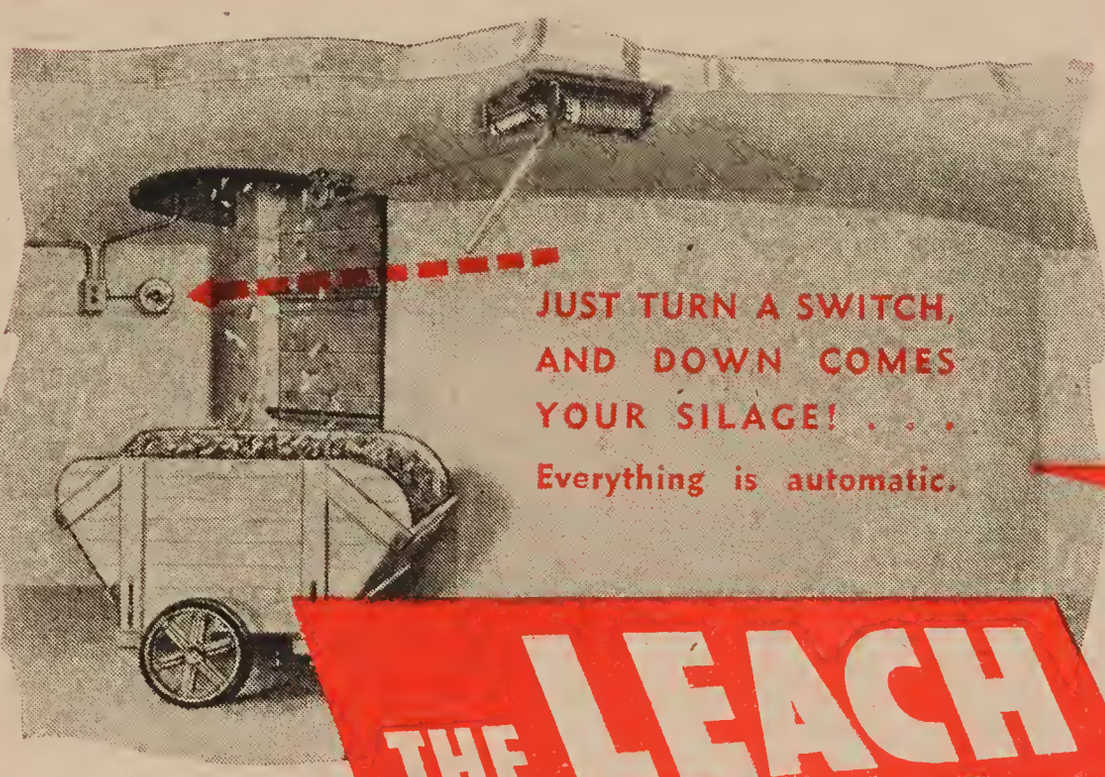
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UNIT OF NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION

THOROUGHLY TRIED AND PROVEN



THREE years of exhaustive engineering, experimenting and actual farm use went into this Leach Silo Unloader before it was placed on the market. It could have been announced a year ago, but over a half-century of manufacturing experience cautioned us to be doubly sure that the equipment was RIGHT and TROUBLE-FREE before offering it for sale. And we wanted to get the price down low enough to be attractive and profitable to all dairy farmers. Statements from four present users are printed here — which is proof that the equipment IS right. Mail coupon for printed literature.

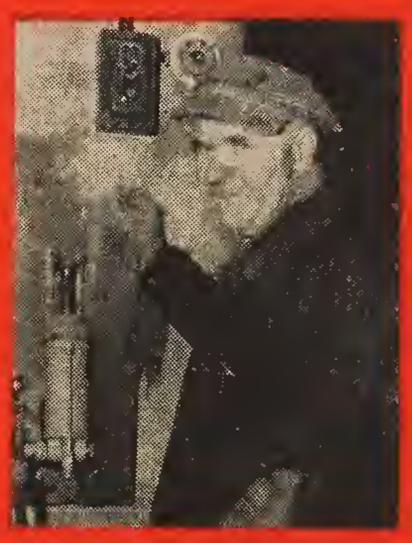


THE LEACH Silo Unloader

PATENTED

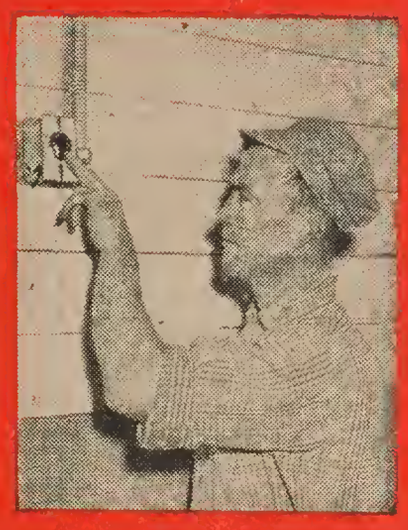


EARL KUBATZKE . . . of Red Oak, Illinois writes, "I am very pleased with my silo unloader. It will pay for itself the first year."



R. CALDWELL . . . manager of the Fahrnwald Dairy Farm, Route 1, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, feeds a lot of silage in summer and he says that, "The Silo Unloader works fine; it saves a lot of time."

ELMER McCLUNG . . . of the Mill Rose Dairy Farm, Lombard, Illinois, figures that his Leach Silo Unloader saves his farm 223 man-hours a year.





H. E. BABCOCK . . . Ithaca, New York writes about his Leach Silo Unloader: "I have never installed a piece of equipment which has operated any more perfectly."

4A

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Please send complete information describing your new Silo Unloader.

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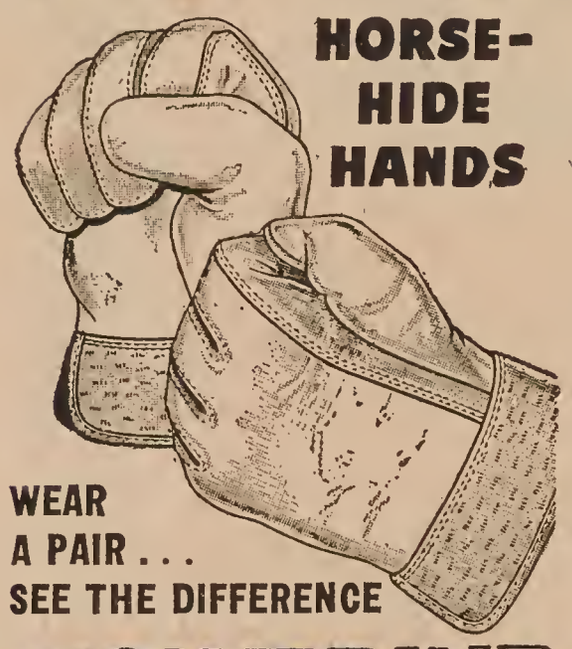
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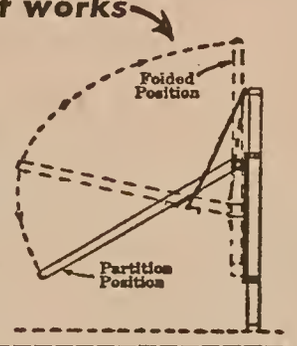
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Here's what it does: keeps cows from stepping on neighbors' udders; makes milking easier by folding up out of the way in safe position—never in way when bedding or cleaning stables; keeps cleaner—no iron pipe to gather manure, to rust, or break off.

Here's how it works—and here's how you Save

...reduces cow injuries; fits any stanchion frame; fits in low-ceiling barns; saves work—easy to install—no outside help required; low first cost.



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Box B-106, Unadilla, N. Y.

Send me complete details about your new low-priced folding cow *Partition* and stanchions.

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Don't Starve Dry Cows

"Just because a cow is not giving milk doesn't mean that she should be poorly fed," says E. H. Loveland, dairyman for the UVM Agricultural Extension Service. "If cows are to produce 40 or more pounds of milk after they freshen, they will be working harder than the average draft horse works at plowing, and just as the horse loses weight on heavy work, so will the cow."

The cow should be in extra good condition when she freshens in order to stand this loss and keep up her milk flow. The dry cow is working also, since it is the last weeks of the gestation period when the calf makes her greatest drain on the cow.

High producing cows need a rest of about two months following lactation to build up reserves. Unless they are given this rest, and are well fed during it, they are forced to produce less milk after freshening.

The amount of feed required to fit a dry cow depends on the cow and her previous feeding. The appearance of the cow should indicate how much feed she needs. Fitting a dry cow is not simply feeding to get her fat. Vitamins and carotene reserves affect the health of the newborn calf. Provide plenty of high quality hay, silage and pasture during the dry period, rather than depend on grain alone and poor quality roughage.

For fall freshening, get the cows and heifers in from back pastures and onto good fertilized pastures a few weeks before freshening. Give extra hay and silage if necessary. Add some low protein body-building grains such as corn and oats or a fitting ration. Silage isn't good for a cow the last week before freshening, so use a special calving ration at that time.

Heifers are often neglected, he says. They should be brought into the barn to get acquainted with new surroundings and be watched for troubles before freshening. Leaving cows or heifers out on cold, rainy nights may do more harm than a month of good feeding can cure.

"It is most important right now that care be given the cows and heifers that will freshen in the next few weeks," Mr. Loveland reminds us. "Do everything you can to protect your fall milk market by high production. The present price situation makes it especially profitable to do this. High production will result from good feed to all cows, good care at all times, and good feeding practice after freshening, along with the best roughage available on the farm."

A GREAT 4-H COW



Photo by E. N. Moot

CHARLES LEE HOLCOMB of Tunnel, N. Y., Broome County, is completing 10 years of 4-H Club work. Charles is 20 years of age and was president of the Tunnel 4-H Club during the past year. Miss Minnie Canniff, a member of that club, is now Mrs. Charles Lee Holcomb. Married in July 1946, this young couple started on the county fair show circuit soon after their wedding.

They prepared 22 head of registered Guernseys to start a tour including Afton, Norwich, Cortland, Brookfield and other New York State fairs. The second calf heifer shown in the picture with all the medals, ribbons and plaque was grand champion of her breed at three of the fairs.

The record hung up by Charles Lee Holcomb this year makes him the all-time high award winner during 10 years of 4-H Club work in Broome County. Charles Lee began his club work under Allen Pomeroy, Broome County 4-H Club Agent for 14 years.

Robert Holcomb, Charles' brother, and Lois, his younger sister, have all been expert showmen in central New York fairs. Special honors won by Charles Lee Holcomb have been New York State Guernsey Champion 4-H Club member, winner of the Francis Marrer showmanship trophy in Broome County and the Richard Meade 4-H Dairy project trophy 3 years in succession.

The Holcomb lad has recently been selected county 4-H Dairy Club champion, county Guernsey champion, as well as been nominated as a Broome County contender for the New York State 4-H Club Dairy Production Contest. The herd, owned by Charles Lee now totals 23 head, all registered and carrying D.H.I.A. records. This amazing record developed from one original 4-H Club calf.

Mrs. Joseph Villeco, a twelve year 4-H Club leader in Broome County, is leader of the Tunnel, N. Y., 4-H Club.

FAST Relief

for puffs, galls, sore shoulders, fresh bog spavins

for cuts, scratched or cracked teats, bruised and congested udders

for cuts, burns, lame muscles, stiffness and other pain due to over-exertion or exposure

Will not blister. Will not remove hair. Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh has been a favorite farm and household liniment and antiseptic dressing for 99 years. Covers cuts and scratches with a protective coating. Massage it into sore, stiff muscles and congested areas to relieve lameness and pain.

Balsam of Myrrh

Large size bottle $1.25—at your dealer's or druggist's, or mailed postpaid.

Made by G. C. HANFORD MFG. CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

New Hot Air Deflector TRACTOR HEATER

KEEPS OPERATOR WARM ON COLD DAYS

COMFORT TRACTOR COVER



SAVES TIME usually lost due to excessive cold—work MORE DAYS, MORE NIGHTS when necessary. Deflects motor heat that envelopes operator who regulates amount of heat desired—no enclosure to obstruct vision. Ideal for all draw bar work. 29 MODELS individually tailored from heavy treated duck. ON or OFF in a jiffy. IT SAVES work days formerly lost—quickly pays for itself. See your Implement Dealer, Farm Supply Store or WRITE TODAY for folder describing 12 unusual features and price.

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Close Type Cedar Picket Fence

● Woven Picket Fence. Post and Rail Fences in three and four rail styles. All types Steel Fencing for the Farm. Chain Link Fence. Easy payment plan.

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Low Price OTTAWA "Buzz" Master

CLEARS LAND FAST! Powerful 6-HP motor with friction clutch for safe operation. Cuts down timber, brush and hedge; turn blade vertically and saw logs to length. Can be equipped to fell largest trees. Has clutch pulley for belt work. Fully guaranteed.



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for samples and price lists. At bargain prices. Write 92 Washington St., Binghamton, N. Y.

The Question Box

Can I add lime to the soil by putting it in the gutter back of the cows so that it will go out with the manure?

One of the difficulties with this method is that you usually do not add enough lime to the soil. We would recommend using superphosphate in the gutter at the rate of 1 lb. per cow per day, and then putting the lime on with a lime sower or—if you want to save labor—by putting ground limestone on top of each load of manure in the spreader. If you are putting on manure at the rate of 8 tons to the acre (which is fairly heavy), putting 200 lbs. of ground limestone on top of each spreader load would make an application of 1600 lbs. to the acre.

* * *

I have about 80 white leghorn chickens, and I have noticed some of them pulling feathers from each other. I feed scratch grain, and keep oyster shells and grit before them. Occasionally I give them some hay chaff and green grass. I feel that there must be something lacking, and would appreciate your advice.

No one knows for sure just why pullets sometimes develop this annoying habit of pulling feathers from each other. We are inclined to agree with you that it may indicate a lack of some essential ingredient in their ration.

It has been shown by a number of experiments that where dry oats make up a third of the total scratch grain mixture, there is less trouble from this habit. As a matter of fact, however, if the habit has become established in a flock before the oats are fed, this does not always stop them. In such a case you can debeak the birds and in this way put an end, temporarily, to the feather pulling.

Since you have a relatively small number of birds, it would not pay you to purchase a debeaking machine. You can do a satisfactory job with a pocket knife or even with a pair of tinsnips. All you have to do is to cut off the end of the upper part of the beak as far back as possible without making the beak bleed. A little trial and error will tell you how far back you can go.

—L. E. Weaver.

* * *

I recently built a milk house foundation, but the wall was very rough, when the forms came off. How could this have been avoided?

There are several possible reasons for this condition. First, the forms must be tight. Second, the mixture of cement and gravel must be correct, and third, care must be taken in putting the concrete into the forms.

It is a little more difficult to get a good job where bank-run gravel is used, because it ordinarily contains too high a proportion of the finer material. However, the most important requirement is to tamp the concrete as it is put in the form and, particularly, to run a shovel down the inside of the form as the concrete is put in, to force the coarser stones away and allow the finer material to come in contact with the form. It could be, of course, that you did not add enough water and the concrete was too dry when you put it in the form.

* * *

How much superphosphate should be used to reenforce poultry manure?

Use from 2 to 4 pounds per day for each 100 hens on the dropping boards or in the dropping pit. Or you can put 50 pounds on each spreader load when you clean the houses. Some superphosphate in the litter helps to keep it dry.

* * *

I have a man on my farm who does not think it necessary to strip cows after milking with a machine. Is there any danger of injuring cows by milking them dry with milking machine?

There is some difference of opinion about this matter of stripping cows but it is not wise to attempt to get the last drop of milk. Also, there is considerable difference between individual cows.

A cow can be damaged by leaving the milking machine on her too long. It gets her in the habit of milking slowly and many feel that it may be one cause of mastitis. A cow can be stripped with a machine. You can pull down lightly on the claw when the teatcups begin to crawl up. This crawling tends to shut off the milk flow, and pulling down on the claw relieves the situation. Experiments have shown that a small amount of milk left in the cow's udder does no harm and that you get it the next time you milk.

* * *

Can new galvanized iron be painted?

New galvanized iron is greasy. Before you paint it, wash it with gasoline to remove the grease.

— A.A. —

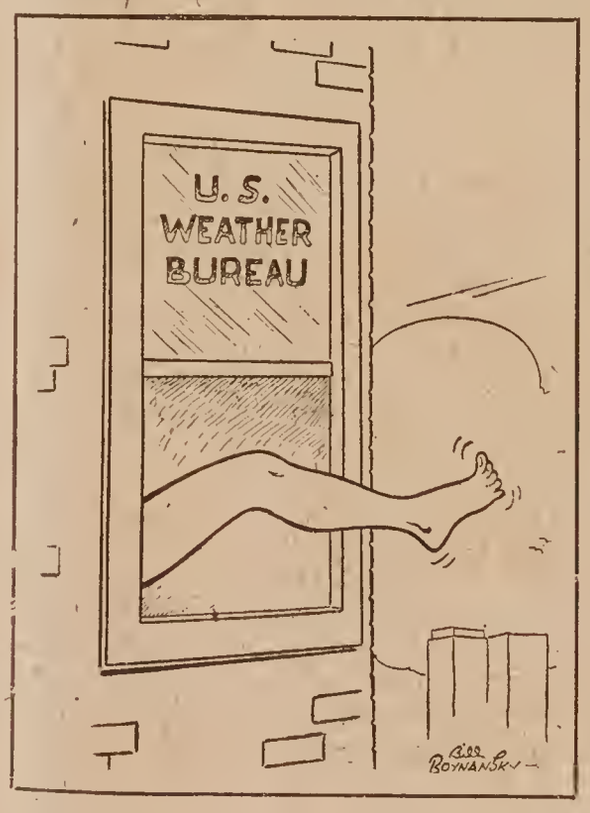
COCKROACH REMEDY

I read in your paper that someone is troubled with cockroaches. For many years I worked in a harness factory where I had trouble with them, and then for 25 years I had a harness shop here where I had cockroaches so thick that they tried to carry out six sets of harness.

Here is what puts them to sleep. The amount depends on how much ground you want to cover: 2 pounds powdered sugar and 2 pounds powdered borax. Mix it together and sprinkle around where the 'roaches gather. It is a messy job but does the work.

—E. E. E. R., N. Y.

— A.A. —



WHAT FARMERS SAY ABOUT HAY MAKING

(*Continued from Page* 14)

to get out of the mow than long hay.

The disadvantages listed were as follows:

1. That it is difficult to move the hay from one barn to another.
2. Hay must be a little drier than when put in long.
3. It is a little bit more dusty but with hay chutes outside, the dust settles before you feed it.

One man stated that the hay was poorer quality and that the cattle will leave it to get to long hay any time. One man suggested that those who can use chopped hay should not get into a hurry about getting equipment, because field chopping of hay—which apparently is in the offing—may be more desirable.



Is vitamin D deficiency a factor in this wasteful turnover?

Each year an estimated one of every five* dairy cows goes out of the production line. Many authorities believe that there is a relationship between this wasteful turnover and nutritional deficiencies.

Among the nutrients required in balance for health, production, and reproduction are adequate quantities of calcium, phosphorus, *and* ample vitamin D for effective use of these minerals. Here's why.

Milk is high in calcium and phosphorus, so is bone. The profitable dairy cow needs vitamin D to make calcium and phosphorus available for the six to ten thousand pounds of milk she should give yearly. She needs these minerals and vitamin D for production of a strong, healthy calf, and to help maintain her own body.

If your turnover of dairy cows is high—if some are not producing strong, vigorous calves—if there is stiffness, or tenderness in the limbs—possibly your cows are not getting enough vitamin D.

Many manufacturers of dairy feeds, concentrates and minerals, incorporate Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast as a source of vitamin D in their formulas. Many farmers insist that FIDY be incorporated in their custom-mixed dairy rations.

**Average productive life of dairy cows is less than 5 years—USDA Farmer's Bulletin 1604.*

$3.50 POSTPAID 5-POUND PACKAGE

If you can't obtain rations containing FIDY, see your dealer or send $3.50 for the postpaid 5-lb. package. Include dealer's name. Contains enough for 8 dairy cows and 6 calves for a year or 6 brood sows for a year and 40 pigs to market size. Address Desk AA-10-19, STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED, Agricultural Department, 595 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Fleischmann's F·I·D·Y
IRRADIATED DRY YEAST
RICH IN VITAMIN D FOR FOUR-FOOTED ANIMALS

OTTAWA TRACTOR SAW

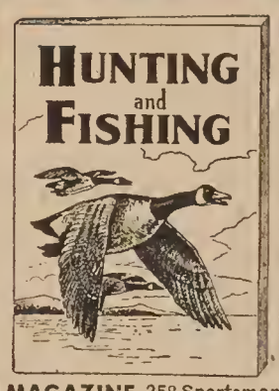


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HUNTING & FISHING

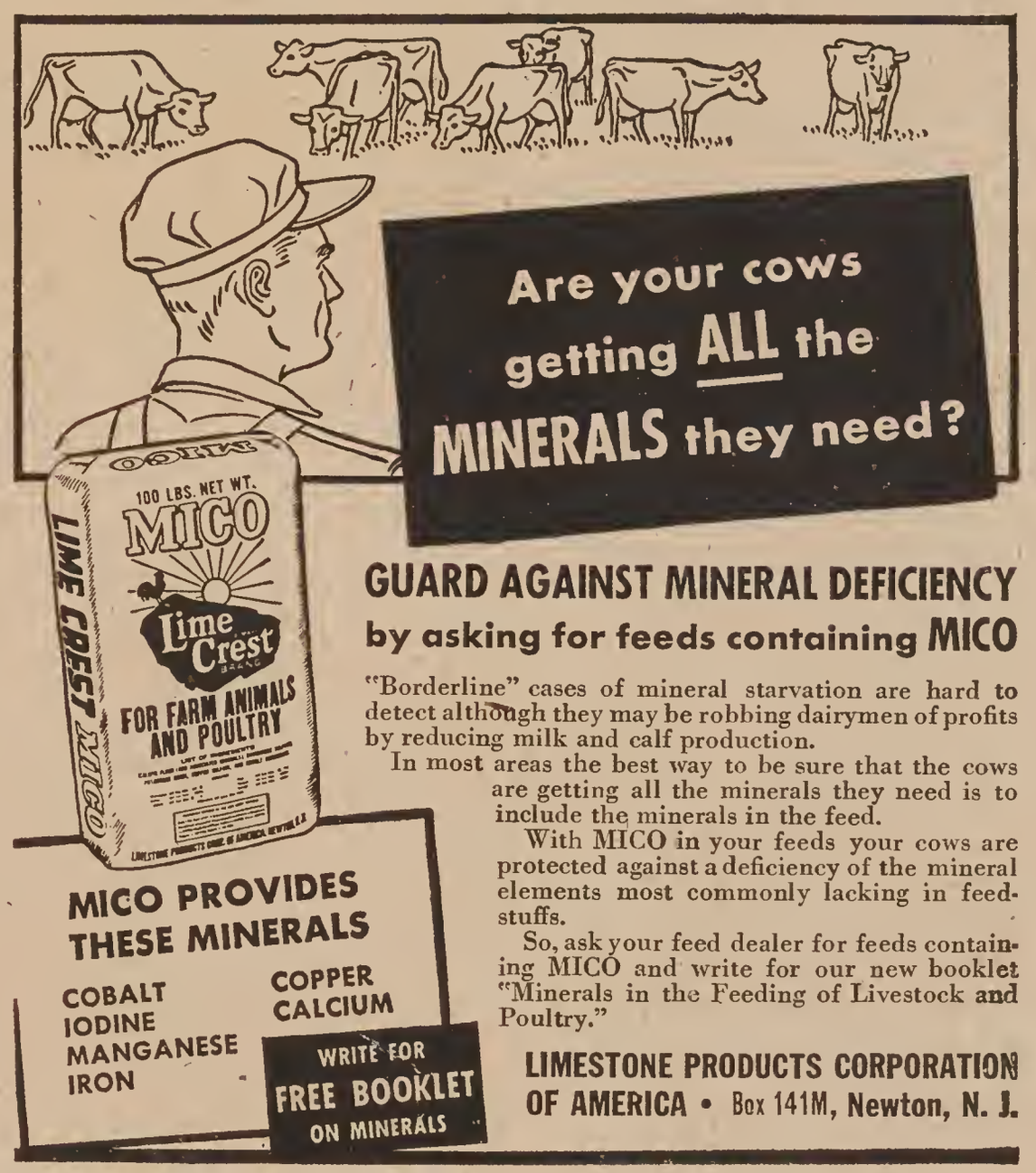
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In most areas the best way to be sure that the cows are getting all the minerals they need is to include the minerals in the feed.

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FOR SALE: TEN LARGE Young Registered Holstein Cows to freshen in next ten days. Ten large heifers due with first calves in Sept. & Oct. Ten good Heifer Calves from one week to two months old. Herd Accredited and Bang's Vaccinated.
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BRED HEIFERS, 16 Guernsey grades of own breeding, in good flesh and well grown, due in fall, all negative to blood test.
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FOR SALE: Tarbell Champion Veronus, born June 24, 1946. Sire: Tarbell Farms Double Champion whose two nearest dams average 19505 milk 1061 fat at an average age of 3½ years. Dam: Tarbell Farms Royal Veronica 9174.1 milk 500.2 fat GGG, 15008.9 milk 855.7 fat DD. Pedigrees with full information on request.
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FOR SALE: 147 Acre Sandy Loam Farm—9-room house, electricity. Fair barns, poultry houses, 5 wells, woods, stream. 20-acres bearing fruit. Near town. $50.00 per acre.
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FOR SALE: Having sold my dairy—will sell 200 Tons of Early Cut Hay including Timothy, Clover, Alfalfa and quantity of Baled Straw. Prices reasonable.
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WANTED: Women or men with farm experience for Dairy Herd Improvement Association Supervisors. Write to Dairy Records Office, Department of Animal Husbandry, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., for information about training school to be held November 11-23, 1946.

COWS, CHICKENS, PIGS, AND SQUAB

(*Continued from Page* 10)

purebred boars. On city garbage (which by the way, contains far less feed than that from the camps), it takes a year to raise a sucker to the desired 225 pound weight.

Over in Melrose, near Essex County, I was about convinced to go in the squab business. There Elmer C. Rice, author of two books on the breeding and marketing of squabs, and founder of the squab industry, conducts the "largest business in the world in pigeons and pigeon supplies."

His Plymouth Rock Squab Co. was established in 1900 and since then he has built up an international business in the sale of White Kings which are used to breed Royal Squabs. He has cotes for 8 to 10 thousand birds but only had 3,000 on hand when I was there due to the current abnormal demand which makes it difficult to fill orders. He sells no squabs, but those who do are after breeding stock more than ever since March 1943 when OPA ceilings were removed. Prices of squabs shot from 57½c ceiling to 62c in a week and since then they have climbed as high as **$1.20** a pound wholesale. Current price is around $1.

Rice's first book, "The National Standard Squab Book," is in its 58th printing with 348,000 copies sold. His new book, "How to Get the Most Fun and Money Out of Pigeons," has sold 18,000 copies. It takes a staff of girls to handle the office work pertaining to the breeding, supplies and book business and keeps Mrs. Rice busy keeping books.

Squabs are ready for market only 25 days out of the shell, and according to the USDA no other domestic bird or animal can make its meat product in so short a time and repeat seven or eight times a year.

I wasn't going to mention vegetables but Placido Arrigo and son John, 25, have had such unusual production at Waltham that I had to stop by. Last year on just **four** acres of land they produced an exact total of 10,215 bushels of vegetables, mostly tomatoes. Every nickle's worth was prepared for market and then sold by John directly from his truck to retailers and dealers at the Faneuil Hall Market in Boston.

The four acres, practically in the city, receives all the manure from a nearby dairy's 18-horse stable, plus moderate applications of commercial fertilizer. It's all under sprinkler-pipe irrigation and two or three crops a year are usual. John's mother is the only other helper. She does much of the packing.

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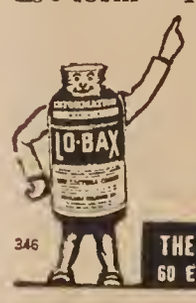
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By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

MEAT seems to be the topic of the day—even if it's not the food of the day. OPA is at last being shown up in its true colors.

Votes, controls, their jobs and all that sort of thing of course have been and are paramount to everything else in their minds. That can be understood. But the real objection is their willingness to tell the general public any old thing. Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, in a speech the other night, said that livestock price ceilings are high enough to give a fair return to livestock producers.

CALVES: Let's look at calves from that angle. The live price ceiling in Buffalo is $20.65 per cwt. This they talk about and tell about, but they do not tell anyone that they threaten slaughterers killing those calves with going to jail if they sell the meat for over $21.72 in Buffalo. Now calves costing $20.65 alive will cost any slaughterer around 30c in the meat. This means a loss of about $10 a head to any slaughterer who legitimately produces veal.

CATTLE: Cattle "compliance and quota" regulations, under which all cattle must be killed, make legitimate cattle slaughter just as impossible. This is a system whereby if they pay alive the allowed O.P.A. price for a certain grade of animal, that animal must grade this same grade as meat (by their own Government graders) or the slaughterer is subject to jail, a heavy fine, or going out of business. Quotas mean, of course, that even under those conditions he can only kill so many at the discretion of somebody in Washington.

HOGS: With hogs (there aren't any, but even when there are a few) the only way a packer can get his money back on the dressed meat is to process it into "baloney", sausage, etc. There can be no pork before next winter and with all the sows they have forced to market, how ridiculous it is for them to come out requesting 13% greater hog production for the next year.

LAMBS: Lambs are also shut out of market channels at over 19c a lb. alive in order to meet ceiling dressed prices. Even to bring this, every one of them would have to grade as a choice grade A lamb by Government graders. The Chicago lamb market today is 20c alive.

ARMY: To illustrate how little Washington has known and still does know about the situation: The Army has just demanded that it get 25% of all meat slaughtered in Government inspected plants. Apparently, it too is not aware of the fact that under present conditions this amount of meat wouldn't feed a good-sized Boy Scout troop; yet it promises dire consequences to any packer who does not set aside this 25% for it.

THEY DID IT: To cap it all, our leader in Washington tells us we ate too much meat during July and August and that's the reason we are short now. I wonder if we drank too much milk during July and August and that's the reason milk is short now?

They have been asking through the last few years for this shortage, been doing everything seemingly possible to bring it about, and are now amazed that it is here. It will be here a long time, whether they kick OPA out or not, but the sooner they deliver this kick, the sooner normal production and normal distributive channels will begin to function.

5TH ANNUAL NEW YORK STATE BEEF CATTLE SALE

Saturday, November 2, 1946, Palmyra Fair Grounds, Palmyra, N. Y

This is a sale of both Hereford and Angus Cattle; Feeder Calves and Breeding animals The calves will be sold by the pound and the breeding animals by the head. Every animal selected by a County Committee. They will be graded the morning of sale day. All Animals T. B. and Blood Tested.

GRADING 10:00 A. M. SALE 1:00 P. M.

Sponsored by WAYNE COUNTY BEEF CATTLE CLUB in cooperation with Farm Bureaus and N. Y. State Extension Service.

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November 1st, 1946

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Also a three star Jersey Bull. BASSETT F. BRUTUS SUCCESSOR, born January 25. 1941. His sires have over 34 tested daughters averaging 636 lbs. of butter fat. His dam gave 885 lbs. of butter fat.

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MRS. J. F. EBERLE, Westfield, Pennsylvania.

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Fri., Oct. 25 at 12:00 Noon at Mrs. Bertha M. Zoller's farm, Redwood, N. Y. (Jefferson Co.) 25 Cows—12 Bred Heifers—1 Open Heifer—1 2-year old Bull. 6 fresh at sale time; others in all stages. Descendants of App. Sycamore Repeal. Herd T. B. Accr'd, under state calfhood vacc. program.

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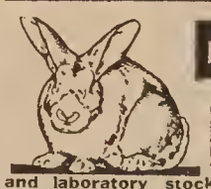
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N. J. Extra profits from Wene R.O.P. Sired Chicks. Write for REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE on all matings. We specialize in chicks from HEN BREEDERS. Leading purebreds and crossbreeds. Bloodtested. Capacity 1,800,000 eggs. Write for free catalog.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. K-4, Vineland, N. J.

GET KERR CHICKS
KERR'S GUARANTEED LIVELY CHICKS
Bred for vitality, quick feathering, livability. Hatches every week. Write for prices.
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FALL CHICKS!
Want an extra-early start for 1947? Then start some of those vigorous, thrifty Bray Chicks this fall! U. S.-N Y. Approved Pullorum Clean. (All breeders have passed two clean pullorum tests within recent months.)
BROILERS!
If you are putting in broilers, try a test shipment of Bray Broiler Chicks. Inquiries answered promptly.
FRED W. BRAY, 114 MYRTLE AVE., BUFFALO 4.

Hunting for FACTS about Hens

Would you like to take your surplus cockerels and in 4 to 5 weeks have them equivalent to capons? Would you like to be able just to glance at your baby chicks and tell cockerels from pullets? Would you like an answer to what unknown disorders account for half the mortality in adult birds during their first laying year? Would you like higher viability in your flocks? Would you like to sell the culls from your turkey flock as high priced broilers at 12 weeks?

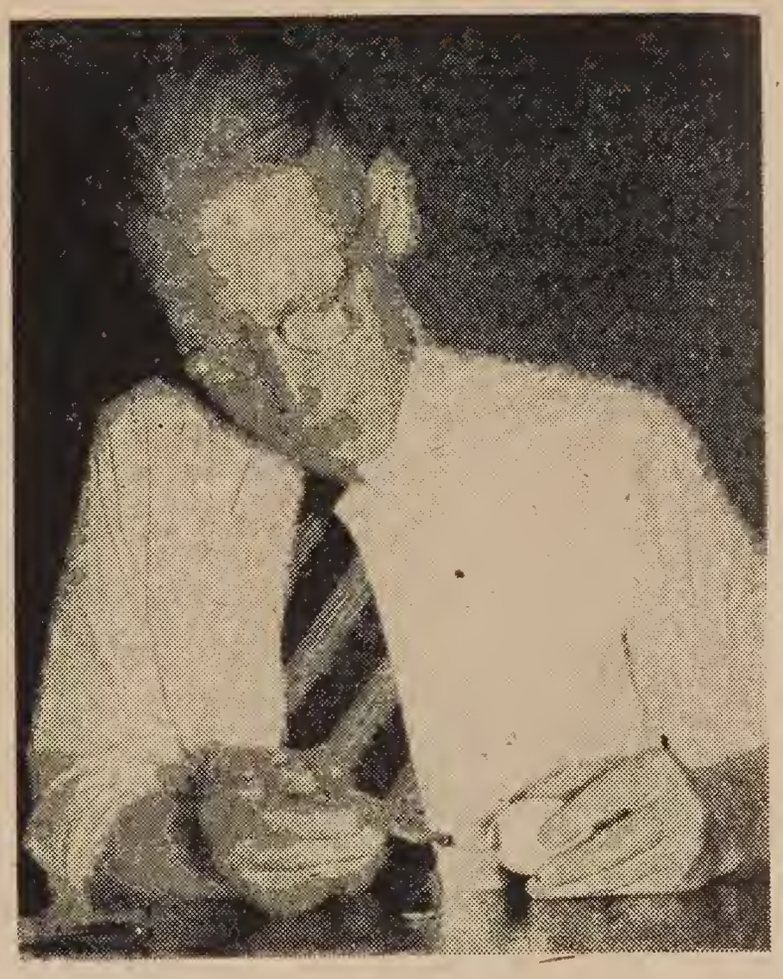
If you are a poultryman your answer is yes, of course. If you are a consumer, you should be very interested in the possibility of such things being accomplished because it would mean more and cheaper eggs and fowl on your table.

Thompson Heads Research

To be able to tell poultrymen that all these things can be done is the aim of experiments and research now being carried on at the New Jersey College of Agriculture and five outlying Experiment Stations. Heading up the staff of experts in poultry husbandry is Dr. Willard C. Thompson, who has been at Rutgers 33 years during which he was loaned to England for two years to carry on research work at the Harper-Adams Agricultural College at Newport, Shropshire.

Dr. Thompson necessarily has to keep watch over all experiments but he is particularly interested in two breeding developments—one designed to increase poultry income by decreasing costs and time spent sexing chicks; and one to give Jersey turkey growers a light family-sized bird that will not have to compete with the heavy Western birds shipped East for the seasonal markets.

George C. Crandall is in charge of turkey research at the Station farm at Millville where the Jersey Buff, a small-bodied, quick-growing, broad-breasted bird has been developed after seven years of mating and cross-mating. The original cross was a Bourbon Red male of medium size and a Black Spanish female which is the domestic form of the Mexico wild turkey. Subsequent crosses and matings have brought out the buff color to identify the Jersey breed, and this year they have attained at slaughtering time (26 weeks) toms of 18 pounds and hens of 12 pounds that dress in the desired 10 to 10½ pound size.



Dr. F. R. Beaudette, Head of the Poultry Pathology Department at the New Jersey College and discoverer of the vaccine for laryngotracheitis, is shown inoculating an embryo chick in a partially-incubated egg. Later, virus will be taken from this chick.

Dr. Thompson believes the Jersey Buff's rapid growth characteristics will enable Eastern growers to have 12-week old turkeys ready for market as 6-pound broilers in May—a time when good fowl is not usually available. The Buff is not all legs and bones at 12 weeks as many turkeys are but is a plump, tender, good-flavored bird.

Auto-Sexing

This marks the fifth year of the New Jersey experiment to develop the "Legbar" breed chicken first bred by Prof. R. C. Punnett of Cambridge University, England. As Punnett was primarily interested in color identification of sex from a genetics standpoint, he did not go on and try to build up the breed's production level. At the Jersey Station they crossed the Barred Rock male with Brown Leghorn hens and continued mating birds of desired color until now even an inexperienced person can tell sex of the chicks with 95% accuracy.

But that's only the start of the program. The aim now is to build up production to the level of our better-laying breeds, then release Legbars to poultrymen. Selection for a pure white egg shell will continue, and while they now mature about the size of a Leghorn, the researchers want 5-pound dressed hens and 6½ pound males. Summed up, their objective is "to present a utility fowl, of pure breeding, which in addition to being an efficient producer of white shelled eggs, quick-growing broilers and high-quality meat, will possess the auto-sexing features."

Seek Hybrid Vigor

Dr. P. D. Sturkie, a Cornell grad and associate of Dr. Thompson, is conducting several experiments in poultry, chief of which is a breeding program designed to increase egg production and viability by developing closely inbred chickens to weed out bad points, and then crossing the results from several lines with white leghorns to get hybrid vigor.

This is the second season of the program which may take 10 years. Sturkie has three main lines he's inbreeding now as close as half sister, half brother, and anticipates the usual inbreeding setbacks when the test progresses to where brother-sister chickens are mated. He doesn't know that he'll be able to duplicate what has been done in cattle inbreeding, but by making yearly crosses to check progress, he hopes to have some concrete results in ten years. Present facilities limit the trials to three family lines producing 1,500 to 2,000 pullets a year, so it's possible that complete new lines may have to be started before the right combination is established.

May Rival Capons

Dr. Sturkie is also conducting the tests with estrogen injections in which he can take 7½ months old heavy cockerels and in 4 to 5 weeks have them equivalent to capons the same age in grade, looks and tenderness but with body fat a little lower. He also



Dr. W. C. Thompson, left, head of poultry husbandry at the New Jersey College of Agriculture, exhibits one of the New Jersey Buff turkeys developed by him to Dean William H. Martin.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



UNLOADER: **No farm equipment development in recent years has attracted as much attention as the "silo unloader". If you are interested and would like to know more about it, just use the coupon on Page 16 of this issue of *American Agriculturist*.**

BORDEAUX: It is reported that the usefulness of Bordeaux in controlling disease was first discovered by accident in France. Since that time, it has saved countless millions of dollars in crops. If you would like more information about Bordeaux, get the booklet "Bordeaux Mixture—Its Efficient Preparation and Use." Just send a postcard to the PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION, 40 Wall St., New York 5, N. Y.

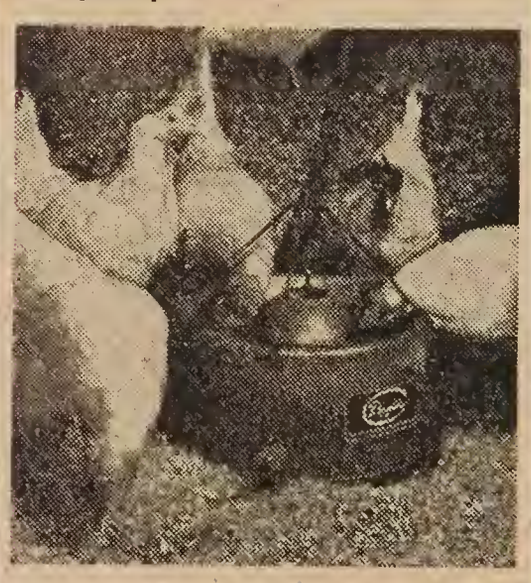
QUONSETS: **Take a trip into the farming section of any part of the country, and it will not be long before you see at least one Quonset-type building being erected. For the complete story on Stran-Steel Quonsets, write to the GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION, Stran-Steel Division, 37th Floor Penobscot Bldg., Detroit 26, Michigan.**

BUILDINGS: It may well be that you will find it impossible to build or make needed repairs this fall, but it is none too early to make plans. Use the coupon on Page 10 of the August 17 issue, and get the "Free Farm Building Book" from WEYERHAEUSER.

DDT: **The PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1000 Widener Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa., will be glad to send you a 4-page leaflet describing the use of DDT in barns and on livestock. The title of the leaflet is "Pensalco Livestock Spray."**

"BANG": Between December 1940 and August 1945, DU PONT produced 4½ billion pounds of explosives. This was three times as much as this company made in 1915 to 1918, and 20% more than the amount used by all the Allies in World War I. Even so, military explosives made up less than a quarter of DuPont's total production during the years of the last war.

FELLOWSHIP: **The AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY is supporting a fellowship at the Rhode Island State College, to discover a workable method of killing weed seeds in compost piles.**



A poultry waterer manufactured by DOUGHBOY INDUSTRIES, INC., New Richmond, Wisconsin. There are no corners where dirt can lodge, and it has a new principle in float valves. When adjusted to keep the water low, there is very little wetting of the wattles.

found birds 2½ to 3 years old were not tenderized enough to warrant use of the drug. He's been told by one drug manufacturer that in the future this process may be cheaper than caponizing and without the approximate 10% mortality. Neither does this treatment knock down the birds' growth for a few weeks as caponizing does. The drug is not available yet, as the process is still in the experimental stage, but it may prove an especial advantage to breeders who save four times the number of cockerel chicks needed for breeding. They may be able to use the shots on the surplus birds 2 to 5 weeks before marketing and show a real profit in what nowadays is too often a loss.

Poultry Heart Failure?

According to Sturkie, some pathologists estimate that about half of the adult hen mortality during the first laying year is due to non-specific disorders. In other words they don't know why half of them die, despite about 16,000 autopsies conducted annually at New Brunswick and at Vineland where Dr. J. J. Black is in charge of another poultry pathology station. He's not sure that it will prove anything, but knowing that chickens have a heart beat of 250 to 400 a minute, Dr. Sturkie feels that a type of heart failure may have something to do with this unidentifiable loss. He's just starting an electrocardiograph record of a group of birds that he'll maintain from maturity to death to establish a normal curve for a hen's heart.

Later the curves will be checked against the hearts of diseased hens and abnormalities investigated in the hope that they may find reason for at least part of the 'deaths from unknown causes.'

Dr. Thompson estimates that 10,000 calls on phases of poultry trouble-shooting pour into the New Brunswick office every year exclusive of the tremendous amount of work in the pathology department. He was away for ten days this spring and came back to find 350 letters on his desk all asking for poultry advice!

Dr. F. R. Beaudette heads the poultry pathology department and is well known as the discoverer in 1938 of a vaccine for laryngotracheitis which has saved poultrymen millions each year. Through autopsies they perform, he and his associates keep track of the current diseases and through prompt diagnosis are able to stamp out new parasites and infections before they spread.

Prof. C. S. Platt has been in the department 25 years working with hen, pullet, pigeon and squab contests at Hunterdon, Cumberland and Passaic Counties, and has been in charge of all phases of feeding. He is an advocate of growing replacement pullets outdoors on clean range of a green crop and believes Ladino pasture mixtures have tremendous possibilities. He does lots of experimenting with rates of mixture to find out which will stand up the best under various conditions, and he believes in rotating range three times each summer. Dr. Thompson said that good range made a better protein ration possible without hurting the birds. "This may mean a little slower development," Thompson said, "but poultrymen usually hurry birds too much anyway. We should take a full 24 weeks to get the first egg from a leghorn so it will obtain full size before laying."

There are many interesting, less time-consuming tests going on in poultry development at Rutgers, including a series of trials of various types of poultry houses which so far indicates that a white building with a half-round roof, light framework and good insulation is not only cheaper to build and maintain but reflects summertime heat better than others.

—*A. James Hall.*

— A.A. —

USE YOUR HEAD TO SPARE YOUR BACK

CLEANING EGGS is one of the most time-consuming jobs associated with poultry keeping. It can also be a back-breaking job. At the best it is monotonous. H. F. McFeeley of the New Jersey station points out that if eggs don't get dirty, in the first place, they won't have to be cleaned. Mr. McFeeley maintains that a person often gets started doing a job in a time-wasting manner and thereafter continues in that rut because he doesn't take time to figure out a better way. As an example of what can be done, he relates the experience of Mr. Mason.

This poultryman had a mechanical cleaner. He sat down in front of the cleaner with a basket of soiled eggs on the floor at his right and an empty basket beside it. His routine was to reach down and get an egg with his right hand, hold it against the revolving cleanser-brush with both hands until it was clean, return it to the other basket with his right hand.

A little study showed two changes that would save effort and time. First, he raised the baskets by putting them on a low platform. That put an end to the bending over—a back-saver. Next he placed the clean-egg basket at his left so that the cleaned egg was placed in the basket by his left hand while his right was reaching for another dirty egg. Simple, wasn't it?

Mechanical cleaners and graders don't always save time or labor because the eggs are handled too often. One man had his grader placed in such a way that the eggs rolled away from him. He had to do a lot of reaching over the grader when he packed them into cases. By giving the grader a quarter turn on the table, nearly all the reaching was eliminated.

Standing on a hard floor is very tiring, yet many people always stand while they clean and pack their eggs. Others arrange equipment and cases that allow them to remain seated while they do the work.

While I have been writing only about how eggs can be handled with less effort and time, it could as well have been feeding or watering the hens, or caring for the young stock.—*L. E. Weaver.*



New building of New Jersey Poultry & Egg Cooperative Marketing Assoc., Inc., Flemington, N. J.

A Flock to be PROUD of...



When Birds need a "Lift"
Mix AVI-TAB in the Mash

Easy-to-use Popular Poultry Tonic

It *pays* to take *good care* of your flock. Good management, proper sanitation, scientific feeding, *alert flock care*—all of these help to give you a *better, more profitable* flock.

So *play safe* Be on the lookout for birds in your flock that need a "*lift*." Dr. Salsbury's Avi Tab may *help* such birds. Just *mix* in wet or dry mash. *Economical.*

Thousands of poultry raisers *use* and *recommend* Avi Tab. Many report how it helps birds "*perk up*." Get *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Avi-Tab at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores.

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Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Service

For Birds that need a "Lift"
GET THE GENUINE Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TAB
Get pleasant, easy disinfecting with Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San

A Quick Answer To The Poultry Louse Problem

Use the Cap-Brush and save money

Black Leaf 40 spread on roosts before chickens perch gives off fumes which kill the lice quickly. Saves time and labor. No handling of chickens.

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Buy only in factory sealed packages to insure full strength.

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Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Pure & Thor actual photo. Cat. Hanson or Large Type	Order from Ad or write for Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$2.00
AAA SUP MATING LEGHORNS	12.00	22.00	2.00
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N. Hamp Reds (AAA Sup.)	16.00	20.00	14.00

Heavy Mix. $13.-100; ASSORTED HEAVY BROILER CHIX $12.-100. Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. 100% live delivery. AMER/SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy.
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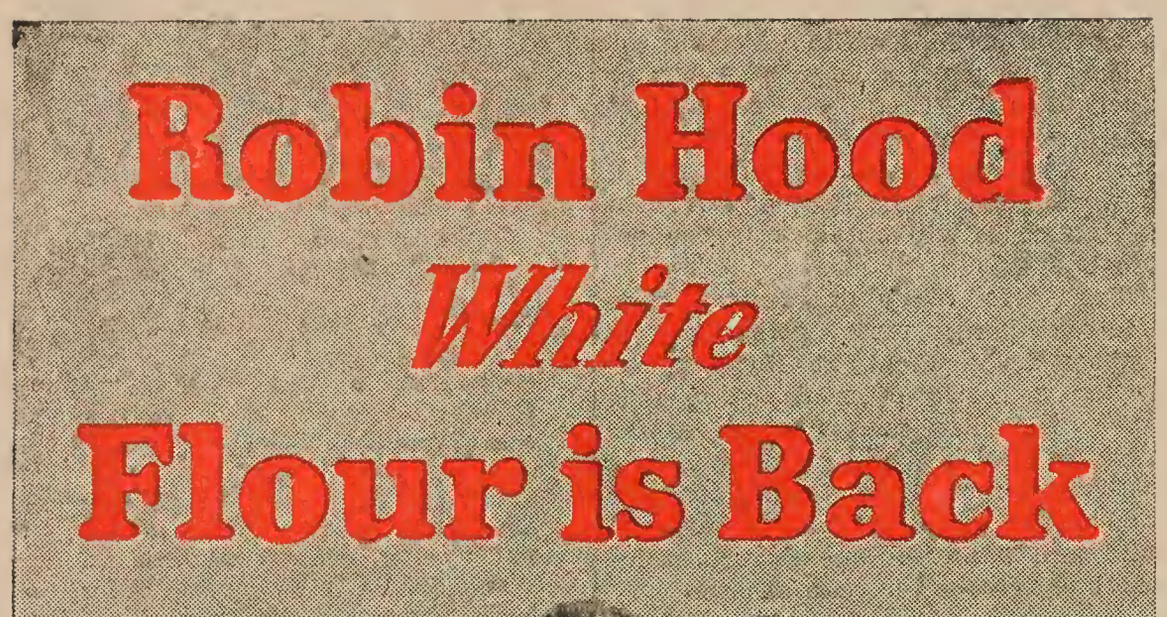
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Finest Quality, Sturdy, Healthy Poults. Quality Blood-tested Chicks. 6 LEADING BREEDS. FREE CATALOG.
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GUINEAS, Pure White Breeders, 3 Hens and 1 Cock. $10.00. Are laying now.
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Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist*.

Robin Hood
White
Flour is Back



Robin Hood
Glorified Gingerbread

1 ½ cups Robin Hood Flour
1 ¼ tsps. baking powder
½ tsp. soda
½ tsp. salt
½ tsp. cinnamon
¼ tsp. ginger
½ cup raisins
⅓ cup chopped nuts
⅓ cup shortening
¼ cup sugar
2 eggs
⅓ cup molasses
½ tsp. vanilla
½ cup hot water

Method

Sift flour three times with baking powder, soda, salt and spices. Add the raisins and nuts. Blend shortening and sugar until light and creamy. Add eggs and beat until well blended. Stir in molasses and vanilla. Add the flour mixture and hot water alternately, beginning and ending with flour. Beat well after each addition. Pour into a well greased 4-cup mold. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 40 to 45 minutes or until cake tests done. Garnish with orange slices and cherries. Serve warm with orange sauce.

Orange Sauce

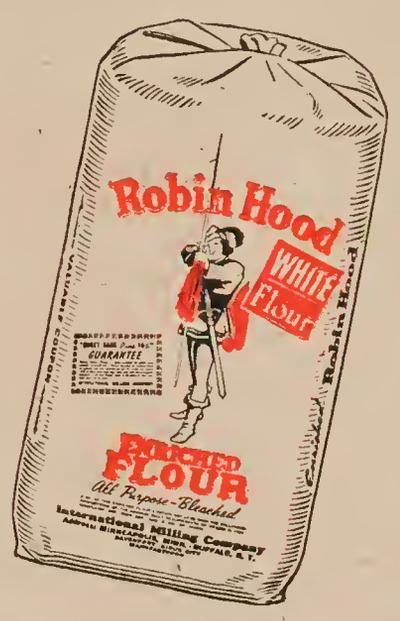
Add 1 tsp. orange rind and ½ tsp. lemon rind to ½ cup orange juice and 1 tbsp. lemon juice. Allow to stand 2 minutes. Strain. Combine 4 tsp. sugar and 2 tsp. cornstarch in the top of a double boiler. Blend in ¼ cup water and cook over hot water until thick and clear. Add strained juices, mix well and heat thoroughly.

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Marvelous news! Now, once more, you can get this wonderful original Robin Hood White Flour for all your baking. Think of it—an all-purpose flour that's blended as carefully as the finest cake flour.

And here's the wonderful thing. This $1,000,000 "secret blend" flour doesn't cost you a cent extra—no more than other leading all-purpose flours.

Every bag of Robin Hood Flour carries a money-back-plus 10% guarantee. Use this great flour for all your baking. See what wonderful bread and cakes you can make with the all-purpose flour that's blended as carefully as the finest cake flour.



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Robin Hood
Flour

IS YOUR PERMANENT PASTURE GOOD ?

A good permanent pasture is needed on every farm. We know that pasture and hay constitute the larger portion of the feed for most animals. We also know that pasture is one of the most economical feed crops grown on the farm. Good pasture and a long grazing season mean that smaller amounts of other feeds will have to be given to livestock.

There are two ways of getting a good permanent pasture, writes W. W. Lewis, Virginia extension agronomist: one is to lime and fertilize your old pasture and the other is to prepare the land, lime, fertilize, and reseed to a desirable grass-legume mixture. In fertilizing established pastures, Lewis advises liming if soil test indicates need; and making initial application of 300 to 600 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphates per acre followed by an annual application of 300 pounds per year until a good sod is established. On soil deficient in potash as well as phosphorus, apply an equal amount of 0-14-7 or 0-12-12 fertilizer. Lime, phosphorus, and potash may be applied at any time.

An early spring application of nitrogen equivalent to 150-200 pounds of nitrate of soda will push early growth. Good results also may come from early fall applications of nitrogen. Do not turn cattle on nitrogen-fertilized fields until after at least one soaking rain.





To get that last ounce of power from your tractor, there are few better "whips" than spark plugs which stay clean longer, keep their gap adjustment longer, and fire steadily even on long, heavy pulls.

It is very easy to have such plugs. Just follow the simple AC method of preserving tractor power:

1 **Consult your implement dealer's AC Heat Range Chart to find the type of AC plugs designed for your engine and the kind of fuel you use.**

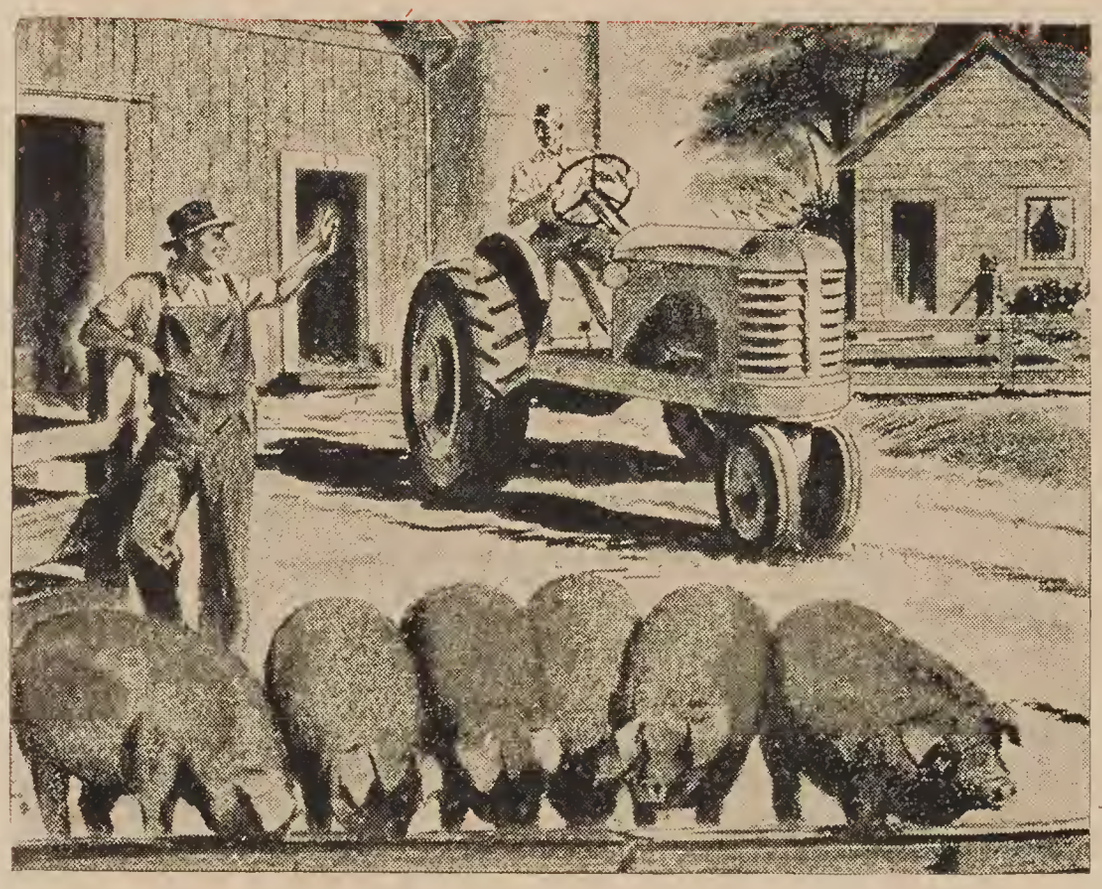
2 **Have your tractor plugs cleaned and adjusted, by the AC Method, as often as necessary.**

Ask your dealer for this tried and proved AC service. The correct type of AC plugs, regularly cleaned and adjusted, retard soot and oxide coating, assure long plug life, and maintain engine power. Thus you get full power from the fuel *and* save as much as 1 gallon in 10. (If you keep an extra set of clean AC's on hand, you won't tie up your tractor while the other set is being cleaned.)

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The first lame sheep you notice in your flock, should be isolated for examination. The penalty for overlooking it can be the very costly outbreak of foot-rot.



Blast ditches with dynamite. Cheaper, quicker, leaves no dirt-heaps. You won't go back to digging! And after you get 150 hours service from Veedol, you won't go back to 60-70 hour tractor oils.



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SAVES FUEL by reducing power blow-by
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Christmas is Coming

By GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

THE joy of giving at Christmas takes on new meaning if you make the gifts yourself. Here is a collection varied enough to suit all needlecrafters from plain sewing to fancywork.

Note that there are three sections of gifts, with separate instructions for ordering. The paper patterns are 15 cents each. The instructions for making towels, sweater, cap and mitten set, and the ball and bunny are 10 cents each; and instructions for Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 (see photos opposite page) are 3 cents each.

In the toy line are paper patterns for stuffed doll **Number 2106,** 27 inches high; pattern also has complete wardrobe including hat and shoes.

The piggy that didn't go to market is **Number 2103,** another paper pattern. Anchor his fat legs by buttons and use smaller shiny black ones for the eyes; make the short tail of wool.

The horse with the "crew cut" mane is made from paper pattern **Number 2101.** His legs are held on by tightly sewn buttons; his tail is of short wool.

The practical woman always loves an apron; **Number 2699** which cuts from one yard of fabric has a tidy new look with its U-neckline, panel front and gathered pockets.

Party size apron **Number 2728** is made on the bias, has a yoke top which furnishes a neat waistline and requires only ¾ yard, besides having an applique included in the pattern. Mother and daughter ruffled pinafore aprons would give a double thrill at Christmas. **Numbers 2796** and **2797** have suspenders that cross and tie in the back.

That high school or college girl on your list would be delighted by any one or all of this waist-whittling trio; **Number 2711** includes skirt, blouse and nipped-in jerkin.

Dainty underwear slip and pantie set **Number 2734** has universal feminine appeal. Both are well fitted to accent a flat midriff.

A beret is easy to make and highly becoming. **Number 2784** flatters the profile and the pattern includes fetching bag, scarf, and gloves to match.

A bed jacket and slippers in soft colors and warm materials give comfort beyond words. The pattern for bed jacket and slippers, **Number 2799,** comes in one size and may be made up to fit closely around the neck or to be worn low.

Pattern Sizes and Requirements

No. 2699. One size, 1 yard 35-inch; trim 1¾ yards.

No. 2728. One size, ¾ yard. Applique included in pattern.

No. 2711. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, skirt and jerkin 2⅛ yards 54-inch; blouse 1⅜ yards.

No. 2734. Sizes 12 to 20 and 36 to 48. Size 36, 3⅛ yards 39-inch.

No. 2784. Sizes 21, 22 and 23. See pattern envelope for yardage.

No. 2796. One size, 2¼ yards 35-inch.

No. 2797. Sizes 4, 8 and 12. Size 8, 1¾ yards 35-inch.

No. 2799. One size. Bed jacket, 1⅝ yards 35- or 39-inch; slippers, ⅜ yard, 35- or 39-inch.

No. 2106. Doll, 1 yard 35-inch; clothes 1½ yards 35-inch.

No. 2103. Three-eighths yard 35-inch.

No. 2101. Three-eighths yard 35-inch.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins for each pattern wanted. Add 15 cents for our new Fall and Winter Fashion Book. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist.,* 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Transfer Pattern

Floral embroidery, useful for towels or pillow cases, comes in hot iron transfer pattern **Number N-E510** which contains eight motifs with complete instructions.

Knitters will want to make sweaters for their little friends. Sweater **N1151** is done in popular cablestitch and in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

A gay cap and mitten set for a four-year-old miss is **Number N-E982.** Roses are crocheted and sewn on.

Number N361 is a soft, cuddly crocheted bunny which stands about ten inches tall and a ball which is about seventeen inches in circumference. Ask for complete instructions.

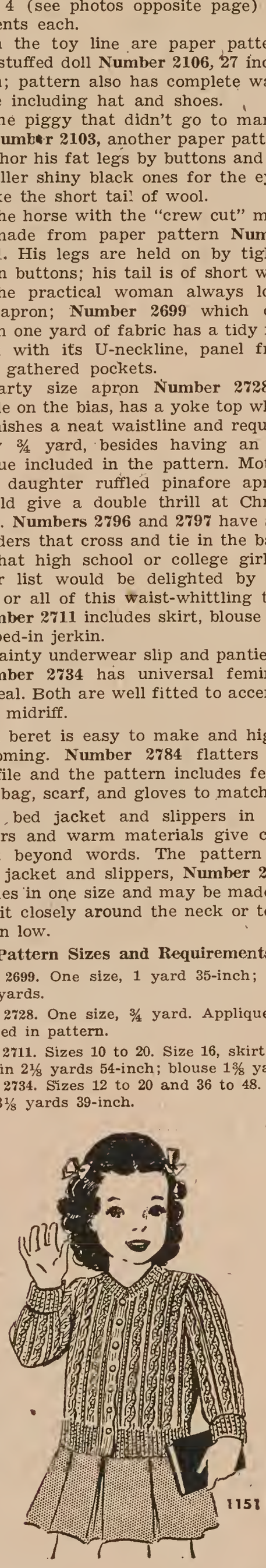
TO ORDER items numbered **N-E982, N-1151, N-E510** and **N-361** send ten cents in coins to Embroidery Dept., *American Agriculturist,* 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and fifteen cents for complete needlework catalogue.

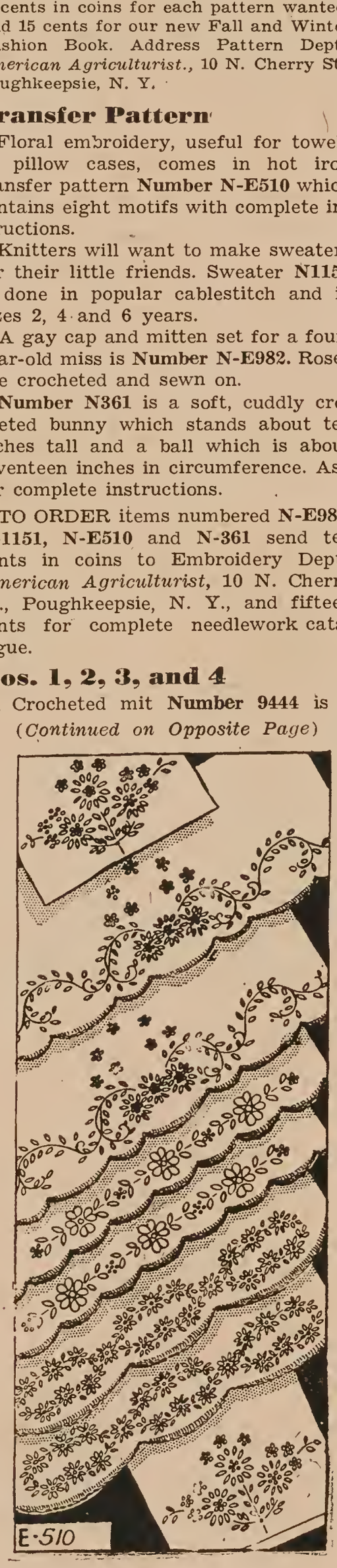
Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4

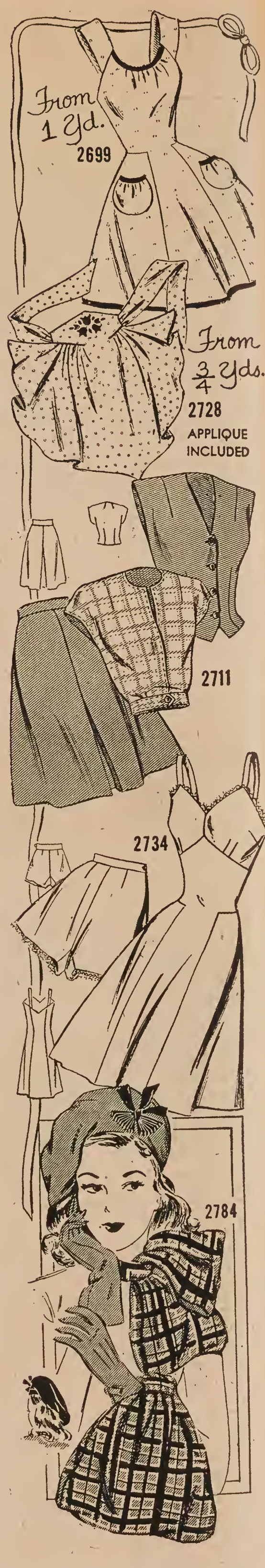
1. Crocheted mit **Number 9444** is a

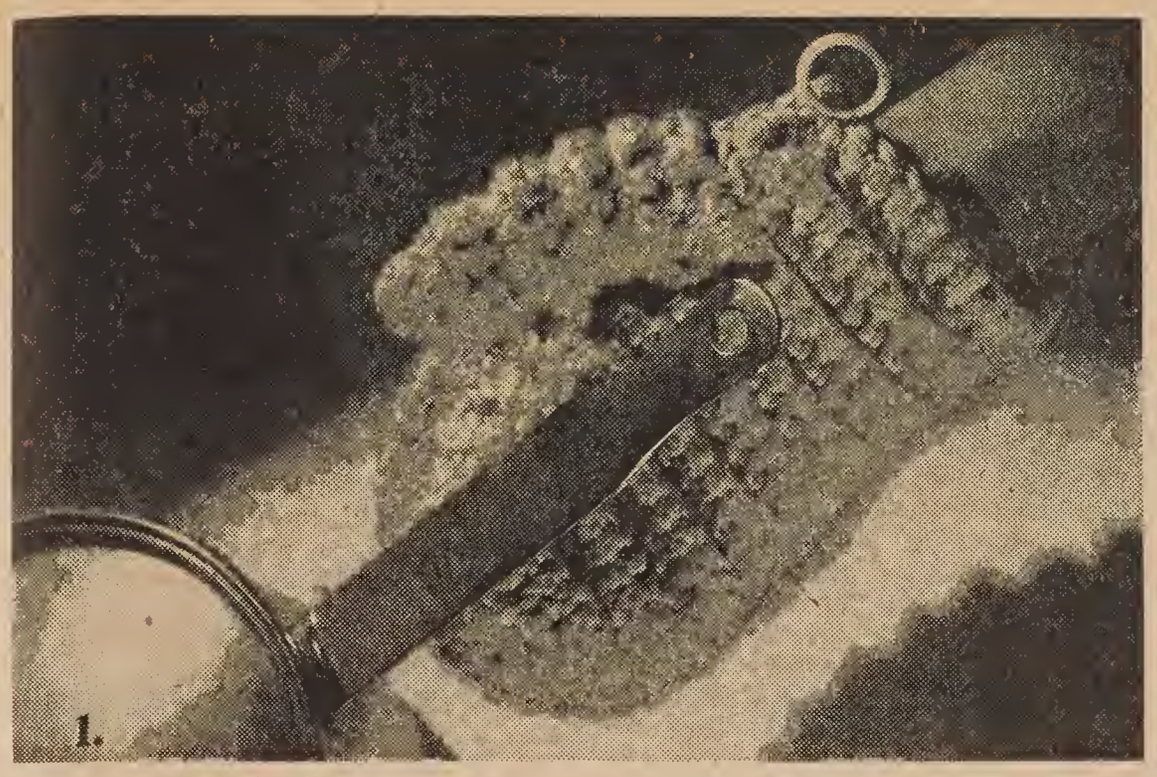
(Continued on Opposite Page)










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(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

very practical variation of the pot-holder.

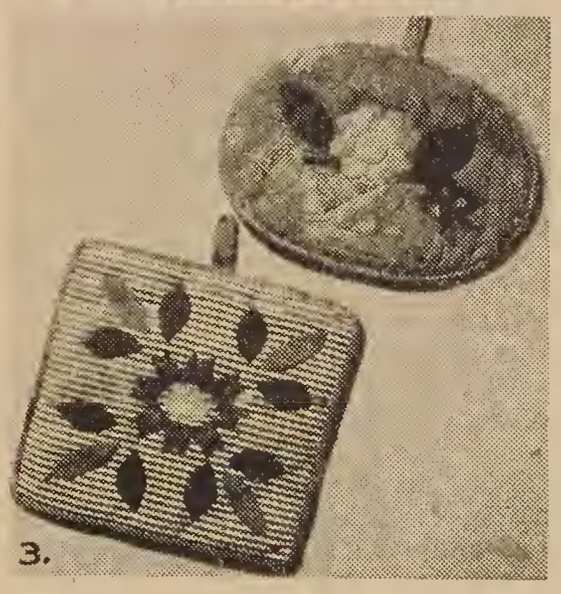
2. Crocheted shoulder bag and hat **Number PC2335,** are both up-to-the-minute and easy to make. Omit the strap if you prefer a hand bag.

3. Numbers PS2694 and **PS2695** are appliqued potholders; search your scrap bag for pretty colors to combine when using the instructions for these.

4. Another round for the crocheters—crocheted suspender **Number PC3073** which will delight the young.

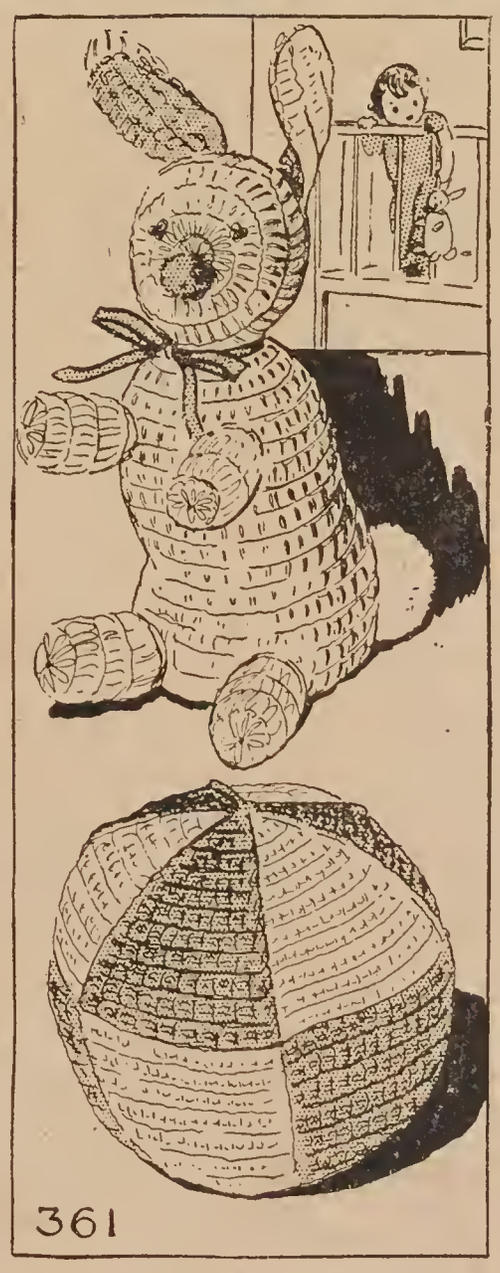
TO ORDER instruction sheets **PC2335, PC3073, 9444, PS2694, PS2695** send three cents for each to Embroidery Dept., *American Agriculturist,* 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.


2.


3.







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SWEDISH TEA RING

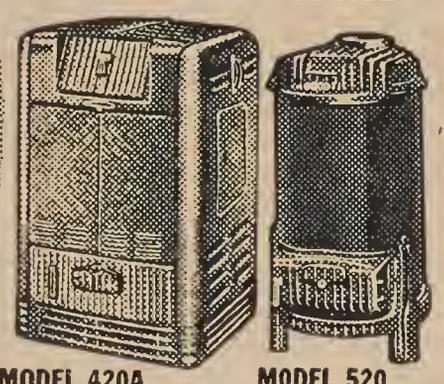
New Time-Saving Recipe Makes—2 Rings

Scald ⅔ cup milk.
Add and stir in ½ cup sugar, 1¼ teaspoons salt, 6 tablespoons shortening.
Cool to lukewarm. Measure into bowl. ⅔ cup lukewarm water, 3 tablespoons sugar.
Crumble and stir in 3 cakes Fleischmann's Yeast. Add lukewarm milk mixture.
Add and stir in 3 eggs, beaten.
Add and stir in 3 cups sifted flour. Beat until smooth.
Add and stir in an additional 3 cups sifted flour. Beat until smooth.
Turn out on lightly floured board.
Knead dough until smooth and elastic.
Cover and set in warm place, free from draft.
Let rise until doubled in bulk, about 1 hour.
When light punch dough down and divide into 2 equal portions.
Form each portion into a smooth ball.
Roll out into oblong pieces ¼ inch thick.
Brush with ¼ cup melted Blue Bonnet Margarine or butter.
Sprinkle with ¾ cup brown sugar, ½ cup currants, ½ teaspoon cinnamon.
Roll each piece as for jelly roll.
Place on greased baking sheet.
Shape each piece into a ring, sealing ends together.
Cut 1-inch slices almost through with scissors.
Turn each slice partly on its side, pointing away from the center.
Cover and set in warm place, free from draft.
Let rise until doubled in bulk, about 30 minutes.
Brush with 1 egg yolk beaten with 2 tablespoons milk.
Bake in moderate oven at 350°F. about 30 minutes.



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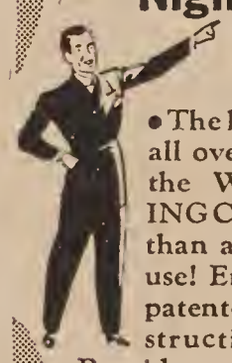
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Large: $1.50 ea 6 for **$8** **$12** doz.
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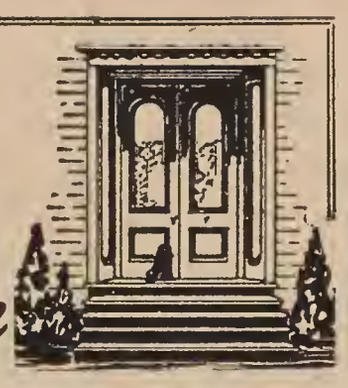
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At Our House



By ELIZABETH TOWNSEND

DURING the last two summers I have grown tuberous-rooted begonias in a porch box. They were new to me, but are evidently old favorites, for visitors exclaim, "Oh! you have tuberous begonias. My mother loved them," or "My grandmother always had them."

They are very lovely, with large single and double flowers blooming on the same plant. They seem to have no insect pests and I have never grown a flower that required so little care. Several types are listed. I like the Camellia, and I have only three colors—yellow, white, and rose.

My begonia blossoms are a constant source of supply for corsages to give to friends. Made up carefully and carried in cellophane bags, they have quite a professional air. They are attractive, too, for table decorations when floated with their pointed leaves in a low glass bowl.

They must be started in the shade. When danger of frost is over in the spring, plant the tubers about 8 inches apart in good rich soil, with the top of the tuber barely covered with earth. I planted mine in late May and set the box in a shady, protected place. In early August, when ready to bloom, they were moved to the partial shade of the porch. To avoid frost, their next move was to the kitchen, where they will bloom until Thanksgiving. Then the tubers will be dried, the tops cut off (but not the roots), and stored in sand. They should be kept at a temperature of 45 to 55 degrees. Only about one-third of mine lived through last winter.

I believe the secret of success with begonias is proper watering. At first, water the tubers lightly and allow to become very dry between waterings. When well established, give more water, but let the plants become dry before watering again. Water in the morning and do not wet the leaves.

Tuberous begonias certainly are versatile plants, for they are equally well recommended for porch boxes, as house plants, and to provide masses of brilliant color in shady borders and gardens.

— A.A. —

Aunt Janet's Garden

'Mums . . . the Word!

CAREFUL work by hybridists has done much to bring hardy chrysanthemums back into favor with the home gardener, who had almost given up trying to grow them because they winter-killed so badly. It is a good plan in choosing chrysanthemums to consider whether they are winter hardy, unless you intend to move them into a cold frame for the winter.

I have a particular fondness for red and reddish ones and find that among those which survive in our climate are Burgundy, Ruby Pompon, Caliph, Red Velvet, the Moor, Louise Schling—I am still waiting to see how my new unnamed red one performs.

The so-called iridescent varieties which I find easy to grow are Symphony (mauve and pink), Mandalay (bronze-orange), Rembrandt (rosy mauve with copper tine). Bronzy-gold ones which I have grown are Ceres, Autumn Lights, Agnes S. Clark and Bronze Cushion. The yellows which have grown or are growing in my garden are Algonquin, Acacia, Eugene A. Wander, Marion R. Hatton, Judith Anderson and King Midas, while a soft peach-colored one is Mrs. Pierre S. duPont III. I never went in strongly for the lavender and purple shades but there are beautiful ones among that group—Indian and Pink Dot are old varieties, Lavender Lassie is a newer and very popular one, while Chippewa is a new University of Minnesota origination, rich aster purple in color and bred to withstand cold.

Among the pinkish shades are Rose Glow and Jean Treadway, Daphne, Clara Curtis and Venus; Pohatcong is a new deep pink double and September Dawn is a pink that blends with bronze and copper.

Whites that I have grown are Avalanche and Pale Moon; I have seen the single white North Star flowering in a New England nursery and it is recommended for that climate. A borer got my Milky Way, called the most frost-resistant of all mums; another near-white is Harbor Lights.

Before the blooming season is over, I must be as relentless with the mums as I was with the phlox if I expect to have anything like a well-arranged border next year. As it is, seedlings and good named stock are too mixed up.

— A.A. —

Can a Cold Be Cut Short?

When the first signs of a cold appear, we still may be able to check its progress. Use of heat is excellent, whether applied externally by a hot bath, hot water bottle, electric pad, and staying in bed between blankets, or internally promoted by hot drinks. Perspiration may be brought along in this way, but more important is keeping the body as warm as possible.

Keeping the bowels open—freeing the system from the infection by a laxative or enema—helps check a cold at its onset. Light diet also helps the cure. Such a diet preferably includes fruit and fruit juices, especially lemon, orange and grapefruit, and only a minimum of meat and fish.

There are many oils and drugs which are dropped into the nostrils and will reduce the swelling of the mucous membranes of the nose, at least temporarily, and this means relief. The inhalation of camomile tea vapors through nose and mouth is healing, or a teaspoonful of tincture of benzoine for each pint of water used in a steam kettle and inhaled.

If matters get worse, or if there is real fever, do not fail to consult your doctor early. This applies particularly if the cold has brought along a cough. Cough medicines frequently contain preparations of opium or a similar drug and should be given only under the direction of a physician.

If you cannot avoid contact with people who have a severe cold, do not fail to wash your hands afterwards with soap and water and to gargle with salt-water or a disinfecting alcohol-containing mouth wash. — By *W. Schweisheimer, M. D.*

Editor's Note: What is more important than health? Recognizing this, each issue will contain a short, practical article by a physician on how to keep well. Watch each time.

— A.A. —



EACH CHILD SHOULD KNOW

By Violet Griffin Leighty

Each child should know some secret, wooded place,
A place to take a new dream just begun,
Where leaves and twigs and birds' nest interlace
To form a darkened pattern in the sun.

The pathway to it should be roundabout
And hard to follow, were he not a child,
A path where cottontails dart in and out,
A path all grapevine-hung and milkweed-aisled.

And there, at last, should be a cool, flat stone
For lying on to dream a dream all done.
And, having dreamed, he'd turn his footsteps home
Along a different way than he had come.

He'd walk a wide, straight lane—his dreams all gone,
And find a low-hung bough for swinging on!

COLORFUL CRANBERRY DESSERTS

THE pinkness and pleasing tartness of these cranberry desserts have a definite appeal.

ANGEL WHIP

1 teaspoon gelatin
2 tablespoons cold water
1 cup jellied cranberry sauce
¼ cup powdered sugar
2 egg whites
½ teaspoon vanilla
½ cup heavy cream, whipped

Soften gelatin in cold water. Heat ½ cup of cranberry sauce and dissolve gelatin in it. Cool. Add powdered sugar, remaining cranberry sauce, and fold in egg whites, beaten stiff. Fold in whipped cream and vanilla. Chill thoroughly in refrigerator in dessert dishes. Serves 4 to 6. Serve with this custard sauce made from the egg yolks:

CUSTARD SAUCE

2 egg yolks
3 tablespoons sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
1⅓ cups milk, scalded
½ teaspoon vanilla

Beat egg yolks slightly with a fork; add sugar, salt and gradually the scalded milk. Cook and stir in double boiler until mixture coats a spoon. Strain, chill and flavor with vanilla.

CRANBERRY PARFAIT

1 cup jellied cranberry sauce
2 tablespoons powdered sugar
1 egg white
½ pint heavy cream, whipped
1 teaspoon almond extract

Beat cranberry sauce and powdered sugar with a fork until smooth. Beat the egg white stiff. Fold into cranberry mixture with whipped cream and almond extract. Chill in refrigerator. Serves 6.

FROZEN PARFAIT

The above recipe may be frozen. Follow the instructions for mixing as given above. Pour into tray of automatic refrigerator and freeze until firm.

— A.A. —

NO NEGLECTED CEMETERIES HERE

AS a happy rejoinder to your recent editorial on the sad state of some country cemeterics, we are pleased to point to our modest 2-acre memorial garden and its supporting organization, the Curriers Rural Cemetery Association.

We are a typical four-corners farming community with a population of about 150, one church, one store, a schoolhouse, a Grange Hall and a farm implement repair shop. Our cemetery association, incorporated in 1898 with appropriate by-laws and the backing of our fathers and grandfathers, has grown and prospered—living testimony that "it can be done."

Through the sale of lots, endowments, and careful investment of capital, we now show a balance of approximately $7,500. Average annual income from investments and the occasional sale of lots is about $400. Average yearly expenses approximate $225. At present there are 60 vacant lots out of a total of 202.

A regular yearly custom on the Sunday nearest Memorial Day is a special service held in the cemetery honoring the men who have served our country in war and now rest there in peace. The date on the oldest stone is 1825. —*Henry S. Nichols, Curriers, N. Y.*

TO PROMOTE THE FARM BUSINESS OF THE NORTHEAST

(*Continued from Page* 1)

of the fruit, 17% of the milk, and 10% of the eggs. Our eastern farmers buy 27% of the feed produced in the United States, 17% of the fertilizer and 13% of the farm equipment.

That is for the Northeast. Look at New York State alone. New York is second in all of the states of the nation in cash income from dairy products, eighth in income from poultry, twelfth in the total cash farm income, twelfth in the value of farm lands and buildings, second in number of trucks on farms, fourth in the amount of electricity, eleventh in the number of tractors, twelfth in the number of automobiles.

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

These farm organizations, cooperatives and institutions attended the meeting at Syracuse and unanimously agreed to organize the Northeast Farmers Foundation. See Story on Page 1.

- Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative Association.
- New Jersey Department of Agriculture.
- Flemington, New Jersey Auction.
- Dairymen's League Cooperative Association.
- Pennsylvania Association of Cooperative Organizations.
- New York State College of Agriculture.
- Grange League Federation Exchange.
- New Jersey State Grange.
- American Agriculturist.
- Producers' Cooperative Commission of Buffalo.
- New York State Farm Bureau Federation.
- Empire Livestock Marketing.
- New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.
- New Jersey Farm Supply Cooperative Association.
- Pennsylvania State College.
- Pennsylvania State Grange.
- Agricultural Research.
- New York State Grange.
- NEPPCO
- New Jersey Farm Bureau.
- Vineland and South Jersey Egg Auction and Poultry Association.

It is certainly not the object of the Northeast Farm Foundation to fight any other group. Its sole purpose is to learn the truth and get it where it will do the most good. The farmer well knows that his good market depends upon the prosperity of the consumer, because that makes the consumer a better buyer. The farmer also knows that it is equally important for the consumer to support farm prosperity, for no one class of people can long succeed at the expense of another.

Twenty organizations were represented at the organization meeting and are ready to go. But the membership is wide open for any other farm organization in the Northeast, organized on an area, state-wide, regional, or industrywide farmer-owned and farmer-controlled basis. Every member organization may name one man to the Board of Directors. Each organization in a membership meeting shall have one vote. An executive committee will be elected from the Board of Directors. The membership fee is $100 a year, with additional financing obtained through voluntary contributions from member organizations. The Board of Directors may increase or decrease the membership fee.

The officers consist of a chairman, vice chairman, secretary and treasurer, which latter two offices may be combined. The executive committee shall appoint a president who shall serve as full-time executive officer. It will be the duty of the executive committee to employ a staff headed by a chief economist.

The following men were named to serve as incorporators: James A. McConnell, General Manager of the G. L. F.; H. H. Rathbun, President of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association; H. S. Agster, President of the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative Association; Warren W. Hawley, President New York State Farm Bureau Federation; Herbert W. Voorhees, President New Jersey Farm Bureau Federation.

It is hoped to have the organization in operation at the earliest possible date and not later than January 1, 1947. The incorporators were empowered to prepare by-laws, solicit members, and call a membership meeting at an early date to complete the organization of an active Northeast Farm Foundation.

With the need of such an organization so apparent, and with the support and unanimous backing of twenty great regional organizations, including the cooperatives, the granges and the farm bureaus, there can be little doubt that the Northeast Farm Foundation will soon be working to the benefit of all concerned—farmers, their organizations, and consumers.

— A.A. —

LITTLE JOBS THAT PAY BIG DIVIDENDS

(*Continued from Page* 3)

because we waited too long to clean the chimneys. Are your radiators in working order?

9. How's the concrete around your place?

Maybe a little work on the concrete troughs right now will save them from going to pieces next winter.

10. Then there's the old automobile.

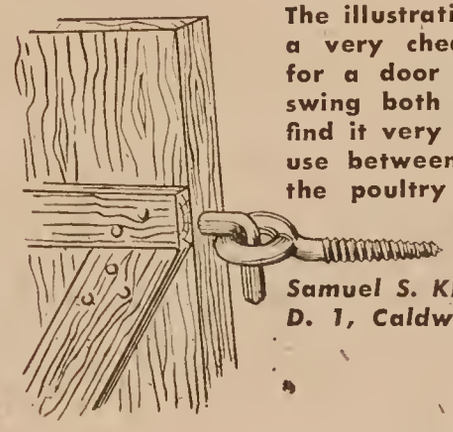
If your car is like mine, it is old. It is time to think about winter oil and antifreeze mixtures, and maybe a general going over.

11. In conclusion, what else will a careful study of your farm show that you can do to save time and steps at chore time?

If you don't think such a study is worthwhile, some night measure the distance in feet that you travel in doing a certain chore. Multiply that by two, because you do that chore twice a day and 365 days a year. That will give you the distance you travel in feet to do one measly little chore. Divide that by 5280, the number of feet in a mile, and you will be astonished, as I have been time and again, to see how many miles you have traveled to do one chore. If you will take the time to figure out that exercise just once, it will set you to thinking how you can save your steps. Labor is scarce, you know, and high priced. Your own strength and energy are worth considering.—*E. R. E.*

— A.A. —

TWO-WAY HINGE



The illustration shows a very cheap hinge for a door that will swing both ways. I find it very handy to use between pens in the poultry house.—

Samuel S. Klein, R. F. D. 1, Caldwell, N. J.

CULTIVATED BLUEBERRY PLANTS

Growers the past summer received one thousand to two thousand dollars per acre for their blueberries. Fall perfect time for planting. One year $3.50-doz; $20.00-100. Two year $8.00-doz. $50.00-100 Three years $12.00 doz. $90.00-100.. All other Berry. plants. Root specialist. List sent.

Warren Shinn **Woodbury, N. J.**

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ENLIST NOW!

This Home-Mixed Cough Relief Is Truly Surprising

So Easy. No Cooking. Big Saving.

You may not know it, but, in your own kitchen, and in just a moment, you can easily prepare a really surprising relief for coughs due to colds. It's old-fashioned—your mother probably used it—but for real results, it's hard to beat.

First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed. No trouble at all. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known for quick action in throat and bronchial irritations.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle, and fill up with your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of really splendid cough syrup, and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, eases the soreness, makes breathing easy, and lets you sleep. Try it, and if **not** pleased, your money will be refunded.

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Modern Protection Provides Great Comfort and Holding Security Without Torturous Truss Wearing

An "eye-opening" revelation in sensible and comfortable reducible rupture protection may be yours for the asking, without cost or obligation. Simply send name and address to William S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 102-B, Adams, N. Y., and full details of the new and different Rice Method will be sent you Free. Without hard flesh-gouging, pads or tormenting pressure, here's a Support that has brought joy and comfort to thousands — by releasing them from Trusses with springs and straps that bind and cut. Designed to securely hold a rupture up and in where it belongs and yet give freedom of body and genuine comfort. For full information — write today!

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In this case, your real trouble is not in the stomach at all. But in the intestinal tract where 80% of your food is digested. And when the lower part gets blocked food may fail to digest properly.

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Get Carter's Pills right now. Take them as directed. They gently and effectively "unblock" your digestive tract. This permits all 5 of Nature's own digestive juices to mix better with your food.

You get genuine relief from indigestion so you can feel *really* good again.

Get Carter's Pills at any drugstore—25¢. "Unblock" your intestinal tract for real relief from indigestion.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

After Notice to Creditors of the partnership firm of E. W. Townsend Sons, Salisbury, Maryland, was given, warning their creditors to file their claims, duly authenticated and probated, in the Circuit Court for Wicomico County, Maryland, No. 6736 Chancery therein, on or before January 2, 1945, a number of small claims were mailed to the undersigned receivers instead of to the Clerk of Court. These receivers intended filing these claims with the Court, but before doing so they were inadvertently placed among certain inactive files in the office of one of these receivers, which papers have become lost or destroyed. By Order of said Court, dated September 7, 1946, all said creditors are hereby warned to file duplicate claims, properly authenticated and probated, with Joseph W. T. Smith, Clerk of said Court. Court House, Salisbury, Maryland, on or before January 1, 1947.

Ernest C. Clark and W. Edgar Porter, Receivers for E. W. Townsend Sons of Salisbury, Maryland.

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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

THIS issue, instead of writing about politics, economics, the OPA, the CIO, the PAC, or even the GOP, I'm going to take a vacation and give such subjects a rest.

FARM NOTES

Sudan Grass

We have just finished our second season in which we have raised a considerable acreage of Sudan grass. While this year's experience is fresh in my mind, I want to record it.

We had available for summer grazing better than a half acre of Sudan grass per cow. The timely rains we had made this acreage more than we needed. A lot of the stuff came up and headed out.

Next year we shall aim for about a third of an acre of Sudan grass and a little less of rye or oats per head. We prefer the oats for milking cows because the rye comes on too early. The weather is apt to be too severe to have milkers out when the rye should be grazed the first time. Rye is fine for young and dry stock, but we like some oats for the milking herd because they are ready just about the time our tall pastures (ladino and brome) begin to ease off and before the Sudan grass is ready.

Coming back to the Sudan grass, we clipped some of it this year after it had been grazed over. We shall, if we have time next year, clip all the Sudan we graze at least twice. Clipping prevents the stuff heading out and keeps a young, tender, and highly palatable growth coming.

I think if anything we have been too afraid to graze Sudan when it is young and tender. I doubt if there is any danger of poisoning from it.

This year we also grew five acres of Sudan grass for seed and bedding. We have an enormous tonnage of straw. Whether or not it will thresh out a crop of seed which will grow, we have yet to find out. At the moment it looks like Sudan may be one of our answers to the bedding question.

We liked our seeding rate of 40 lbs. per acre this year better than 30 lbs., the rate we used last year. Three new things we want to try next year are (1) establishing a tall pasture seeding mixture with Sudan, (2) discing Sudan stubble for rye, (3) seeding on Sudan stubble in the spring when the ground is honeycombed with frost.

Rye

Our rye for pasture this season has proved our lucky crop. It was ready so that we turned out our young and dry stock on it the 4th of April.

We seeded a mixture of ladino, alfalfa and brome grass on it about the time we put the cattle on. We then proceeded to graze it right into the ground three times during April and early May. Despite this rough treatment, the rye came on and made a fair crop which we sold for $2.00 a bushel. We combined it and left the straw on the ground.

A timely rain brought on the seedings in the rye so that two weeks after it was combined the ground was covered with the best stands of ladino, alfalfa, and brome grass we have ever established. We have been grazing these stands continuously during September and they have been gaining on us.

Summarizing, a crop which furnishes pasture in the late fall and is ready again to graze the first of April surely lengthens our pasture season. Then when it proves to be the best possible of all nurse crops and in addition, as it did this year, brings a cash income of about $40 an acre, common old rye looks like a good bet for us. We are getting in about 20 acres this fall. To prepare for it we had to plow under Sudan grass which was still good grazing. Up to October 1st we have had snow but no frost.

Of course the trouble with this picture is that next year we may not get the timely rains we got this season and the chances that rye will bring $2.00 a bushel are pretty slim indeed.

Since the income from the rye was unexpected, we used it to buy some 10-10-10 fertilizer to use on some pastures which we want to come on as early as possible next spring. Up until we got the windfall of the rye money we have never gotten our nerve up to invest in fall fertilization of pastures. The pastures we are top-dressing are stands of ladino and brome grass which we established with oats we grazed off in July.

Incidentally, due to timely rains, we have been able to graze these tall pasture seedings, a bit lightly of course, since the middle of August. We had to clip them once to control the weeds.

Oat Crop

The biggest botch we ever made of an important job was in connection with handling our oat crop this summer. Like everyone else, we were set for a wonderful yield. We accordingly arranged for a power-driven combine to harvest the crop. We were disappointed in getting the combine so had to patch up our own old combine.

While all these arrangements were being made, the oats were getting riper and riper. Then we had a terrific rain. Then we busted the combine and had to wait a week for a new part.

The net of all this was that we wasted a lot of oats and right now they can be seen growing in our fields of new seeding. They aren't doing these fields any good I am sure.

What really hurts is that we made a mess of handling a really good crop. Looking ahead, however, I'm not sure but what, if we continue to figure on combining small grain, we don't get into a lot more messes, particularly if we have to depend at least for a while longer on old combines and green operators. In this connection I have observed that there are a great many combined wheat and oat fields which show abundant evidence of wasted grain, though I haven't seen any worse than ours.

Another yield that disappoints us is the yield of straw we save from combined grain. Considering all factors, I think it will be wise for us to go back to cutting what oats we grow for hay so as to be sure of getting good seedings; then for our grain crop to substitute for wheat and oats some rye, which can be grazed, and principally one of the new grain corn hybrids.

Corn Crop

I am inclined to believe that year in and year out we can grow more grain and bedding to the acre in the form of corn than we can in any other crop. And certainly, both because of the time element and the good equipment which has been developed for handling grain corn, we can work the crop more conveniently into our work schedule than we can small grains.

This year we grew two hybrid corns-Wisconsin 355, for grain, and Ohio K-24 for silage.

On the first of October the Wisconsin hybrid was hard, plenty ready to cut for grain, and the Ohio was just turning into the hard dough stage—just about right for silage.

The grain corn looks as though it was going to yield very well. There's a good big ear on every stalk. The ensilage corn also is well eared, but the stalks are two or three feet taller and much greener than the grain corn, as they should be. We aren't going to need all of this ensilage corn for silage, so we are going to let some of it stand and make grain. Even if it doesn't get hard, we can make good use of the ears for hog feed.

Part of our grain corn we are going to cut with a harvester and set up in big shocks to cure out. During the winter we intend to haul these shocks in and put them through the husker and shredder both to supply us with corn and cob meal for cow feed and bedding for our pen stables.

We are going to hire a picker to husk the silage corn we don't need and we're going to follow the picker with our field chopper to find out how many of the stalks we can save for bedding. I'm a little doubtful about this method of getting bedding, but the boys are quite hopeful for it. I'm afraid that their views may be colored by the fact that they will be doing everything by machinery, avoiding the hard work of setting corn up in shocks and hauling the shocks to the husker and shredder.

Thinking about handling these shocks, I am inclined to believe that they can be pitched onto a truck or trailer with the manure fork on a tractor so that handling them by hand can be avoided. If they are frozen down, they can be broken loose from the ground by gasoline power instead of muscle.

Silage

I am going to be tremendously interested in how the contents of a new silo we have filled this fall feed out. This silo is 18x42 feet and we have extended it with a section of snow fence.

The silage in it will be our main reliance for our pen stabled dairy. It is about three quarters full of second and third cutting alfalfa, ladino clover, and brome grass. We mowed this grass, wilted it slightly, and picked it up with our field chopper. With some of the grass we mixed Sudan grass which was in the milk stage. The last quarter of the silo is filled with a plug of good corn silage. We took about six weeks on the job and have refilled with corn several times. There's an enormous amount of stuff in the tub.

The only thing we put in the silo which concerns me is some weeds which grew in the Sudan grass. Otherwise it is packed full of the finest quality grass and clover and corn. The moisture content seems to be just about right because it just started to leak a little and then stopped. Certainly there can't be much fibre in it and there ought to be a lot of digestible protein and carbohydrates.

If this silo feeds out well (we are equipping it with a silo unloader, we'll have our pattern for our dairy cow silage, namely, second and third cutting grass plugged with a cork of corn silage.

We intend to keep this silage I have been describing before our cows all the time in the pen stable. We will feed quite a little hay until we get through the corn silage plug. Then we will ease off on feeding hay and rely on the grass silage almost exclusively for roughage.

Mastitis

A half dozen veterinarians recently descended on us and gave the udder of every cow we own a thorough going over. They were a team interested in mastitis control and bent on checking our system of management.

Just a few minutes ago one of them called to tell me that, on the whole, the udder health of our cows is excellent. I was of course glad to get this good report.

Incidentally, I wonder what it adds to a veterinarian's standing to wear a white coat when he's around cattle. Our cows hate the sight of a white coat or even a white shirt. The night the veterinarians examined them, they dropped a can and a half of milk. During the summer every once in a while a bunch of visitors show up in white shirtsleeves. They always spell trouble.

Maybe if veterinarians wouldn't wear white coats around cattle, they wouldn't associate a white shirt with pain and discomfort.

Pigs

This fall we have the best setup for fattening pigs we have ever had. All summer we pastured our spring pigs on a fair stand of ladino and alfalfa. We fed them a very little grain. Now, we are feeding them some sweet corn we didn't harvest. Then we're going to turn them into a field of grain corn and let them hog it down. We hope they'll be ready to market by the time they get through with this piece of corn.

We expected to have one litter of purebred York pigs this fall but we are disappointed. One litter would have been all we wanted and we don't feel too bad not to have any. We are through with fall pigs so far as our operation is concerned. They do wonderfully running in pens with loose cattle but they simply don't make any money. On the other hand the spring pig which we raised on pasture this summer certainly didn't cost us much. Year in and year out, we believe that spring pigs, run on pasture through the summer and fattened on corn they harvest themselves, will be a fair bet.

The mothers of our pigs will run with our loose dry stock in the winter and will pick up almost enough feed to get along on, at least until just a few weeks before they pig.

Holstein Steers

Last spring I bought six Holstein steers out of a carload which was shipped in from Idaho. They have done wonderfully well. I am sure that they have put on more pounds per head than any beef steers we have ever had. In a day or two after this is written we are going to kill one of them. We have had him on full feed for about 70 days. He weighed 520 pounds when he arrived here at the end of his long journey. As soon as we get his live and dressed weight, I'll report the figure here.

Heifer Calves

This fall we are starting all our heifer calves on nurse cows—two and three to the cow. So far we have had enough cows which for one reason or another we didn't want to keep in the main dairy herd to take care of the calves we are raising.

Two of them are fresh first-calf heifers which were injured—one by running a stub through her foot. These heifers are giving more than two calves want. We should have put three on them. When the calves they are nursing are between three and four months old, we are going to wean them and replace them with newborn calves.

Unquestionably this system is pretty expensive but it sure raises a wonderful calf and cuts out a lot of very expensive commodity labor.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

AUNT SUSIE STILL AT WORK

I read your article "Watch Out for Aunt Susie" in a recent issue of *American Agriculturist*. I am sorry that I didn't see it sooner because my daughter married a man from Vermont on September 7 and Aunt Susie called on September 11. I need not tell the rest of the story, but I would certainly be happy to aid in any way that I can toward her capture.

It has been a long time since any petty racket has inspired us with such a keen desire to help put the police in touch with an individual. Our best chance is that some subscriber will read one of the several items we have had about Aunt Susie and immediately notify the police when she calls. *Be especially watchful if your son or daughter chooses a mate from another state.*

— A.A. —

STOP!

In one of our recent issues you stated the school bus law as interpreted by a trooper. Has this law been changed of late? I ask because the Vehicle and Traffic Law, Article 6, Section 81, Paragraph 24, says that a vehicle overtaking or meeting a school bus which has stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging passengers shall come to a complete stop, then proceed with caution.—C. V. S., N. Y.

The New York State law has been amended, making it necessary to stop *whether you are meeting or passing a standing bus* taking on or discharging children, and wait until the bus starts unless you get a signal from the driver to proceed. Observing this law may save a life and may save you a stiff fine even though no one is injured.

— A.A. —

NO DELIVERY DATE

From Western New York comes a letter indicating that orders for stainless steel cooking utensils are still being taken and down payments accepted without any promise as to when the utensils will be delivered. We can only repeat what we said in our February 16 and April 6 issues; namely, that we can see no reason for paying money for goods until a definite delivery date is promised.

Some subscribers have reported the passing of several months without receiving the utensils. In fact, they have no more assurance as to when they will be delivered than they had when the order was given.

— A.A. —

BEFORE YOU SIGN

Agents for correspondence schools are again traveling the roads. There are good correspondence schools and there are poor ones, and disappointment is sure if you deal with a poor one. The best cource of information we have found is the National Home Study Council of Washington, D. C., which lists schools that they have investigated and approved. We are glad to pass the information along to readers who inquire about a particular school.

However, the best of correspondence schools may not be satisfactory in an individual case. Before signing any contract (and once you sign it you are obligated to pay for the course) be sure you have the previous training which will enable you to profit from the course, that you have the persistence to finish it, and that you have the money to pay for it.

— A.A. —

Some time ago we mentioned the case of Leopold Roy, Box "J", Richmond, Vermont. Mr. Roy is crippled with arthritis, yet he has kept busy and independent.

Inasmuch as Christmas will be along before we know it, we are reminding you again that Mr. Roy sells cards, with special emphasis on Christmas cards. If you are interested, you can send $1.00 either for a box containing 18 non-religious Christmas cards or a box of 21 Catholic Christmas cards.

Mr. Roy states that these are delivered postpaid and guaranteed to please.

FACTS FOR YOU

We have on hand a limited number of helpful booklets put out by the National Association of Better Business Bureaus. As long as they last they are yours at cost. The titles are:

Buying or Building a Home.
Buying Used Cars.
Cosmetics.
Health Cures.
Eyesight.
Furs.
Borrowing.

If you would like one or more of these, just drop a card to *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Bldg., P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and tell us the ones you can use. Enclose 8 cents for each booklet requested, to cover cost and mailing.

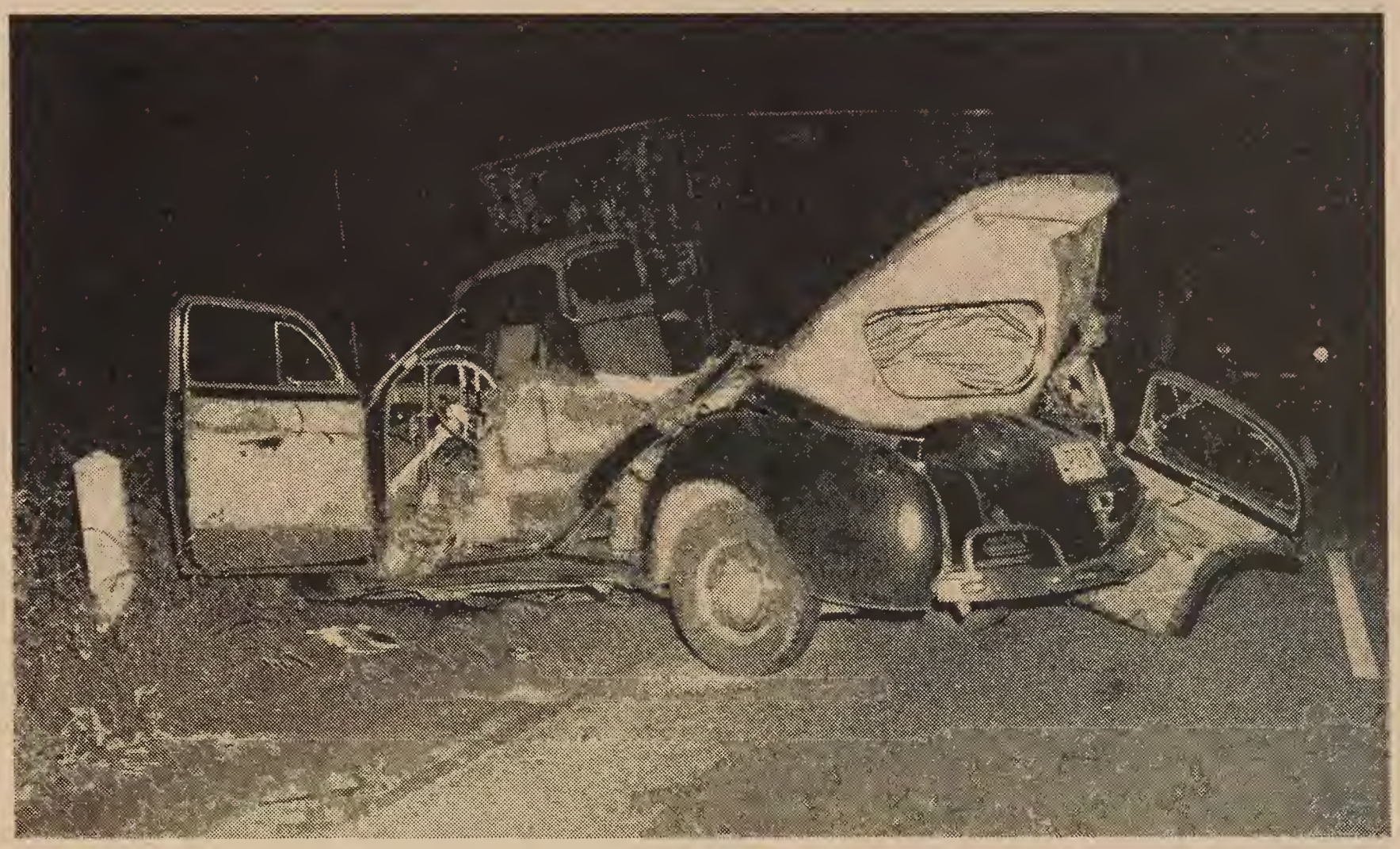
WORKING FOR THE COMMUNITY

(*Continued from Page* 10)

Henry time to devote to his cooperative projects, handle Eastern States Farmers Exchange products for his neighbors, serve as a trial Justice of the Peace and take care of his duties as vice president of the State Farm Bureau Federation and president of a new Farmers Credit group set up with the Production Credit and Farm Loan Associations of Willimantic—but he also finds time to do much of the work of producing broiler-cross eggs from 1800 hens and caring for 2300 chicks.

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

FIFTEEN YEAR OLD BOY KILLED WHEN CAR CRASHES INTO PARKED TRUCK



WILLARD ABBOTT. JR., age 15, of Ridge Rd., Gasport, N. Y., was crushed to death when an automobile in which he was hitch-hiking from Lockport to Olcott rammed into the rear of a parked truck.

Because he carried our Travel Accident Protection, $1,000.00 was paid to his father, Willard Abbott, Sr., the beneficiary named in his policy.

OTHER BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

Velma Beutel, Wilson, N. Y. — $104.30
Auto Accident—Severe Injuries

Henry W. Kathmann, Sr., Delhi, N. Y. — 20.00
Wagon Accident—Broken Ribs

Adelbert Ball, Underhill, Vermont — 40.00
Horses Ran Away—Injured Chest

Mrs. Jennie B. Moore, Hurlberton, N. Y. — 56.19
Auto Accident—Broken Arm

Clarence Beardsley, Perry, N. Y. — 60.00
Wagon Accident—Broken Wrist

Glenn L. Sill, South Lansing, N. Y. — 22.86
Auto Accident—Injured Knee

Neil Disson, Skowhegan, Maine — 20.00
Struck by Car—Injured Back

Monte B. Smith, Richfield Springs, N. Y. — 20.00
Auto Accident—Sprained Wrist

Kenneth G. Lavigne, Richmond, Vt. — 15.71
Auto Accident—Cut Left Eyebrow

Mrs. Catherine Merriman, Groton, N. Y. — 29.52
Auto Accident—Cuts and Bruises

Stanley Kuhawski, Riverhead, N. Y. — 64.29
Auto Accident—Broken Collar Bone

Dorothy A. Hill, Woodstock, Vermont — 12.86
Auto Accident—Cuts and Bruises

Horace S. Pound, Albion, N. Y. — 30.00
Struck by Truck—Injured Leg

Frank X. King, Pomfret Center, Conn. — 34.28
Collision—Injured Chest, Cuts and Bruises

Mrs. Minnie L. Hockens, Rensselaer Falls, N. Y. — 75.00
Auto Accident—Cuts and Bruises

Mrs. Jennie V. Stowell, DeKalb Junction, N. Y. — 25.00
Automobile Accident—Injuries

Lillian M. Cullins, Monticello, Maine — 25.00
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Edmund Calhoun, DeLancey, N. Y. — 42.85
Auto Accident—Concussion and Cuts

Mrs. Edna M. Hickok, Elmira, N. Y. — 80.00
Auto Accident—Broken Leg, Cuts and Bruises

Minor F. Griscom, Salem, N. J. — 80.00
Auto Accident—Broken Knee

Joseph Koos, Nassau, N. Y. — 40.00
Auto Accident—Broken Arm

Richard B. Wingate, Milford, Del. — 33.33
Auto Accident—Cut Chin and Sprained Knee

Miss Arlene M. Farney, Lowville, N. Y. — 52.86
Auto Accident—Broken Collar Bone

Robert A. Rowe, Rutland, Vermont — 34.28
Struck by Taxi—Strained Ribs and Injured Foot

Huldah C. Wilkins, Milford, N. H. — 31.43
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Auto Accident—Injured Back and Chest

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Control of the Dairymen's League is firmly anchored in the grass roots of the New York Milkshed through League Local Organizations.

IN 670 communities throughout the New York Milkshed farmer-members of the Dairymen's League are organized in League Locals. These organizations meet regularly to hear reports, discuss problems and decide how they can best use their cooperatives. Once each year they elect officers to govern their Local and delegates to represent them at Sub-district meetings.

In the League, as in most democratic organizations, it is impossible for all members to meet in one assembly, yet it is necessary for each member to make his thinking known and to have an effective way of being heard. The farmer-members of the Dairymen's League do this through their elected representatives. The Local Committees—made up of officers and delegates—reflect local thinking. They know what each member wants and how he thinks his cooperative can best serve him. Once each month the members of the Local Committees meet with representatives of other Locals in their Sub-district. Here they make known the thinking of the farmers they represent and hear a report covering the last meeting of the Board of Directors.

Direct Representatives of Members

Fundamentally the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association is a group of dairy farmers who have banded together to market their milk cooperatively. Milk is not sold to the Dairymen's League; it is marketed through this farmer-owned and farmer-controlled cooperative. The local officers are the direct representatives of the members. They are the policy makers at the farm level.

Through their local organizations, their Sub-districts, the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, the members of the Dairymen's League have built a democratic organization—one that is farmer-owned and farmer-controlled.

The Caledonia Local, pictured above, is typical of the 607 Dairymen's League Locals throughout the New York Milkshed. In the usual order are: Mrs. Charles S. Nichols of Mumford, N. Y., the Junior Associate Delegate of the Caledonia Local; Ethan M. Clark of LeRoy, N. Y., Director and Secretary of the Local; Charles S. Nichols of Mumford, Director and Vice-president of the Local; Arthur E. Johnson of Caledonia, President of the Local; Mrs. Ethan M. Clark of LeRoy, Associate Delegate of the Local and also a member of the Legislative Committee of the Dairymen's League; Jack Garey, Field Representative working out of the Rochester Office of the Dairymen's League; and at the blackboard is Ernest C. Strobeck of Macedon, N. Y., Director of District 15 of which the Caledonia Local is part.



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH NOVEMBER 2, 1946

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



Treed!

By E. R. EASTMAN



JACK had manoeuvred so as to sit beside Carol at the Grange dinner, after first making sure that none of Carol's family was present. The long table, surrounded by most of the farm folks of the neighborhood, was covered with almost every variety of food that farm women know so well how to cook.

But Jack's interest was not on the food but on the girl beside him. He and Carol had grown up as next door neighbors, gone to school together and worked together in the 4-H Club. Both were intensely interested in farming and rural life—and in each other. But their hopes for the future were shadowed because their fathers were engaged in a lifelong feud, which had started with a dispute over a line fence. Marriage between Carol and Jack seemed out of the question unless both were willing to give up their families completely. Many and vehement had been the arguments between them, but Carol refused to break with her home.

No sooner were they seated at table than Jack started on the old argument.

"How long are you going to let that old grampus of a Dad of yours keep us apart?"

"Stop it!" said Carol. "Dad is no more of a grampus—whatever that is—than your Dad is."

"Well, I guess that's right. The idea of both of them quarreling for a lifetime over a line fence! It just doesn't make sense! The few rods of land involved aren't worth $25.00, and yet they've kept this row boiling for years. Personally, I think they enjoy it. But I know darn well I don't. If I had anything to say about it, I'd let 'em row as long as they kept their noses out of your business and mine. We've got a right to live our own lives—and every day we are getting older."

"Why don't you do something about it?" said Carol.

"Do something!" exploded Jack. "Haven't I been trying to get you to forget about this darn fool quarreling and marry me, and let them like it or lump it?"

"Yes, but Jack, you know that neither of us want to cut loose entirely from our families for the rest of our lives. It would always spoil our happiness."

"Then what do you mean, 'do something'?"

"Well, I don't know. I'm not sure. But if I were a man, I'd find some way. Instead of that, you go and complicate things further by buying that ugly bull and letting him run loose in your pasture. I thought I had Dad softened up a little bit till you got that bull and he kept getting over the fence on to our side. Now he's hopeless."

"Do you mean your Dad or the bull?" interrupted Jack.

"Don't try to be funny," said Carol. "I mean Dad, and I don't know as I blame him. If there's anything disagreeable, it's a neighbor who won't keep his stock at home."

"There you go," said Jack. "Instead of working with me to try to solve our problem, you begin bickering about something else. I'll have you understand that that old bull of mine, as you call him, has a pedigree a mile long. I'm proud of him. He's worth hundreds of dollars. And after the old scrub bulls your Dad has kept around for years he ought to be glad that my bull does get over the fence into his herd once in a while."

"Well, he may be a good bull," admitted Carol, more gently, "but he's ugly as sin. I'd rather be caught alone with a grizzly bear. If you don't keep him shut up, some day he'll kill somebody. It's got so Dad hardly dares go after our cows for fear your bull will be over on our side, and he's afraid of him. I don't blame him, either."

"All right! All right!" said Jack. "Where's this getting us?"

They had finished eating by this time and their conversation lapsed as the Grange Master at the head of the table got up to introduce the speaker of the day.

ONE late summer afternoon several days later, Fred Stever, Jack's father, went down across his pasture lot, over a little brook, and up the gentle slope on the other side to bring his cows home to milk. He found the cows and the purebred bull feeding peacefully in the back end of the pasture near the line between his farm and that of his ancient enemy, Andy Casterline, Carol's father. Fred got to the line fence just as his neighbor arrived on the other side to round up his cows to take them to the barn for the evening milking. It had been a hot, sultry day, and there was a rumble of distant thunder beyond the western hills. Either the weather or something else was making both men feel particularly cantankerous that afternoon, for Casterline yelled:

"Hey, Stever, if you don't keep that dumb, unruly bull of yours home, I'm goin' to sue ye!"

"Sue and be darned, you old rhinoceros," yelled Stever. "You've been threatenin' that for years and (*Continued on Page* 28)

G. L. F. BULLETIN BOARD

This method of Raising Calves

SAVES MILK



More than 132,000 Calves have been raised on G.L.F. Calf Starter

MANY of the best farmers here in the Northeast have raised all their calves on the G.L.F. Dry Calf Starter system for years. The formula for this starter was developed at Cornell University, where all dairy calves have been raised on dry starter for the last 16 years. Results at the Experiment Stations and on thousands of dairy farms, prove that no better calves can be raised by any other system. And . . .

Over 600 pounds of milk for each calf raised can be saved by using the G.L.F. Dry Calf Starter Method instead of full whole milk feeding.

Today there is a firm market for all the milk Northeastern dairymen can produce. The use of G.L.F. Calf Starter can divert at least 600 pounds of whole milk to that market for each calf raised.

G.L.F. Calf Starter is economical to feed. For the first time since dry calf starter was developed, the price of milk and the price of G.L.F. Dry Calf Starter are almost equal, yet G.L.F. Dry Calf Starter is worth from five to ten times as much per pound as milk for raising calves. Labor, too, is saved by feeding the dry mixture in place of milk, since there are fewer pails to wash and calf starter needs to be fed only once each day.

To obtain best results with G.L.F. Dry Calf Starter, follow the feeding schedule on the tag which comes with each bag of the starter. Only a little milk is needed with this system. A little milk, a little calf starter, good hay and plenty of fresh water will grow good, big-bodied calves.

DAILY MILK ALLOWANCE

Time	Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, and Holstein	Guernsey and Jersey
	lbs.	lbs.
1st week	8	5
2nd week	9	6
3rd week	10	7
4th week	9	7
5th week	7	6
6th week	6	6
7th week	4	5
8th week	0	4
9th week	0	3
10th week	0	3

GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—*The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey and northern Pennsylvania—*

OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

NEWS NOTES

AVOID LOSS OF STORED POTATOES

Farmers who store potatoes and other root crops for home use will be interested in a new G.L.F. product ealled Dorm-Aid, which eontrols sprouting and shrinking. Dorm-Aid contains a growth regulating hormone which keeps potatoes and other root erops in a dormant eondition.

Root-crops whieh are treated with Dorm-Aid look as good when taken out of storage as when they came from the field. Thc weight loss from shrinkage is reduced. In case of potatoes, not only is sprouting retarded but darkening of the skin in storage does not take place. Only a very small quantity of Dorm-Aid on eaeh tuber or root is needed to give the desired result.

Your local G.L.F. Service Ageney ean supply you with Dorm-Aid for use eommercially or in the home storage. The one pound sifter type canister of Dorm-Aid will treat 10 bushels of potatoes or root erops and is most popular with home users.

Dorm-Aid should not be used on potatoes intended for seed purposes.

WHITE FLOUR IS BACK AGAIN

This year the Nation is harvesting a reeord wheat crop. As a result more whcat is available for milling into flour, and flour mills are able to return to the quality that existed before the Emergency Flour program became neeessary.

Top quality G.L.F. White flour is now baek in adequate supply. Stocks of Quality Patent and Quality Pastry flour are available at your local G.L.F. Serviec Agency, as well as the popular G.L.F. Paneake Mix.

BUILT-UP LITTER IN THE HEN HOUSE

One of the best ways to insulate the laying house and to keep it dry during the winter months, is to use the built-up litter system in the laying house. Straw, shavings, erushed eorn eobs and peat moss are all good materials to use.

Start out by having two or three inches of clean litter on the floor when the pullets are housed. Then add a little fresh litter on top of the old every two or three weeks. Stir the litter with a fork oecasionally. The birds will generally keep the litter well stirred if you throw some grain on it occasionally.

Keep adding the straw or other materials until the litter is six inches deep by the time severe weather starts.

Poultrymen who are just now housing their pullets may want to use some short euts to obtain a good litter before eold weather. One way is to cover the floor with two or more inches of dry sand. On top of that put the regular litter. The finer the litter is, the better, and it must be dry. If sand is not available, use six or seven inches of ehopped, dry straw. If it is ehopped fairly fine, your birds will work it into a good mulchy eondition in a few weeks.

WINTER



Prepare farm trucks, cars and tractors for low temperatures. Now is the time to:

1. Check hose connections, flush the radiator, put in Anti-freeze.
2. Change to winter grade oil in the crankcase to assure easy starting and efficient cold weather operation.
3. Change the lubricant in the transmission and differential to a winter grade.

Your G.L.F. Service Agency has winter automotive supplies on hand now.



GOVERNOR THOMAS E. DEWEY



IRVING M. IVES

When you go to the polls on November 5 you will be choosing between two completely opposite philosophies of government. It is your right to know exactly what the Party of your choice and its candidates believe in and stand for. For that reason, we the Republicans of New York State, led by Thomas E. Dewey for Governor, Joe R. Hanley for Lieutenant-Governor, Irving M. Ives for U. S. Senator, Frank C. Moore for Comptroller, Nathaniel S. Goldstein for Attorney General, and our other candidates are stating the principles of government in which we believe and for which we shall continue to work.

I. We Believe In:
Local "Grass Roots" Government as Opposed to Centralization.

The Democrats have completely reversed this policy, tearing at the very foundations of a true republic by removing the right to decide our own affairs farther and farther from the individual and the community and centralizing control in bureaucrats in Washington.

II. We Believe In:
A Government by Law and by Elected Representatives Instead of a Government by Regulation by Appointed Bureaucrats.

Although the war is over, producer and consumer, business and agriculture still suffer under OPA and other stultifying restrictions.

III. We Believe In: Government by All the People, Not by High Pressure Left Wing Minorities.

IV. We Believe In Thrift.

We stand for balanced budgets, economy, and lower taxes. The Dewey Administration has saved millions of dollars of State funds during the war. Compare your State and Federal income tax reports—Federal taxes still high, State income tax cut 50%.

V. We Believe In Education.

To meet the unprecedented demand for more education we have set aside millions of dollars to provide more college educational facilities, we have established more state institutes, and enlarged the facilities of those already established, to help young men and women prepare themselves in agriculture and other vocations.

We have continued to appropriate millions for state aid to give every child full educational opportunity without increasing the burden of local taxation.

VI. We Believe In: Educational Research in General and in Agricultural Research in Particular.

We have provided hundreds of thousands of dollars to promote new research projects at the State College of Agriculture and the Geneva Experiment Station, including appropriations to aid:

Artificial breeding of dairy cattle
Quick freezing of foods
Research with turkeys and ducks
Control of nematode of potatoes
Control of pullorum disease of poultry
Control of Bang's disease and mastitis in cattle

VII. We Believe In: Adequate, Fair Farm Legislation.

Governor Dewey, Lieutenant-Governor Hanley, Irving Ives and many other leaders of the Republican Party were raised in rural communities and know and understand farm problems. They have helped to secure such legislation as the State's assuming all the costs of rights-of-way and of snow removal in connection with state highways.

Conscious of the great food emergency, Governor Dewey and his associates have given full support to the farm machinery repair program, to increasing the supply of farm labor, and to working to get an adequate supply of dairy and poultry feeds during the great shortage.

VIII. We Believe In: Free Enterprise.

Government should be an umpire, not an operator.

IX. We Believe In: The Dignity and Honesty of the Individual.

We believe that government exists for the people, never that the people exist for the government.

X. We Believe In: No "Ism" Except Americanism.

We do not believe in throwing overboard all the experience that has been gained through the hard work and sacrifice of the past, nor do we go along with the preachments of some men in high places that everything we have been taught for generations is fundamentally wrong. Instead of the freedom of thought and liberty of the individual, for which America was founded and for which our forefathers often sacrificed everything, we are told now that America must be regimented, that agriculture and business must continue to be held under strict government control, and that the individual must be told by his government what to do and how to do it.

A VOTE FOR DEWEY AND IVES AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS A VOTE FOR THE TRIED AND TRUE PRINCIPLES OF THIS REPUBLIC

PUBLISHED BY THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE—45 EAST 45th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

ON a glorious October day recently I travelled from Ithaca to Albany by airplane. To make this trip by bus and train requires five hours even when one makes good connections. It took just forty-five minutes by plane.

As soon as we were in the air, the farms, forests, villages and cities of old New York State began to unfold in a vast panorama below us. We passed directly over my farm, and its fields and orchard, with their problems, which seem so big to me ordinarily, were dwarfed, as are all earthly things when viewed from the sky. Up there one is always impressed with how much the earth, with its pastures, meadows and woods, looks like a gigantic checkerboard. The hills and mountains that loom so big when you are on the ground smooth out to gentle grades, and big cities like New York, over which I have flown many times, look like comparatively small sprawling villages. Viewing the earth from an airplane, one can understand how small and insignificant the affairs of mankind, over which we get so excited, must seem to the Creator.

At one point in the journey to Albany we passed over the great rolling plains of east central New York. To the north of us lay Otsego Lake, which Fenimore Cooper called "Glimmerglass," looking like a long, slender mill pond. Away to the north of this lake and beyond the Mohawk Valley rose the peaks of the Adirondacks, stretching on and on into the infinite mystery beyond the horizon. At the same time to the south we could see the lower mountains and hills of the Catskills, and running away to the east beyond the Hudson into old New England we saw the Berkshires. Over all God had spread His coat of many colors, the woods blazing in all the glory of a sunshiny October day.

As I looked at that gigantic, awe-inspiring panorama—only a fraction of the land which stretches on for almost limitless miles to make up the best and most glorious country in all the world—I thought of how all of us who appreciate the values of America have a grave responsibility to do our utmost to keep this country growing for ourselves and for posterity; and then to my mind came the words of "America the Beautiful" and I made its prayer my own:

"Oh, beautiful for spacious skies
For amber waves of grain
For purple mountain majesties
Above the fruited plain.
America, America, God shed His grace on thee
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea."

WHAT ARE *YOU* GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

A FRIEND was just telling me of a conversation she recently overheard between two women. They were talking about the coming election and one of them asked the other if she had registered so that she could vote. The other replied:

"No, I didn't bother. As a matter of fact, I've never yet voted."

The friend who repeated this to me said that she was shocked to think that any person, particularly one who was middleaged, as this woman was, did not appreciate the privilege of living in a Republic enough to vote.

I told my friend that I wished all such people had to live under an absolute monarchy or dictatorship at least long enough to realize how precious is the people's right to vote. Some time we may wake up to realize what we have lost, but then it will be too late.

New York and other big cities report the largest registration in years. **That means that city folks are going to vote.** That's all right. They should. However, it also means that the city point of view will be registered at the polls, and that point of view is often entirely different from what rural people think and want. But if rural people won't vote, what right have they to kick if most of the legislation and government management are based on what the cities, and not the farmers, want?

By E. R. Eastman

There's another important reason why everyone, whether living in city or country, should vote in every election, presidential or otherwise, and that is to get the right candidates in local government. Nearly everyone with whom I talk is very much worried about the over-centralization of government away from the communities. It wasn't so long ago that the people ran most of their public affairs locally. We hope that the next few years will see at least some decentralization of government. But if the people are to regain control of their own affairs, then it is highly important that the men elected as officers in any school district, town, village and city are the very best to be had in a community.

Tuesday, November 5, is election day. What are **YOU** going to do about it?

DANGER!

RECENTLY J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the FBI, pointed out that the greatest threat to our American institutions and to our American form of government is the Communists and their propaganda. It is well to keep this fact in mind at the coming election and in all future elections. We have no quarrel with the kind of government in any other country. We do quarrel with those who use secret and underhanded methods to upset the principles that have given the citizens of this country more individual liberty and opportunity than have prevailed in any other country or under any other system of government.

The following facts are based on U. S. government records and those of the Disabled Veterans of the World War:

Communists spend $100,000,000 yearly in America.

The Communist Party has two branches, one legal, and one illegal, known as the Comintern.

There are 35,000 paid agitators, with 6,000 paid orators whose business it is to criticize and undermine our American institutions and way of life. Millions of circulars and pamphlets are issued.

Other activities include: 20 Communist summer camps, 25 Communist college societies, militant rioters and strike agitators, and 21 Communist trade unions. Seven hundred Communist newspapers and magazines spread the propaganda regularly.

With all this backing, the agitators have been able to get into government jobs under the guise of being "liberal," into legitimate labor unions where they are known as "sappers," into political parties, and into almost all of our different organizations, societies and institutions.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance!" The need for vigilance was never greater. One place where that vigilance may be exercised is at the polls.

YOU WILL LIKE THIS BOOK

E. R. EASTMAN'S new novel, The Destroyers, is a story he has long wanted to write. It has always seemed to him that nothing in American history has ever excelled the adventures of the officers and soldiers—mostly farm boys—who made that long wilderness journey against the Iroquois with Clinton and Sullivan in the summer and fall of 1779.

The story follows the love affairs and adventures of one of those young men, Nate Williams, who saw the burning and massacre at Cherry Valley, joined Clinton's army as a scout, and went with him down Otsego Lake and the Susquehanna to join Sullivan coming up the Susquehanna from Pennsylvania. The combined armies then pushed north and westward through the Finger Lakes country to the Genesee River and back. Nate helped in the destruction of hundreds of acres of corn and other Indian crops and of scores of Indian towns, and finally saw the back of the Iroquois Confederacy broken forever.

This is a story that will appeal to everyone, young and old. It is full of action, suspense, and romance, and it is historically accurate. The price is $3.00. Send your order to *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, New York.—*I. M. L.*

MILK DRIVERS GET MORE THAN TEACHERS

"Milk drivers are now getting about twice as much on the average as are school teachers. Any male teacher could drive a milk wagon. How many drivers could take a teacher's place?"—A New Jersey Reader.

THE shortage of teachers is serious and critical. The supply in the nation is far short of the demand for this year, and in order to carry on at all and to keep schools open it has been necessary of late to renew teachers' expired certificates and to grant temporary licenses.

The situation is growing rapidly worse because young men and women who in normal times might look forward to a teaching career are now training themselves for and accepting much higher-paid positions and better opportunities in industry and business. In these times, when almost all schools and colleges have more students than they can take care of, the institutions which prepare teachers are short of students.

The trouble is two-fold and of long standing. Even with all the stress Americans put on education, we have never been willing to pay teachers the salaries in line with their great responsibilities. What is even more important, we have seldom given the teaching profession the respect and standing in the community that it deserves. So, too often, teaching has been used merely as a stepping stone to better jobs in other professions and in business. In spite of this, we have been fortunate in having so many teachers who because of their love of the profession and of boys and girls have done a splendid job and maintained a high level of educational standards in our schools.

Did you ever stop to think that on school days a child spends more of his time with his teacher than in his own home? The teacher shares with the parents the responsibility of molding the mind and character of the child so that he can take his place in the community as a cooperative citizen of a great democracy. How important it is, then, that the public insist on high educational and moral standards for the teachers, and make that possible by paying adequate salaries and giving respect to one of the highest and most important professions in the world.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

Note: Our women readers are respectfully requested to skip this Chestnut.

WAY back in the beginning of things the Good Lord created the world, with all manner of living things—the fish of the sea, the birds of the air, and the animals on the land, especially Man. The Lord told Man that he could have a lifetime of 50 years, whereupon in accordance with his nature Man began to whine and complain that 50 years wasn't long enough.

Then the Lord said to the horse:

"You can have 30 years."

But the horse said:

"If I have to be a slave to Man all my life, 30 years is too long."

"All right!" said the Lord. "We'll take 10 years off your life and give it to Man."

Then the Lord said to the hog:

"We'll give you 20 years."

"That's too long to be a hog," answered that animal.

Whereupon the Lord took 10 years off the hog's life and gave it to Man.

And ever since, every man over 50 eats like a horse and grunts like a hog!

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 143, No. 21 SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representative, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. Colby Bartlett, Associate Circulation Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

STORMS AHEAD: In spite of OPA's costly price control experiment with taxpayers footing the bill, prices of **farm products during and following the war followed the same price trend as in World War I and the Civil War.** Only difference so far is that prices **on a percentage basis** have risen more than in World War I. As to whether or not they will drop farther when the drop comes, your guess is as good as ours. **Prices did rise higher in World War I than in the Civil War, and they did go lower!**

Much is being said about the necessity of keeping prices and wage rates high in order to handle our huge national debt. Without wishing to be pessimistic, it is our guess that attempts to keep the price level up permanently **will be exactly as successful as OPA's attempts to keep prices down. In other words, not successful at all.**

WHAT TO DO: If our guess is right, certain things should be done. As a nation we should:

1. **Reduce government expenses,** by:
   Scrapping Bureaus:
   Reducing the number of government employees;
   Taking government out of business;
   Returning more power and responsibility to the states and localities.
2. **Begin to pay off the national debt.**
   A start, however small, is a step in the right direction.
3. **Increase production as rapidly as possible.**
   Wage increases without increased production merely result in higher prices.

As farmers we should:

1. **Keep debts conservative.** When prices drop, raw materials including farm products drop first and farthest.
2. **Establish a good credit rating.** File a credit statement with your banker once a year and arrange to pay obligations promptly.
3. **Avoid speculation.** Easy profits are tempting but can be lost easily also.
4. **Farm conservatively to avoid chance-taking.**
5. **Lower your production costs whenever possible.**

No one expects a serious depression in the near future. Consumer demand for all kinds of goods is too high. Some economists expect **some** drop in some prices soon. Prices of vegetables are already about 25% lower than they were a year ago. Meat is expected to stay high for a year at least. Milk marketing cooperatives are beginning to plan for the period when milk production may equal or exceed demand.

The land boom continues. Resist the feeling of prosperity that comes from owning a farm that you could sell (if you wanted to) for twice what it cost you.

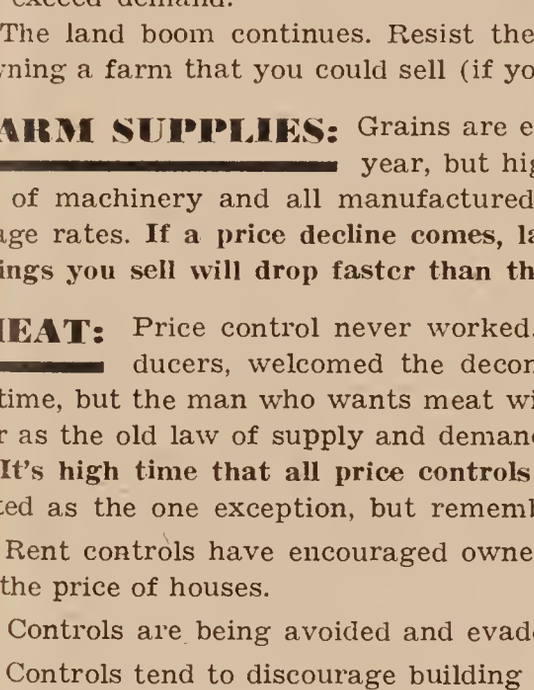
FARM SUPPLIES: Grains are expected to be somewhat lower than last year, but high protein supplements are higher. Prices of machinery and all manufactured products depend to a large extent on wage rates. **If a price decline comes, labor will resist lowering wages and the things you sell will drop faster than the manufactured things you buy.**

MEAT: Price control never worked. Most people, both consumers and producers, welcomed the decontrol of meat. Prices will be higher for a time, but the man who wants meat will be able to buy as much as he can pay for as the old law of supply and demand gets into action.

It's high time that all price controls were removed. Rent controls are often cited as the one exception, but remember these facts:

1. Rent controls have encouraged owners to sell instead **of rent**, thus inflating the price of houses.
2. Controls are being avoided and evaded by many owners.
3. Controls tend to discourage building of homes to be rented.
4. Controls discourage the renting of flats or rooms by owners because it is practically impossible to evict undesirable tenants.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



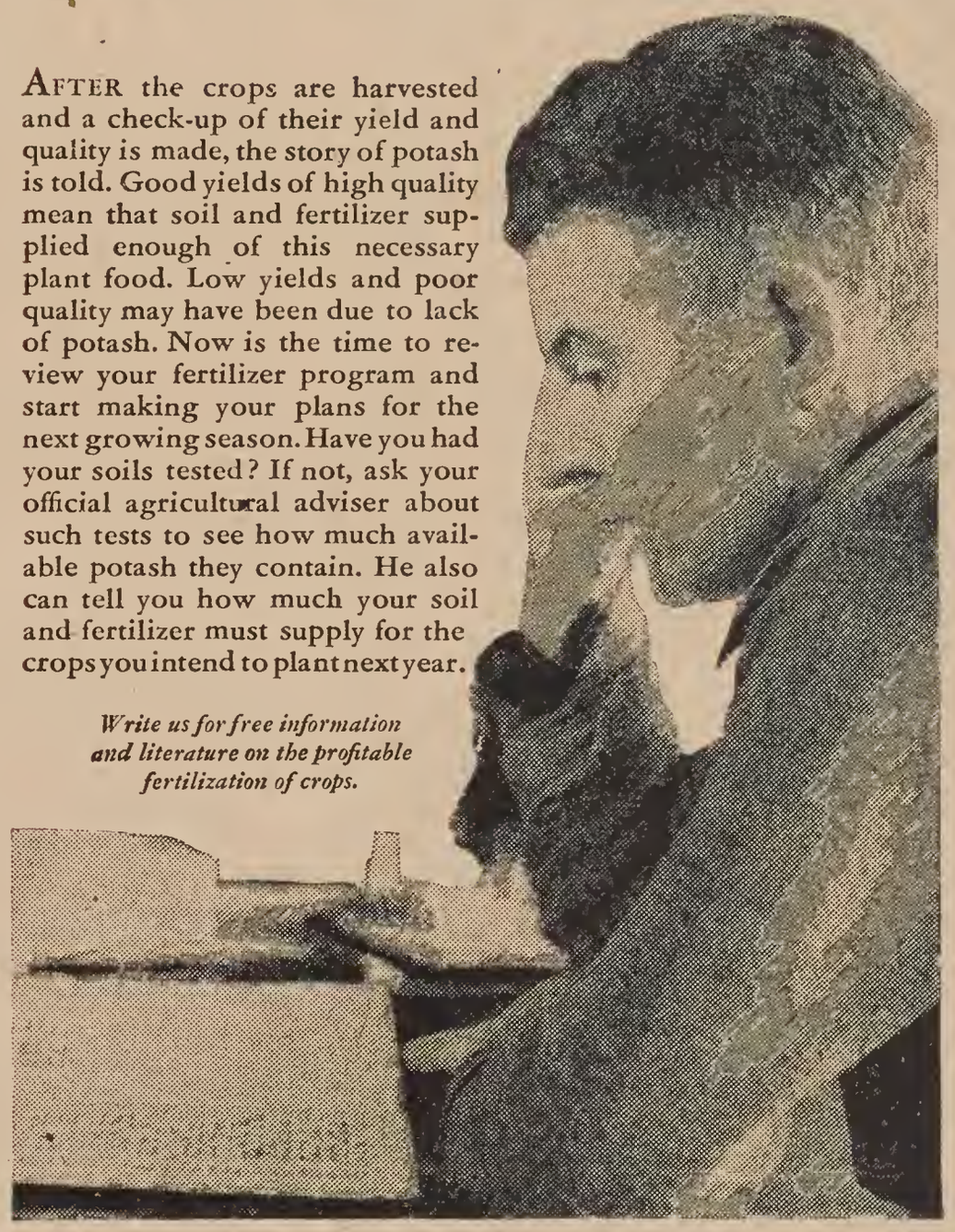
MIRANDY'S cleanin' house again, seems like she always starts it when I've got a chance to rest a bit and then she wants some help with it. I tried to tell her that last spring she wouldn't let me do a thing, she claimed I just got in the way and stretched the job an extra day; but she's forgotten that by now and keeps a-thinkin' that somehow she'll figure out a way to get a little work out of me yet. So she is always running out to yell that I'm a lazy lout 'cuz I ain't int'rested no more in helpin' scrub the kitchen floor.

You'd think that after all these years of threats and pleas and even tears, she would have learned it ain't no use a-trying to find some excuse for interruptin' me when I have found a restful place to lie. Why, just today she used enough good time out here a-talkin' tough, if she had stayed inside and toiled she would have all the tables oiled. And it's disturbing to my thoughts of how to add a thousand aughts on to what's in my bank account, I don't know how I can amount to very much if all my life I've got to dodge a nagging wife.

WHEN POTASH TELLS ITS STORY

AFTER the crops are harvested and a check-up of their yield and quality is made, the story of potash is told. Good yields of high quality mean that soil and fertilizer supplied enough of this necessary plant food. Low yields and poor quality may have been due to lack of potash. Now is the time to review your fertilizer program and start making your plans for the next growing season. Have you had your soils tested? If not, ask your official agricultural adviser about such tests to see how much available potash they contain. He also can tell you how much your soil and fertilizer must supply for the crops you intend to plant next year.

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↑ No. 1: Using a level to lay out the line of the ditch with a fall of 6 inches for every 50 feet.

↑ No. 2: Making the first cut about 5 feet below the row of stakes.

← No. 3: Further cuts have been made, and the ditch is shaping up.

How to Build A DIVERSION DITCH

By Hugh Wilson

DIVERSION ditches are eaves-troughs across fields. They divide long slopes into shorter ones and remove excess water. This reduces erosion and improves drainage. These wide-shallow channels are very popular with farmers and are becoming a commonplace sight in many sections. Diversion ditches have a wide range of application and can be built anywhere that machinery will operate.

There just isn't any rule of thumb for determining where and when a diversion ditch is needed. It depends on the steepness of slope, frequency of plowing, amount of past erosion, and many other factors. Sometimes one can be built in a pasture above cropland or along the edge of a woods. On long slopes they may be needed at regular intervals through the cropland.

If drainage is a problem, ditches should not be more than 300 feet apart. If the soil is well drained, they may be spaced at wider intervals, but in no case should a ditch be expected to handle runoff from more than 12 or 15 acres of land.

First, locate suitable outlets where water can be discharged. Stream channels, stabilized gullies, woodland, and good pasture sod are excellent places to outlet water. If you cannot find or make an outlet, don't build ditches. They carry a lot of water at times, so be sure it doesn't cause trouble farther down the slope. If you have a choice of outlets, select the more gently sloping part of the field for your ditches. Avoid steep places and rock outcrops.

Picture No. 1 shows the method of staking out a diversion ditch. First, set a stake at the outlet end. Use a surveyor's level or transit and level rod to establish the ditch line. Use a tape or rope and measure 50 feet from the first stake, approximately on the contour across the slope and set up the level rod. The instrument-man will tell the rod-man to move up or down until a point is found where the ground is 6 inches higher than the outlet. Set another stake (lath make excellent stakes), measure another 50 feet and proceed as before. When you have finished, you will have a row of stakes 50 feet apart clear across the field, each stake 6 inches higher than the last one. This will be the center line of your ditch. In all probability the line will not be straight. Never mind that—the object is to follow the natural contour of the land and to have a uniform ditch that will intercept water. If you are making more than one ditch in the same field, always locate and build the ditch at the top of the slope first.

Anything that will move dirt will build a diversion ditch. Probably a power grader is best with a heavy grader drawn by a crawler tractor as second choice. However, light graders drawn by farm tractors, bulldozers, or even a farm tractor and plows can be used.

As picture No. 2 shows, the first cut is made parallel to and about 5 feet below the row of stakes. On the way back the grader will push the loose dirt farther down the hill to begin making a dyke. On successive trips, cut into the ground until the row of stakes is reached. Each time the loose dirt is carried down the slope and scattered on the dyke.

Picture No. 3 shows the grader really digging in and the ditch is beginning to shape up. After the row of stakes was reached, a cut was made above to shape the back slope. More dirt will be taken from the back slope and the channel will be deepened to obtain dirt needed for the dyke.

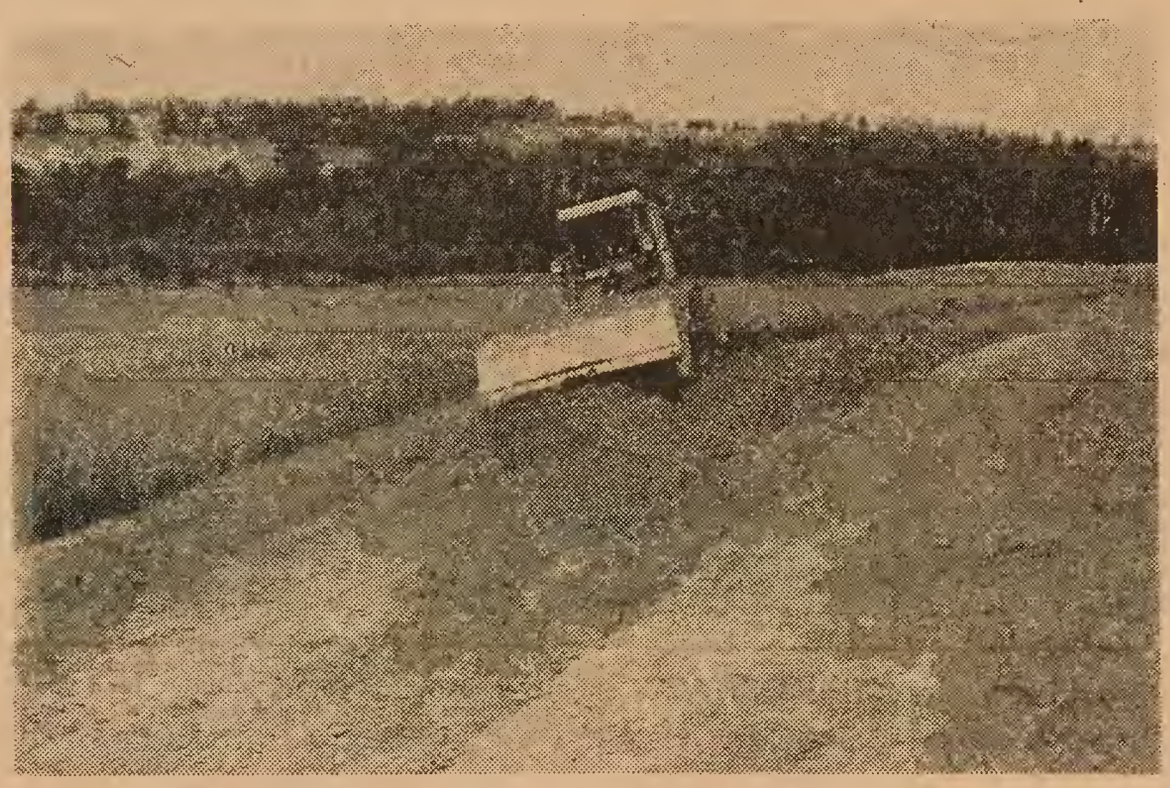
Picture No. 4 shows the beginning of the end. The channel has been deepened sufficiently and the back slope has been

(*Continued on Page* 14)

* For the past three years Hugh Wilson has been Extension Soil Conservationist at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. Before that he was connected for seven years with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service. Hugh is a native of Steuben County, New York, and has operated a farm. He is no stranger to overalls and likes nothing better than to climb on a machine and build a diversion ditch.

↓ No. 4: Finishing up the ditch to make it smooth so that it will not interfere with the farm operations.

↓ No. 5: A side-delivery rake is raking hay on a diversion ditch without any difficulty.

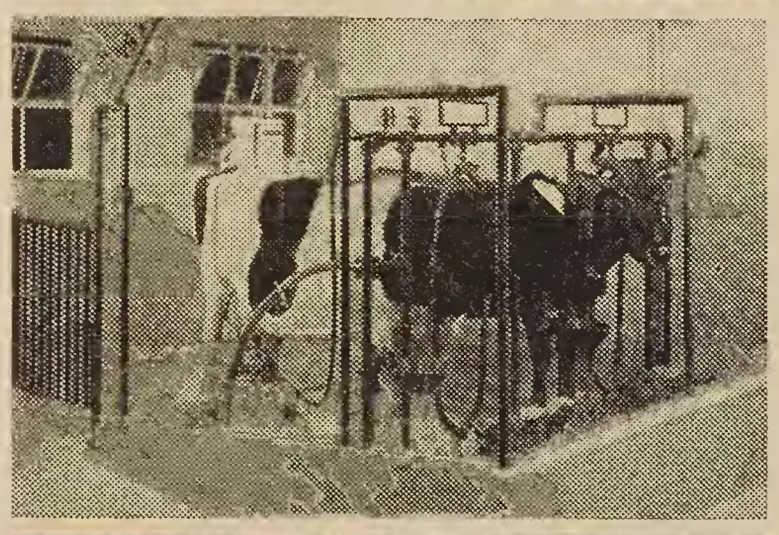




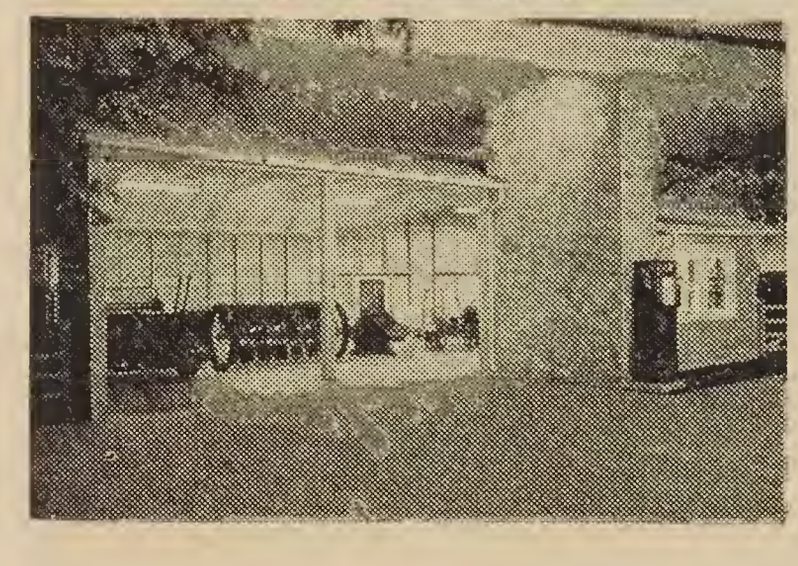




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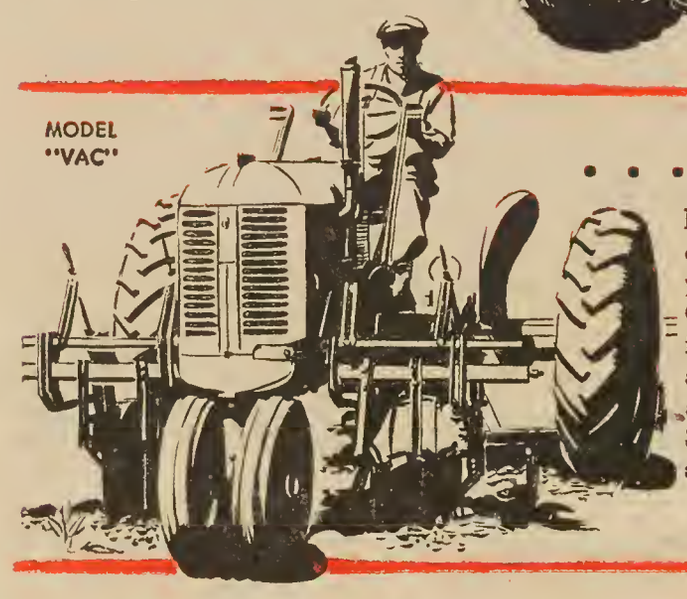
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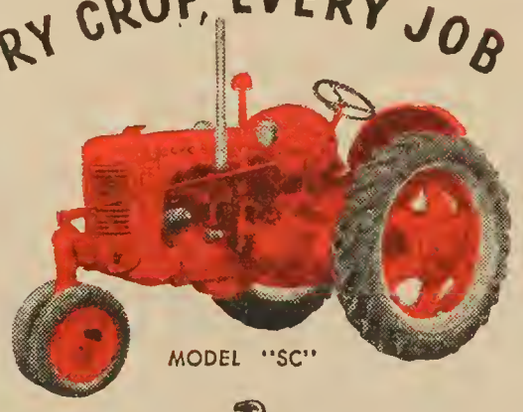
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At right is the full 2-plow "SC." Above is the 2-row, low-cost "VAC." These and the 3-plow "DC" are also built as standard 4-wheel and orchard types. Other models include the mighty 4-5 plow "LA," specials for rice, cane, vineyards, narrow-row vegetables, and high clearance. Send for catalog; state size of tractor and kind of farming. **J. I. Case Co., Dept. L-11**, Racine, Wis.

CASE

Controlling Spur Blight in RED RASPBERRIES

By George L. Slate

SPUR blight is a fungus disease of red raspberries that under certain conditions may cause considerable damage to the canes, but its effects are often unrecognized or the injury is ascribed to some other cause. The symptoms are dark blue or purplish oval spots around the buds. The buds may be killed or weakened so that they produce no fruit. With severe outbreaks the canes are weakened so that they are susceptible to winter injury and may be partially or completely winter killed. Generally the disease is worse in the Hudson Valley than elsewhere in New York State. Plantings 4 or 5 years old or older are injured more than younger plantings, several years being required for the disease to build up to epidemic proportions.

Air Circulation

Spur blight is most troublesome where conditions prevent the canes from drying off rapidly after a rain. Prolonged rainy periods, wide, dense rows with heavy foliage and tall weeds that prevent air circulation all favor rapid spread of spur blight. It follows then that one of the control measures is to provide for good air circulation around the canes. Narrow rows, not more than a foot in width, canes spaced about 6 inches apart and little weed growth are control measures as well as being desirable practices in raspberry growing.

Varieties vary considerably in susceptibility, with Indian Summer and Taylor very susceptible; Newburgh, Milton and Latham moderately susceptible; and Ontario, Viking and Chief slightly susceptible.

Spraying

Methods of controlling this disease by spraying have been developed by pathologists at the Experiment Station at Geneva. Fermate applied at the rate of 2 pounds to 100 gallons of water was very effective in the Station tests. Two applications were made, the first when the new shoots were about a foot high, and the second two weeks later. Even the first application alone gave excellent control.

If Fermate is not available, a 1 per cent Elgetol spray applied just as the buds show about ½ inch of green tissue and followed by Bordeaux mixture 3-3-100 when the new shoots are a foot high will give satisfactory control. The spray should be directed at the new shoots rather than the fruiting canes.

—A.A.—

MULCHING

I have been mulching my raspberries primarily to control weeds, but I am wondering whether or not this will permit the maturing of the canes in the fall so that they will not be injured by cold next winter.

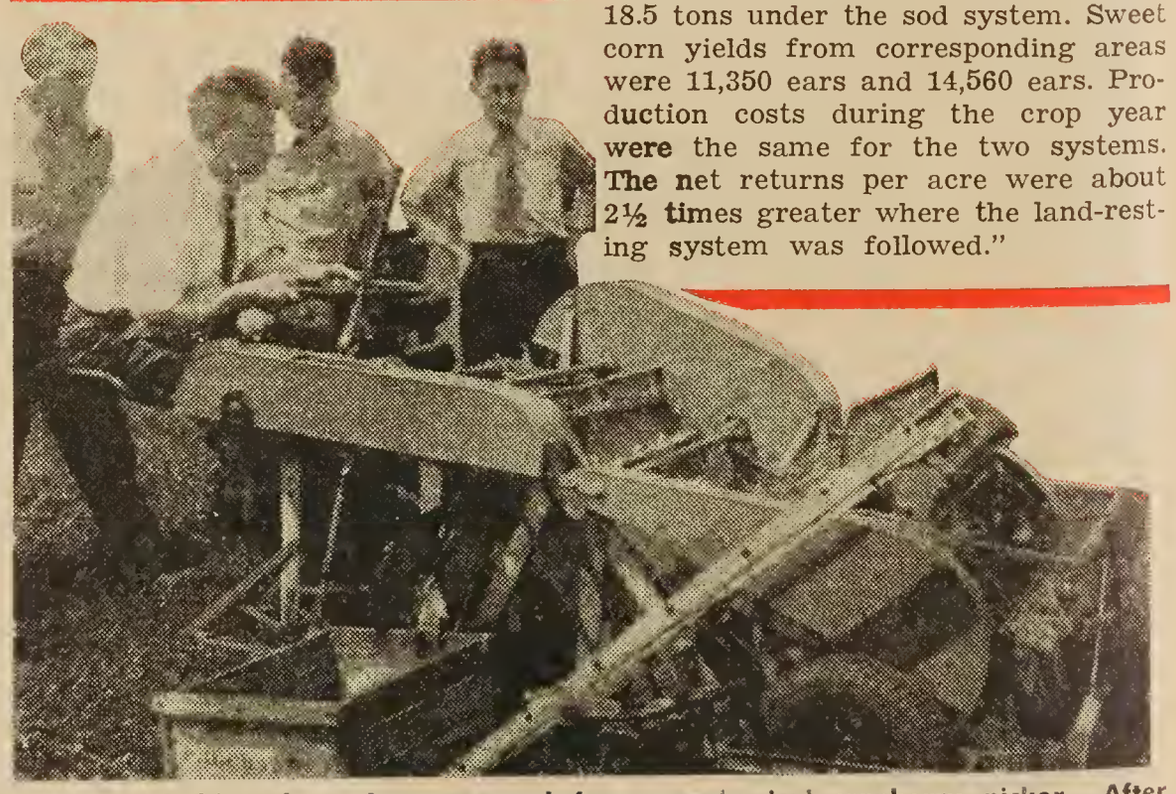
I think it is desirable to let a cover crop and weeds grow late in the season to harden off the canes so that they will be in a better condition to withstand winter temperatures. I am not certain as to whether mulching would keep them growing too late. George Darrow of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is inclined to think that the cool weather of fall would naturally ripen the canes sufficiently, but Prof. Suit, of the Geneva Experiment Station mulched some raspberries experimentally in the Hudson Valley and winter killing was rather serious.

I hope to lay out some plats sometime to find out more about the use of cover crops and mulches and their effect on cane maturity. You could, of course, mulch early in the season and then let the weeds grow up through the mulch as it rots, or you could remove it in midsummer and sow a cover crop. Mulches are probably not as beneficial this far north as farther south. At Beltsville, Maryland, where summer temperatures are much higher than in the Northeast, mulching made the difference between success and failure with their raspberries, and at the New Jersey Experiment Station, New Brunswick, mulched raspberries bore twice as many berries as the cultivated plants.

—A.A.—

VALUE OF SOD-FORMING CROP

The value of a sod-forming crop in a rotation for preventing water loss and resulting soil erosion has been ably demonstrated at the Marlboro Soil Conservation Station near Freehold, New Jersey: "Crop yield data have been gathered over a four-year period and the average tomato yield in 1945 was 14.7 tons per acre under the continuously cultivated system and 18.5 tons under the sod system. Sweet corn yields from corresponding areas were 11,350 ears and 14,560 ears. Production costs during the crop year were the same for the two systems. The net returns per acre were about 2½ times greater where the land-resting system was followed."



Cape Codders have long yearned for a mechanical cranberry picker. After World War I, several attempts were made to perfect such a machine, but these have been put to only limited use. Now after World War II, Yankee genius is at it again. Here in the picture is a machine developed by Frank Crandon of Acushnet, prominent cranberry grower and poultryman. The picker, demonstrated by him at annual summer meeting of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers Association at Wareham, Mass., has a rotary scoop which rolls berries on to the conveyer and thence to box on side of machine as shown in the picture.—*W. E. Piper.*

Northeasterners Honored at National Youth Conference

WHEN the National Conference of Rural Youth of the U. S. A. met at Jackson Mill, West Virginia, on October 3 to 6, Miss Anne Dickinson of Etna, New York, a sophomore in the New York State College of Home Economics, was elected as the Secretary-Treasurer. Donald Stocking of West Simsbury, Connecticut, was also honored by his election as first vice-president in charge of programs. Donald represents the Connecticut Federation of Rural Youth.

Some time ago the members of the conference requested that an adult advisory committee be formed. On this committee are three men from the Northeast. They are: Warren Schmidt, who is rural organization and youth specialist at the University of Connecticut; Louis Bruce, representing the Young Cooperators of Dairymen's League; and John Lennox, who is assistant 4H club leader for New York State.

The Conference, which was formerly the Youth Section of the American Country Life Association, was attended by about 300 outstanding young people from the farms of the country. New York State had a representation of 40, and these, with others from New England and New Jersey, gave the Northeast a fine representation.

Member organizations include older 4-H Club groups, Future Farmers, State College Extension groups, College Grangers, Young Cooperators, Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts. Each affiliated group chooses a member to be a voting delegate but other members are invited to attend. Each affiliated group pays a membership fee of $5.00 and individuals may also become members upon paying $2.00 if under 26 years of age, or $5.00 if they are over 26.

This is not a policy-making conference. The aims of the group are to bring farmers closer together to raise farm living standards. Among the questions discussed in twelve various groups each day were: "How to make your community better"; "The effect of better communities on international cooperation"; "Race discrimination," and "Tariffs."

Information about the National Conference of Rural Youth is available from Mr. E. L. Kirkpatrick, Executive Secretary, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., or from Miss Anne Dickinson, Risley Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

What Camp Miniwanca Taught Me

THE following is a letter received from Delbert Stark of Randolph, Vermont. Delbert was the winner of the *American Agriculturist* scholarship to Camp Miniwanca last August, and the letter is a report of his observations:

"You might think that being a thousand miles away from home with a group of strangers might cause homesickness, but that's not the case at Camp Miniwanca. There were 360 fellows representing 43 states and Canada. So you can see that we really did not have time to think much about home.

"Listening to lectures and talking to the directors and leaders at the camp made me realize that if there were more such camps and people in the world, we would have a better and more peaceable world. The leaders at the camp made us feel that we are part of this world, and that the things that we do in the future as citizens of this country must count in the eyes of our community and country. Therefore, we will become part of our world. We do not benefit our country unless we benefit our community first.

"The sports were grand, and it was fun to compete in all sorts of activities with young men from all parts of our country. They were not only from all parts of the country, but they were from all walks of life. A group of us would get together in the evening and talk about our home life and work. We learned a great deal about different parts of the country.

"When I went to camp I thought that there would be much difference between the fellows from all over the country, but I found out that we could study together and play together and were very much the same. I wish that the camp had been longer so that I could have gotten to know the fellows even better."—*Delbert Stark.*

— A.A. —

BAD FOR TOMATOES— It has been discovered at the Geneva, New York, Experiment Station that the roots of black walnut trees are definitely poisonous to tomatoes. The roots of this tree extend to a distance approximating the heighth of the tree, and it is just a waste of time and effort to set out tomatoes in the vicinity of black walnuts. The observations on this fact are recorded by Otto Reinking in the October issue of *Farm Research.*



Jim Colby (left) of Litchfield, New Hampshire, proudly displays his first prize box of cucumbers to Andrew Hagopian, prominent Boston buyer. Occasion was Field Day at Waltham Field Station, Waltham, Mass. Jim is one of most active out-of-state members of Boston Market Gardeners' Association. — *W. E. Piper.*

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With these two easy steps, you can look forward to enjoying some of the finest flavored, even textured meat you've ever tasted. Depend on Sterling, and cure the proven, farm-tested *"Flavor-Way."*

P.S. And for country sausage, use Sterling Seasoning!—Always made with genuine pure spices.

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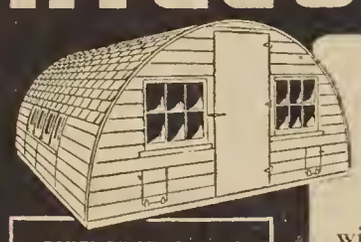
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PANEL BUILT: Front and rear walls come complete in single units. Side sections made in 4 foot panels which combine roof and side walls.



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Rilco laminated wood arches, strongest known framing members, are placed 2′ on centers for each panel thus providing double arch rafters where each 4′ panel joins its neighbor. Windows provide adequate light. Front end windows are large. Side windows in intermediate panels, along one side on all except 12′ x 12′ size.

Lumber throughout is carefully selected, thoroughly seasoned, full thickness. Shop prime coat of paint applied at factory. Floor panels optional. This Rilco poultry house is of minimum weight, yet stronger, more rigid, more wind-resistant; stands more wear, lasts longer.

Write for FREE Rilco folder illustrating Rilco rafters for barns, machine sheds, corn cribs and granaries, poultry and hog house. See the *extra value* of building the Rilco way.

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Practice What They Preach

REGINALD PINSONNEAULT couldn't get this Jersey calf past her mother when he brought her out for a picture. The cattle are owned by Clarence Comer of Thompson, Windham County, Conn., who in 18 years has from a start of 5 cows developed a herd of 80 head without any outside income.

Comer is gradually weeding out the grade cattle and will eventually have a 100 per cent purebred herd of Holsteins and Jerseys. He was one of the first members of the Woodstock Young Farmers Club and is so pleased with the benefits he has enjoyed in close association with other progressive farmers that he is taking a great interest in the formation of three new clubs in the county.

Henry Robbins of the same town is another club member who has done a fine job on a dairy farm. As vice-president of the Windham Farmers' Ass'n., he is helping promote interest in the new clubs among younger farmers. The Association is organizing these clubs by soliciting selective service lists of deferred farm youths and is getting an enthusiastic response. Ray Wing, county agent, claims that "If the young men on farms today get together to promote good farm management and then practice what is preached, there'll be no need to worry about the future of agriculture."

"A Little Bit of Everything" in Cumberland County, N. J.

"THE county that has a little bit of everything," is what Acting County Agent Wilbur M. Runk said of Cumberland when I visited his office at Bridgeton, N. J.

I only spent a day in the county, but I saw enough to justify his statement. It has a "little bit" of everything all right—and it has a whole lot of many things, too, because it is in this county that the famous Seabrook Farms with 16,000 acres of vegetables, and Vineland, "The Egg Basket of the World," are located.

While Seabrook's modern research and mechanized methods have been the subject of many feature articles, there are roughly 2,499 other bona fide farms in the county contributing foodstuffs—fresh, frozen, dehydrated and canned—to the whole country.

A Contrast in Size

It was an interesting contrast to go from the giant Seabrook operations, which extend into Salem County, to the 5.8 acres farm of Joseph Moiso between Millville and Vineland. Joe has been president of the 15-year-old Vineland Cooperative Produce Auction Market for five years and is a member of the County Board of Agriculture. He came from Italy right after World War I, worked several years for a cotton mill at Millville, then bought the little farm which was largely woods 22 years ago. Now, with the aid of overhead irrigation, he takes several crops a year from his land and markets through the co-op an average of 10,000 boxes and packages of vegetables.

The practice of taking two and sometimes three crops a year off the same piece of land is commonplace in South Jersey where climate, extensive irrigation, and heavy fertilization permit the production of more than 60,000 acres of vegetables on about 45,000 acres of land.

Without further fertilization, land that yields a crop of peas for the canners in late May is planted almost immediately to beans. Much of the 3,000 acres of white potato land grows two crops of tubers. By Aug. 1, Chippewas, Katahdins and Green Mountains are on the market and another crop planted. The second crop, harvested at the first frost, usually late in October, produces small, immature spuds which, according to Runk, are highly desirable for seed.

Canning and Freezing

Most of the 5,500 acres of tomatoes and 85 per cent of the 4,500 acres of asparagus grown in the county are processed by canning and freezing and 1,500 acres of cucumbers end up as pickles, but thousands more acres produce crops for fresh markets. Before the idiosyncrasies of price ceilings made it possible to get as much for crops in the field as delivered to a market, fully half this fresh crop was sold through the farmers' own co-operative auction markets at Rosenhayn, Cedarville, and Vineland.

New York and Philadelphia get, directly or through the auctions, most of the 3,200-acre crop of sweet potatoes grown in the very light soil in the eastern part of the county, which also has many of the county's 1,800 acres of apples and peaches.

Runk, who was assistant agent five years before assuming full responsibility three years ago when County Agent Francis A. Raymaley took leave to go in the Navy, said, "Don't quote these as my figures but, according to the preliminary 1945 census, there are 1,330,000 chickens more than four months old on 2,991 of the county's farms." This number of course includes many very small poultry farms that couldn't be included in Runk's estimate of bona fide farms. However, they all contribute to the annual marketing of 13 million dozen eggs and about 2½ million meat birds.

Selling at Auction

Most of these poultry products and much more from neighboring Salem, Gloucester and Atlantic Counties are marketed through the Vineland and South Jersey Cooperative Egg and Poultry Auction Ass'n., Inc., at Vineland.

The "little bit of everything" Runk mentioned includes such activities as raising steers on the by-products of peas and beans after processing, and a county total of 4,500 dairy cows kept mostly on small farms as a sideline to vegetable growing. The agent isn't bothered much with sheep problems—the census tallied only 35 sheep and lambs in the whole county last year!

There is no Home Demonstration program in Cumberland, but the large number of intensive farm operations with their attendant marketing and labor problems keep 16 persons busy with other extension services.

Irrigation Increases Yields

The Sheppard Brothers of Cedarville—down near Delaware Bay—were on the list of master farmers in 1931, and I went down to see them only to find that they had branched out. Gilbert has nearly 100 irrigated acres of truck crops over at Sayres Neck and Howard now owns the Hammel Seed Farm (which is really seven farms) at Cedarville.

Howard grows some beans, onions, etc., under overhead irrigation but specializes in all kinds of peppers for seed that goes to Florida and Connecticut. He was away when I called, but I watched part of his crew of 20 year-around employees setting out part of 300 acres of peppers with a two-row planter. Though they're raised for seed, no part of the pepper is wasted. The pulp is tossed in barrels and sold to pickle factories.

E. H. (Ted) Reeman spent the first 20 years of his life as a Unitarian minister in England and in this country. Twenty-two years ago he gave up his charge at Des Moines, Iowa, to retire to a small farm at Vineland where he intended to spend the summers working in his apple orchard and the winters writing. He bought a few chickens, "just for fun."

At Vineland no one has chickens just for fun. He got interested in helping to found the cooperative poultry and egg auction, and the first thing he knew the apple trees gave way to hen houses and he now keeps 4,000 layers.

The former minister was very fussy about his feeding program and fed lots of milk and oil to his birds until conditions forced him to switch to buying all commercial feed. Now he laughs at all the fuss, for the change made no difference in production or condition. He keeps about 700 Rocks among his Leghorns and generally sells roasting chickens in the fall. Ted culls every week, gradually bringing down the number of layers from the peak of 4,000 to about 1,500 near the end of the moulting in December, when he runs a BWD test. He employs one man to help him and Mrs. Reeman has assumed the responsibility of caring for the eggs.

— A.A. —

PHOTOS and INTERVIEWS *by* A. JAMES HALL

Milk and Cookies for Energy

RAYMOND J. (Dick) Creed of Rutland, Vt., is glad that his three sons are among those farm boys who plan to make farming their business. "I don't know what I would have done without them these last few years," Dick told me. "There is seldom a morning the three of them aren't in the barn by 5:30, milking, graining or cleaning just as hard as myself or the hired men. When they get home from school they change their clothes, drink about a quart of milk, clean out their mother's cookie jar and get right down to the barn without any urging from me. The boys just naturally like farming, I guess."

The boys do get a kick out of farming and even David, 14, the youngest, is far from being an amateur. Last year he won a judging contest at the County Fair and then entered his prize—a purebred Holstein—in the 4-H show. He not only won first place there but beat out many adults by taking second place in the open contest! He's as painstaking as his Dad in looking over a prospective herd replacement and doesn't hesitate to give his opinion which, nine times out of ten, his Dad will back up.

David, along with Vernon, 18, and Richard, 16, have started their own herd of Herefords, but spend most of their time working with their Dad's herd of 270 head of purebred and grade Holsteins and Jerseys. Creed keeps four or five full time men on the 700 acre farm, but when he's away on frequent cattle-buying trips, he knows that the boys can take charge any place they are put, whether it is running a tractor, mowing, milking or doing any of the thousand jobs on a farm.



Raymond J. (Dick) Creed, Rutland, Vt., dairyman, and two of his three sons, David, 14, and Vernon, 18, with their Jersey herd 4-year-old sire, Right Royal Sybil Duke, a son of the five-star proven bull, Oxfordia's Right Royal.

"I need new layers but feed's short"

SAID BOB HARREL

"Good range will help feed 'em"

SAID THE COUNTY AGENT



Prospects of a bad feed shortage had Bob Harrel worried plenty last fall.

He needed a flock of pullets to replace layers that were past their prime. But he didn't want to get the chicks if he couldn't be fairly sure he'd get enough feed to raise them right.

Bob believed in planning ahead. So he didn't wait until spring before deciding about his pullets. He called the County Agricultural Agent right away.

"I'm no prophet," the County Agent said, "but anybody can see that feed's going to be shorter than ever. Let me come out and look at your range land. I may have a suggestion that'll help."

The County Agent came out the next day. He looked over Bob's poultry range, tested the soil. Then he and Bob went over a bulletin on poultry-range improvement and picked out a grass and legume mixture to suit the land and to give Bob's chickens the high-protein forage they'd need with less feed. After their talk, Bob was sure he could get his pullets to laying-age in good shape.

Bob limed 20 acres of range, plowed it under, and disked in fertilizer. He sowed it with a mixture of rye grass, timothy, red and Ladino clover.

Bob Harrel put his 5000 pullets on range in early May. The grass was so good that he let them use only 10 acres so he could hay the rest.

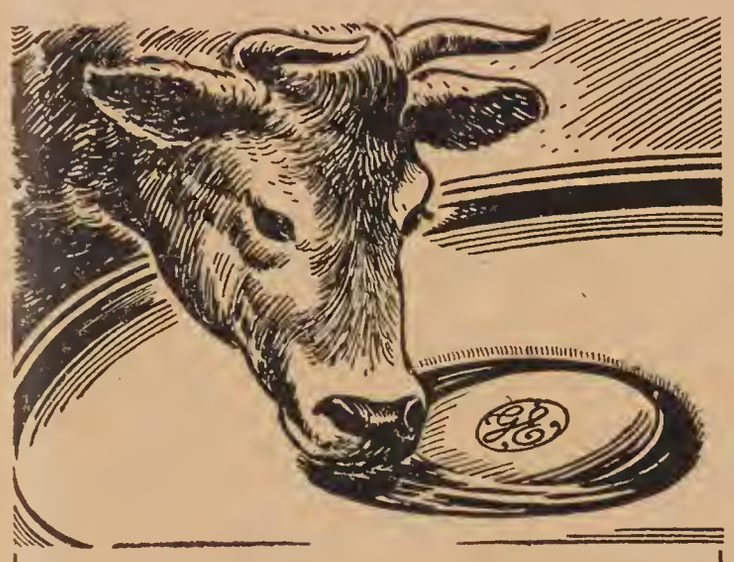
"They're the best hens I've ever raised," Bob told the County Agent when he housed his new layers this fall. "My books show that it cost me $17.50 less a day to feed them than any 5000 birds I've ever grown. Besides, I cut $400 worth of hay."

"That figures to a pretty good profit, doesn't it?" said the County Agent.

"A farmer can always figure a good profit on a County Agent's advice," replied Bob Harrel.

All over the country, farmers are getting advice from their County Agents that makes farming *better* and *easier*.

Another thing that good farmers are doing to farm better and easier is to make full use of electricity.



SAVE WORK THIS WINTER

with a G-E Automatic Stock-tank De-icer

This winter you can keep water before your stock every minute of the day, even in coldest weather, if you have a G-E Stock-tank De-icer.

Plug this de-icer into a 115-volt, a-c, electric outlet, place it in your watering tank. It floats and automatically keeps a hole in the ice to let stock get at the water. No need to fire a stove, chop ice, or insulate tank.

A thermostat keeps the de-icer just warm enough to keep a drinking hole in the ice. It doesn't waste heat by warming the whole tank of water or freeing the entire surface of ice.

"I used the G-E Stock-tank De-icer last winter in an outdoor tank in Vermont," says Henry Lent, Jr., dairy farmer at Grafton, "and the cost was so little it didn't even show up on my power bill. It was no job at all to keep my stock plentifully supplied with water. This stock-tank de-icer certainly saved me hours of cold, disagreeable work."

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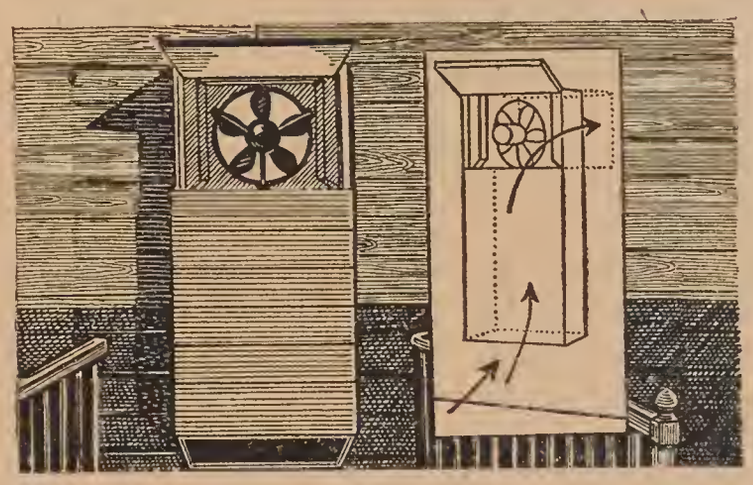
If you already have electricity, get your full value out of it by making it do more jobs for you.

To help build up modern farms electrically continues to be the full-time job of a staff of farm specialists in the G-E Farm Industry Division.



What a help it is to have a G-E Farm Welder when machinery breaks down right while you're in the middle of a job! With this new welder, designed especially to handle farm jobs, you can make many repairs on the spot, also build or improve a lot of your farm machinery.

The G-E arc welder comes with all necessary accessories. It's compact, easy to use and move around. Let your G-E dealer help you decide whether you need the 130- or 180-ampere size. Your electric power supplier will assure you that G-E Farm Welders, which have low power demand, can be used on your farm.



Now's the time to plan and install an electric ventilating system for your barn.

Electric barn ventilation keeps your barn dry, makes it last longer by reducing timber rot. Controlled fresh air also protects the health of your animals, helps keep milk production up. And it makes your barn a more healthful, more comfortable place to work.

An electric barn-ventilating system is easy to install, less than half as expensive as a cupola system. When you plan yours, insist on a fan with a G-E motor. Then, you'll get inexpensive, trouble-free operation.

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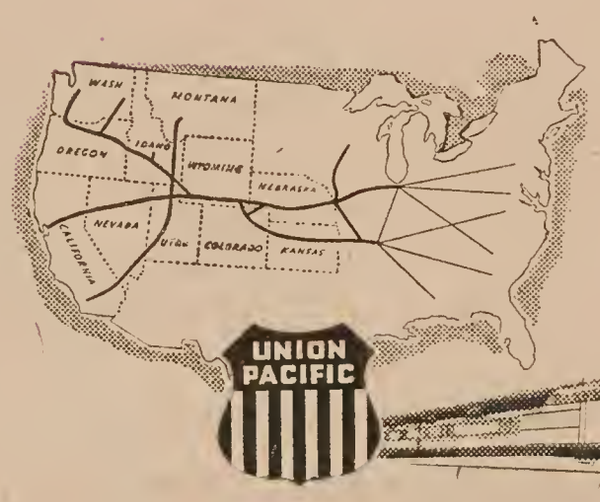
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ROAD OF THE *Streamliners* AND THE *Challengers*

An Easterner Looks at Western Farming

By R. F. Fricke

*** Mr. Fricke is Assistant County Agent leader for New York. Before that he was County Agent in Erie County, New York, for many years.**

Mr. and Mrs. Fricke have been driving to the West Coast and stopping at various colleges of agriculture on the way.

Because Dick is a trained observer of farm conditions, we know you will enjoy his comments on what he sees. Watch coming issues for more of them.

CORN in Ohio the first of September was heavy in ear, with some tipped over. In northern Illinois and Indiana some farmers were picking corn to feed. In north central Iowa some corn was really ripe, with dry husks, particularly in the western section.

Predictions are that because of lack of storage some corn will sell below the real value and much corn will be stored in driveways. The corn-hog ratio is favorable for feeding of corn, but there will be plenty for sale to dairymen and poultrymen in the East. Transportation may be a bottleneck until car loadings ease off as they usually do in December, but corn will reach the eastern markets in much greater volume than last year.

Dry Land

After seeing the beautiful fertile fields of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa—field after field of corn, acres upon acres of soybeans and clover and alfalfa—and beautiful, prosperous looking homesteads, it is disappointing to see some of the country further West. In eastern South Dakota west of Sioux City, Iowa, the corn along the Missouri River looked about as fine as that along the Missouri on the Iowa side, but not too far north of Yankton, N. D., the corn was knee high with small cars, if there were ears at all. Apparently the climate is drier for you soon see millett and Kaffir corn instead.

While northern Illinois and Indiana were quite flat, Iowa much to my surprise was quite rolling, actually hilly in spots. Near Sioux City there are huge hills of soil, blown there by the wind which picked up the soil from the Missouri River flats and deposited it to the East.

Eastern central South Dakota is flat—you can see for miles. Every farm has a windmill to pump water and many have a wind-driven electric generator to supply electricity. The farmsteads do not have the prosperous appearance of the corn belt.

Most of the hay is prairie hay. Some was just being cut in September and piled into stacks to feed the cattle during the winter. It looked very dry and ripe and not over six inches high.

There was considerable wheat and a surprising amount of it cut with a binder and shocked and threshed in the field. Near one town and for miles on either side of the road was wheat that had spilled in hauling to the elevator. Shocks of wheat still stood in the fields and in some places piles of wheat were stored on the ground.

As we went West, with the exception of a little more fertile area now and then, the land seemed poorer—mostly grazing land with very few crops. You see relatively few cattle considering the area that is pastured, but those you see (mostly Herefords) look well fed.

From Chamberlain, S. D., the land gets rougher as you go West, much of it with very sparse growth, and the towns get smaller and farther apart.

After going thru the Bad Lands and the Black Hills we entered Wyoming. Here the sage brush really begins, and outside of grazing on the level land on either side of Highway 16 there is little to see, except the rough, eroded hills which are very scenic but not productive. Around Gillette the land looked better, with considerable whcat. The Wyoming Dry Land Experiment Station is near Gillette. Land plowed for wheat was dark, almost black, and looked very fertile, but rainfall evidently is deficient.

Water Makes the Difference

Near Buffalo, Wyoming, some of the land is irrigated and you see sugar beets and alfalfa, but the valley is narrow and the eroded hills with nothing much but sage brush occupy most of the area.

Johnson County, Wyoming, is fairly typical of much of this state. The county is about 60 by 70 miles in area —about 2½ million acres, has 387 farms. If it rains, as it did while we were there, you don't travel the side roads—not by auto at least. The county has 47,500 cattle, mostly beef; 200,000 sheep and about 50,000 acres of crop land. Only about three-fourths of the grain was harvested the 10th of September.

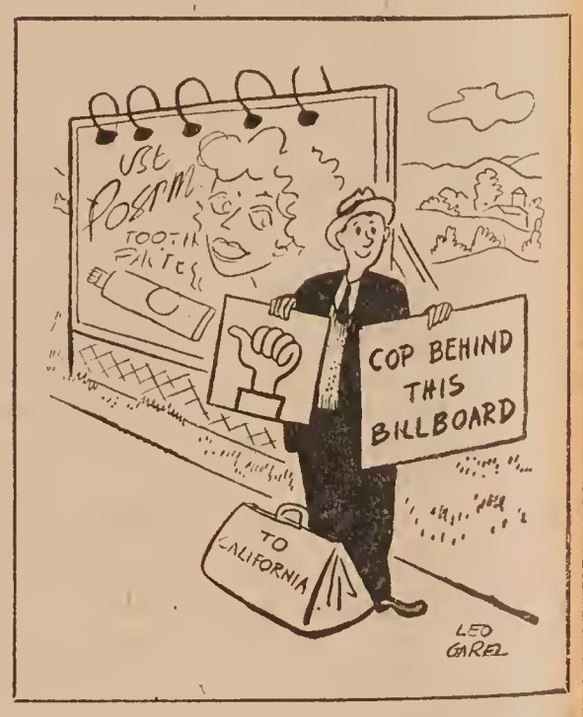
Grazing land which sold for $1.25 to $3.00 an acre before the war is now selling at $5.00 to $7.50 per acre. It takes 8 to 10 acres of this range to run a beef animal. The cattle must be fed in winter when the snows become heavy.

About half of the farmers have telephones; only about 20 per cent have electric power from a power line. Others have home lighting plants and wind chargers.

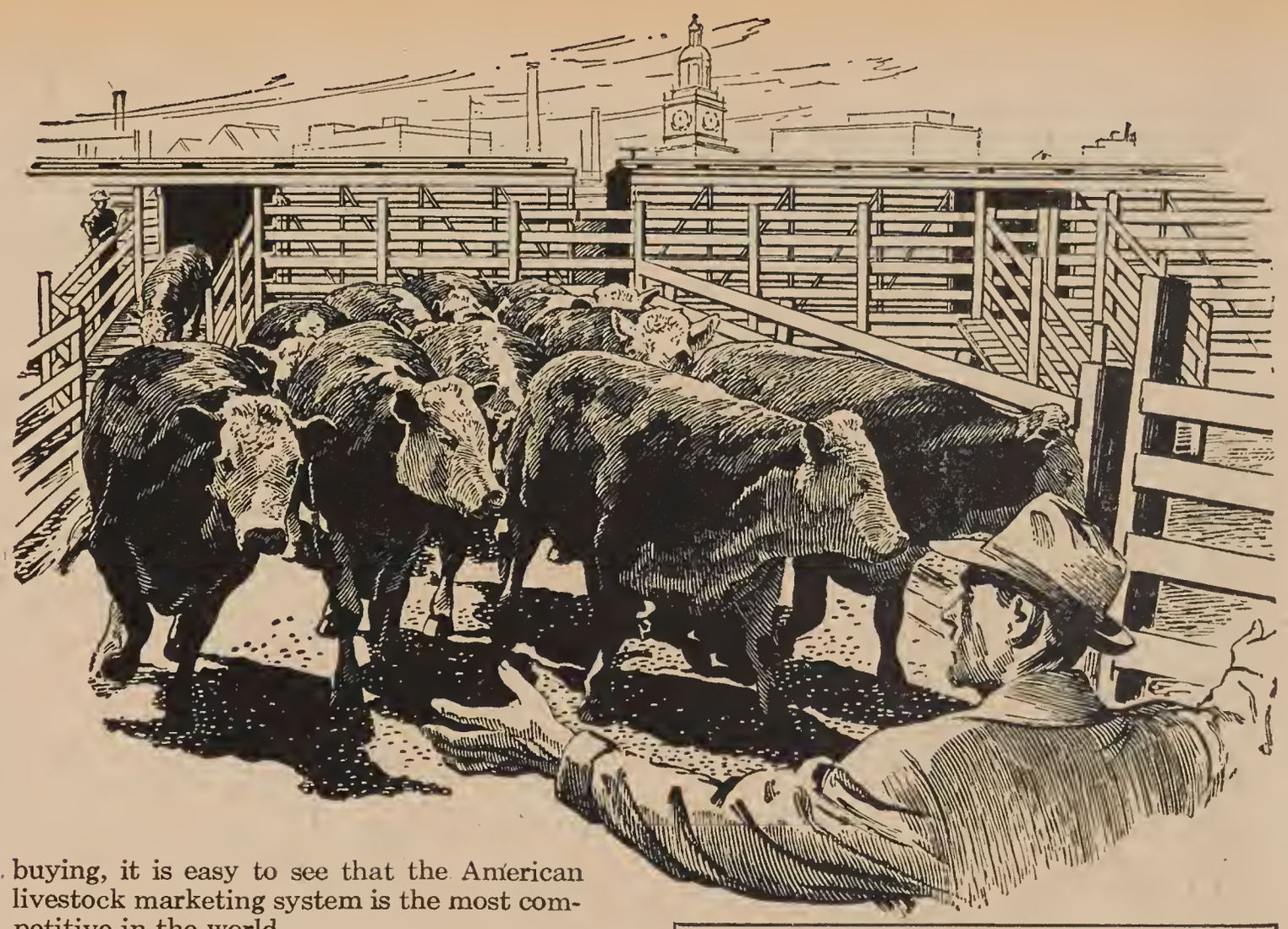
Sparse Pasture

From Buffalo, Wyoming, we came over the Big Horn mountains (September 10), going up to 9,666 feet to the summit and found snow at this level. Cattle and sheep are ranged in the mountains during the summer and were just being brought down. Those that are not marketed now, will be ranged at lower elevations during the winter. All stock is branded. In all of the large markets, stock not branded or not carrying the owner's brand must be accompanied by a bill of sale, and the sale price of the cattle is turned over to the State from which the cattle are shipped. Just west of the Big Horns are miles of barren looking rough land used for winter and early spring range. A sheep breeder said he ran 3,100 sheep on 20 sections, 13,000 acres of this land in the winter and

(*Continued on Page* 18)



HOTELS for LIVESTOCK



The central livestock market is as American as the "hot dog." No other country has the like of it. European sellers and buyers haggle over individual animals. In South America most of the dealing is done right on the *estancias*, where the livestock is raised. But here in the leading livestock nation of the world, for 75 years central markets have played a big part in the job of moving meat toward dinner tables of the United States.

When a carload of livestock rolls off the prairies or out of the mountains into one of the 65 or more great central markets, the animals are "greeted" and "registered" at the unloading dock, much as travelers are received and registered in hotels. From there they are sent to their "rooms"—the pens assigned to the commission man to whom the owner has shipped his animals. There these hogs, cattle, calves and lambs are rested and given food and drink.

Just as hotels compete for guests, so these central markets compete with each other for the business of accommodating the 88 million head of livestock which come in each year. Thousands of livestock buyers and order buyers bid against each other and the sale is made to the highest bidder. With 26,000 meat packers and other commercial slaughterers active in livestock buying, it is easy to see that the American livestock marketing system is the most competitive in the world.

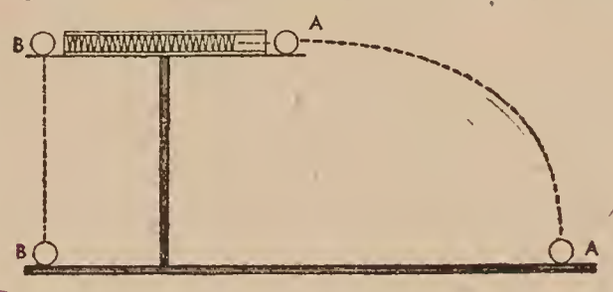
These "livestock hotels" are a *separate* branch of the livestock-meat industry. They are privately owned. Swift & Company does not own a single share of any stockyards company.

Soda Bill Sez:



. . . to be a success at farming, you have to dig in.
. . . if you want to realize that castle in the air, you had better get down to earth first.

Things Are NOT Always as They Seem



The mechanical device pictured above shoots the ball marked A and at the same instant drops the ball marked B straight down. It certainly *looks* as if B will hit the ground first, since ball A has so much farther to go. But the *fact* is that they will both strike the ground at precisely the same instant.

In our business, too, things are not always as they seem. On September 1, 1946, the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reported that in the entire country there were 356 million pounds of meat stocks in cold storage. That is a lot of pounds. But actually it is the *lowest on record* for that date . . . and compares with 626 million a year ago and a 631-million average for 1941-1945. Here in America we eat about 50 million pounds of meat a day, so the September 1 supply of meat in cold storage was barely enough to feed us for seven days.

Martha Logan's Recipe for
APPLE TORTE

Yield: 6 servings

1 tablespoon melted butter
1 egg
4 tart cooking apples
1 cup sugar
½ teaspoon vanilla
½ cup sifted flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ cup nutmeats
½ cup chopped raisins or dates

Pare and chop apples. Sift dry ingredients together. Combine all ingredients. Spread in a 9-inch square buttered cake pan. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 30 minutes, or until apples are soft. Serve hot or cold with foamy or hard sauce.

Thanksgiving

In this Thanksgiving month, the people of our nation—and of many other nations—owe a debt of gratitude to the ranchers and farmers of America. All through the war, in spite of its tremendous requirements, our people ate well. And in spite of sharing with the earth's hungry, our people are still eating well. Today, to be sure, not all the meat they would like to have . . . but plenty of nutritious food to keep them well and strong. That is because for long years millions of farm and ranch men, women and children have kept the food supply up, working harder than ever before, overcoming shortages of help and machinery and many other obstacles. Yes, Americans may well offer thanks this month to all those who produce our food.

OUR CITY COUSIN



City Cousin on the farm
Thought that there was little harm
In eating apples by the *dozen*...
Now he is our *sickly* cousin!

SPREAD



When visiting with livestock producers on farms or ranches, or at meetings, the subject of "spread" often comes up for discussion. Then I give them an explanation of *the difference between the price they get for livestock and the price we meat packers receive for the meat we sell.*

To me it is a source of continual surprise that the spread is not *greater* than it is. During my years of experience in the livestock-meat industry, here is what I have learned about spread. We at Swift & Company have been paying farmers and ranchers approximately 76¢, on the average, out of every dollar we receive from those to whom we sell, for all products we process and handle, including hides, glands, and all by-products. That leaves us 24¢ to cover the cost of processing and marketing.

Out of the 24¢ comes the cost of buying livestock and other agricultural products. The cost of preparation and refrigeration. The cost of loading them into cars and trucks. The cost of transporting them to our branch houses or to retailers. The cost of branch house operation and of selling and delivering the products to the retail dealers. In addition, we have taxes to pay; plus insurance and all the other necessary costs of doing business. When all these expenses have been paid, we make a profit, which over a period of years has averaged a fraction of a cent a pound on the 6½ billion pounds of products we handle annually.

There is no other business in the country that does so much for so little.

F. M. Simpson.
Agricultural Research Department

A "MILKLESS" CALF DIET

New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 73

Because of the high price of whole milk, dairymen recognize the necessity of a calf feed to replace as much of the milk as possible.

Calf meals are not complete substitutes for milk, but may be used with excellent results. The only requirement is a little greater care of the calf in order to get satisfactory growth.

A good calf meal is one that is high in digestibility and low in fiber. It should have an analysis of at least 20 percent protein, approximately 4 percent fat, not over 3½ to 4 percent crude fiber, and carry at least 75 percent digestible nutrients.

Such a dry-fed ration can be made of the following ingredients: 100 pounds yellow corn meal; 150 pounds ground oats; 50 pounds wheat bran; 50 pounds linseed oil meal; 50 pounds soluble blood flour; 4 pounds finely pulverized steamed bone meal; 4 pounds finely ground limestone; 4 pounds salt.

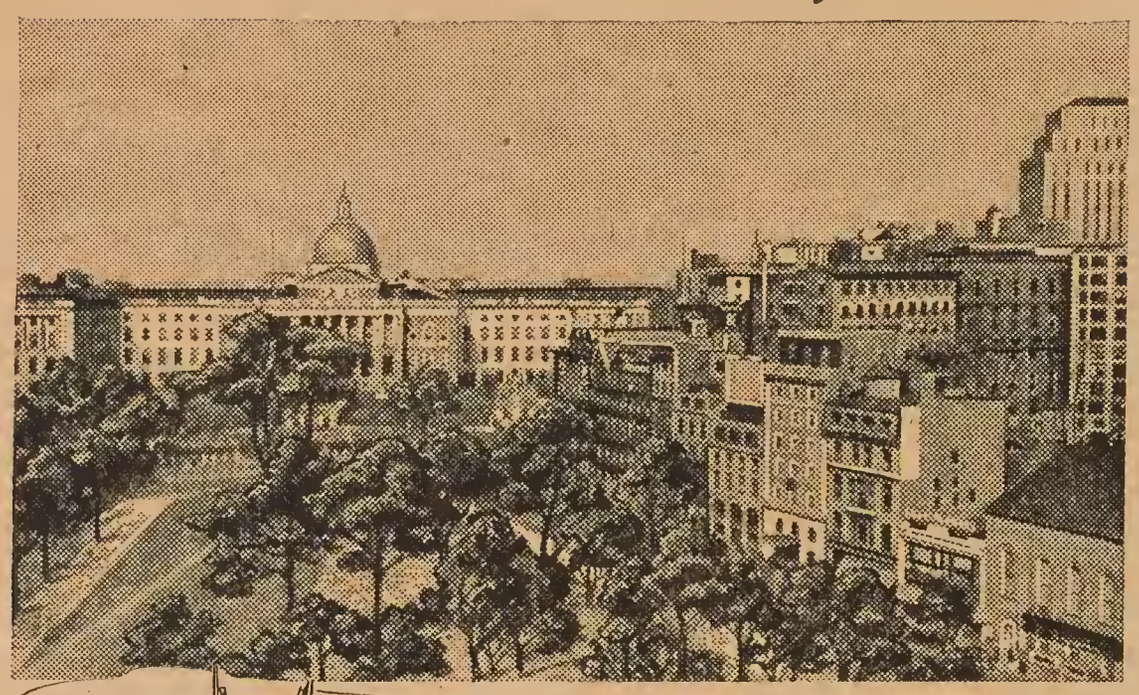
The calves should get their mother's milk until they are two days old. They should then be allowed three quarts of milk a day. When they are a week old, a little of the dry mixture should be put into their feed boxes and some rubbed on their muzzles after each milk feeding. This will accustom them to the dry feed and they will soon be eating it. When they are a week old, good alfalfa, clover or mixed hay should also be put before them.

When the calves are three weeks old, start diluting the milk with water so that at the end of thirty days the calves will be getting dry-fed mixture, legume hay, and fresh water.

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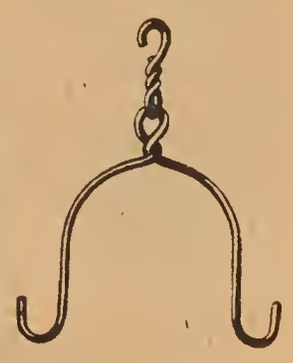
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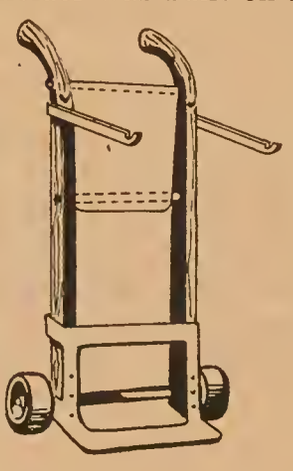
I have found this wire hook very handy to use on peach baskets. I used a piece of heavy wire about 2½ feet in length and ⅛ inch in diameter, and with a small vise and pair of pliers bent it as shown in the sketch. The two hooks catch the rim on each side of the basket, and the little hook at the top can be hung on the ladder rung or a limb. The wire should be twisted at the top to prevent the center hook from slipping down the wire.—*William S. Lee, R. D., Baltic, Conn.*



— A.A. —

BAG HOLDER

This is a bag-holding device mounted on a bag truck. While this bag holder was built on a homemade truck, it could be mounted on any type which is high enough to hold a full bag upright. Two prongs of band iron with one end sharpened and two sharpened screw hooks screwed into the handles hold the bag open. A sheet metal baffle hinged at the top on a ¼-inch rod makes it possible to shovel grain rapidly into the bag without spilling it. Back work is saved with this outfit, since the bag may be filled, tied and wheeled out of the way without once lifting the filled bag.—*Stanley Stout, Penn Yan, N. Y.*



— A.A. —

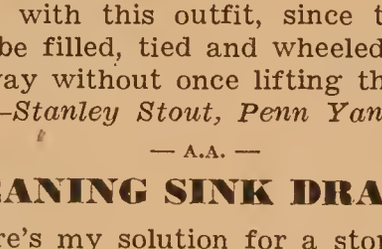
CLEANING SINK DRAIN

Here's my solution for a stopped-up sink drain. I have a 1¼ inch pipe capped with a valve stem from an old inner tube welded into it. I put about ½ can of Drano or a similar solution into the sink drain to loosen the obstruction. Then take a small piece of inner tube with an inch hole cut in the center. This acts as a gasket when holding the pipe cap over the sink strainer. Lastly I use about 40 pounds of air from my tractor air pump, which completely blows the pipe clean. —*John A. Woodworth, Central Square, N. Y.*

— A.A. —

TRACTOR WHEELS

Last spring I was unable to obtain weights for the rear wheels of my tractor, so I made some. At a junk yard I found two 24 inch steel implement wheels with 5 inch tires, a heavy auto brake drum, and a large auto disc wheel. The rim was cut from the disc



wheel, and the hubs were cut from the implement wheels with a torch, leaving the spokes to serve as a frame to which the brake drum was welded for one weight, and the disc wheel for the other weight. (I was unable to find two matching brake drums or two matching disc wheels.)

The diagram shows the weight made with the brake drum. Also with the torch, circles were cut in the centers of the brake drum and the disc wheel large enough to fit over the tractor wheel hubs, and holes were burned to fit the bolt holes in the tractor wheels.

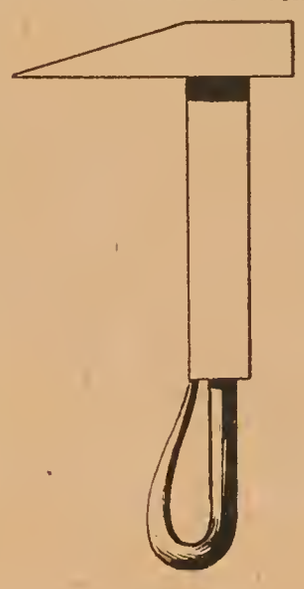
The welded assemblies were placed in horizontal positions on a firm, smooth surface with the brake drum and the disc wheel on the lower sides, respectively. A dish pan filled with sand served as a form to hold the poured concrete from the center, and the 5 inch tires of the wheels served as outside forms. The cut off spokes were imbedded in the concrete.

The weight made with the brake drum weighs 144 pounds, and the one made with the disc wheel weighs 133 pounds. The difference is due to the concave shape of the disc wheel which reduces the volume of concrete.—*Robert C. Bradley, R. D. 1, Canajoharie, N. Y.*

— A.A. —

STAPLE PULLER

An excellent staple puller can be made from an old monkey wrench. The outer jaw is heated and drawn to a point. You just put the point in the staple and hit the puller on the back with a hammer, and then you get leverage to pull it just as you do with a hammer. The one I have has a loop on the handle. — *Harold Chapin, Hamburg, N. J.*



— A.A. —

HOW TO BUILD A DIVERSION DITCH

(*Continued from Page* 6)

pared down to the correct angle. The grader is now moving dirt from the top of the dyke down the back slope to make a more gentle slope. Then the ditch is ready to be harrowed, fertilized, and seeded with a good grass mixture.

Diversion ditches are not wasteland if properly built. Farm equipment will work on and over them without difficulty. Picture No. 5 shows a "side-delivery" raking hay on a diversion ditch. The ditch and a filter strip above should be kept in sod.

The size of the ditch required will depend on the drainage area, the distance water travels, steepness of slope, and use of land. Cornell Bulletin 464 explains how to decide the size of the ditch needed and more information on construction. This bulletin can be obtained by writing to the College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.

A Word Of Caution:

Diversion ditches are only part of erosion control. If strip-cropping, better rotations, more sod or more organic matter are needed—use them. Otherwise dirt will wash down and soon destroy your ditch. A properly constructed and properly maintained diversion ditch will last a lifetime.

WHAT HANDY GADGET have you built? Send a description of it and a rough sketch or photograph, to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y. If it is used, we will send you $5.00 at the end of the month in which it appears on this page.

There's Too Much "Boloney" in Dairy Farming

By C. L. DICKINSON

LONG lines of consumers have been waiting for butcher shops to open. And when the doors swung open and shoppers filed in to wait their turn at the counter, about all the meat in sight was "boloney." Now bologna is a perfectly good food, but enough is enough, and some day the consumer who approved the principle of price control that resulted in nothing but bologna in the butcher shops is going to demand steaks and chops and roasts. Then bologna will take its place on the back counter.

You ask, "What's the connection between this and price control and dairy farming?" Well, it's pretty simple: (1) Most of the bologna comes from dairy cows that have passed their usefulness as efficient milk producers. (2) Government regulations in the form of price controls on meat put a premium on such cows. (3) Because too many dairy cows produce "too little too soon," there is a fairly steady supply of cows available for the bologna factory. It's pretty costly for dairy farmers to take one cow out of every four or five each year just to maintain the supply of bologna.

Expensive Replacements

Take a look at your herd. Will you take from 3 to 6 cents a pound for every fourth cow? That's what they may be worth when steaks and chops and roasts that come from highly finished steers get back on the meat counters. You must replace these "boloney" cows with young, sound, efficient milk producers, and it doesn't make much difference in price whether you raise the replacements or buy them. Either way they'll cost a lot more than you can get out of the cows you sell.

Let's look at it another way. Say you have 20 good milk cows worth $275 each. Your milking herd is worth $5,500. But due to mastitis, internal hardware, old age, Bangs' disease, etc., you must dispose of four of these cows this year. Even with present inflated prices on dairy cows sold for beef, a 1000-pound cow might bring $140, or just about half what she is worth as a milk producer. Now that meat controls are lifted, the lower quality meat animals will drop in price much faster than the drop in sound dairy cow prices. So your loss stands to be greater.

The loss on those four cows at present inflated prices would be about $700. With milk at $5 per hundred, the additional loss of milk production brings the figure to at least $1000.

Can you afford to lose $1000 a year from a 20-cow dairy just for the satisfaction of keeping the consumer supplied with bologna?

What To Do About It

1. Reduce the hazards of accidents:

Don't make the cows wade through deep mud in the barnyard.

Fix the barn threshold so the cows' udders don't get bumped when they go in and out of the barn.

Remove loose pieces of wire that may cause cuts and scratches on udders and teats.

Fix bedding retainers between cow stalls to hold plenty of bedding in place.

Give cows plenty of room in the barn.

2. Watch closely for signs of mastitis and segregate infected cows:

Make it a habit to examine quickly by touch every cow's udder every

(*Continued on Page* 19)

DDT Kills Flies in Dairy Barns

By H. H. SCHWARDT

New York State College of Agriculture

THE production of milk which meets the high standards of purity required today involves effective control of the house fly. Two years of testing in New York indicate that DDT was designed for this purpose. It will make the discussion of these tests clearer if we first consider some of the properties of DDT which affect its formulation into insecticidal materials.

Pure DDT is a white crystalline material insoluble in water but soluble in cyclohexanone, benzene, ethylene dichloride, xylene, kerosene and a number of other organic solvents. Its rate of evaporation is so low that spray deposits will last for months. It has a low melting point which makes it difficult to grind finely unless mixed with dust diluent. It is not readily wetted by water and therefore cannot be used in the pure state in water sprays.

Several standard types of DDT insecticides based on the above properties are now available. These are:

1. Mixtures of DDT and a dust diluent such as phyrrophyllite. These dusts contain DDT in percentages ranging from 3 to 50. The lower percentage materials are for direct use and the higher for use by processors of lower content materials.
2. Mixtures of DDT and a dust diluent to which a wetting agent has been added. Most of these wettable mixtures now contain around 50 percent of DDT. They mix with water readily to form excellent suspension type sprays and are useful for any purpose where a visible white residue on the sprayed surface is not objectionable.
3. Solutions of DDT in organic solvents. The commonest of these is a 5 percent solution of DDT in kerosene. Such a solution used at the rate of a quart for each 250 square feet of area gives excellent control of many kinds of insects and leaves no visible residue. It has the disadvantage of being inflammable.
4. Emulsions of organic solvents containing DDT. These are made up in concentrated form and diluted with water for use. They leave no visible residue and in diluted form creates no fire hazard. They are used for a variety of purposes including moth-proofing of fabrics and louse-proofing of clothing.

In our tests in New York dairy barns we found the wettable powders, kerosene solution, and xylene emulsion of nearly equal effectiveness against houseflies. Spray made from the wettable powders are cheapest and are recommended for barn use. Experiments in nearly a hundred barns led to the conclusion that 3 pounds of actual DDT (or 6 pounds of a 50 percent wettable powder) in a hundred gallons of spray is the most effective dosage.

Sprayed on walls and ceilings to the point of run off, such a spray will give adequate fly control for two months. One application in late May and another in late July is sufficient for the entire fly season in central New York. Dosages in excess of 3 pounds per

(*Continued on Page* 19)



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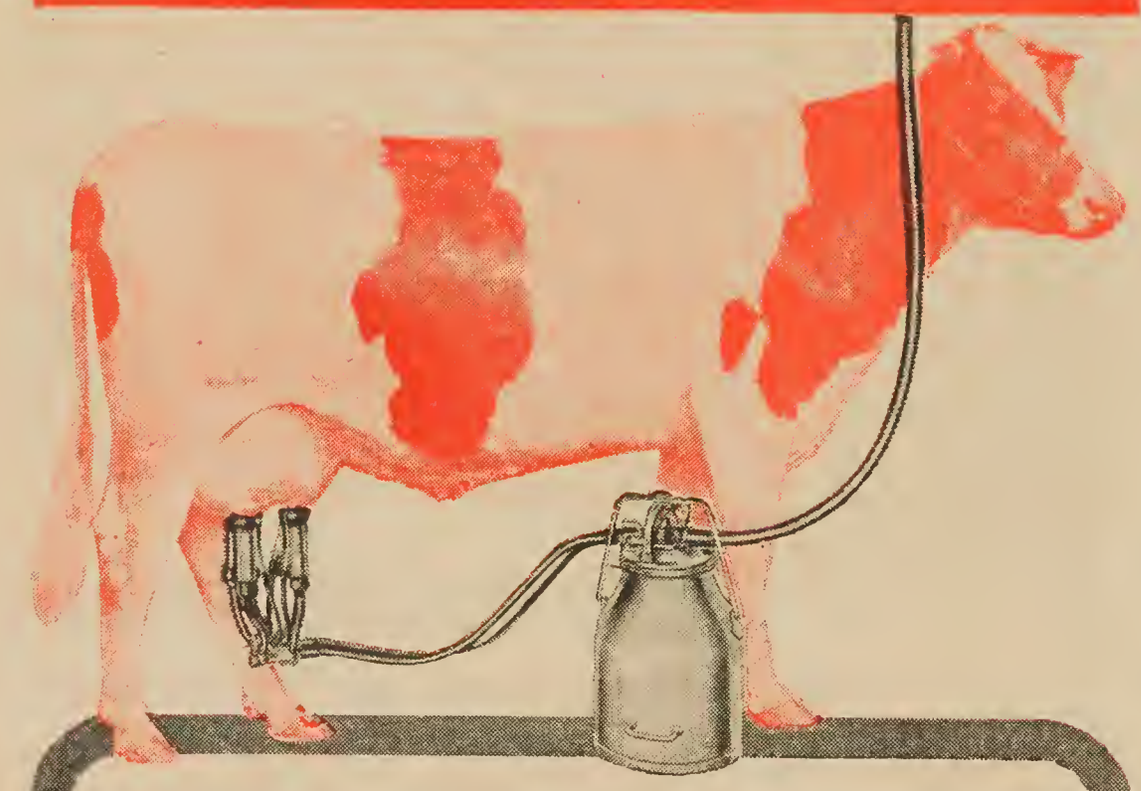


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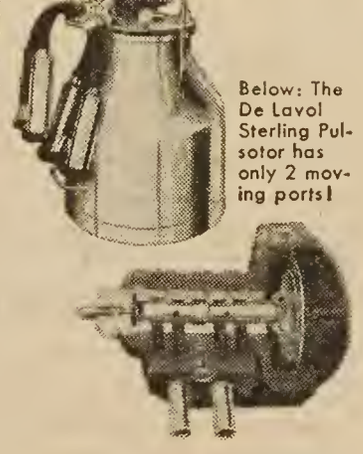
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FERTILIZER FOR CORN AND OATS

I have purchased a 25-acre farm, and intend to go into raising poultry. This farm has not been worked for some years and the land is very sandy. It is impossible for me to get any manure of any kind, so I have to rely entirely on commercial fertilizers.

Last spring I planted an acre of hybrid corn. In preparing the soil I used 2 tons of lime, 800 pounds of superphosphate, 300 pounds of a 4-12-4 fertilizer, and 200 pounds of nitrate of soda. The results were a trifle better than I expected. Next year I am going to plant two acres of corn. I will put two tons of lime on the new acre. I will repeat corn on the acre planted for this year, but after this year I will alternate. Knowing what I put on this growing acre, what would you advise me to do for next year on each of these acres of corn?

I am also plowing two acres this fall for oats. I would like to put in another grain with the oats, one that would mature about the same time, if possible. On these acres I will put 4 tons of lime. What other preparation would you advise? How much oats and possibly barley would I need to plant two acres, and what may I expect of these as an average yield?

After you get the flock built up to the point where you have a good supply of poultry manure, you will not need nearly such large quantities of commercial fertilizer, but will probably find it profitable to use some as a supplement to the manure.

You say that you have been using lime at the rate of 2 tons per acre. The chances are that your soil needs lime, but if you have not had the soil tested, I suggest that you contact your county agricultural agent and have him test it for acidity so that you will know whether or not it is really advisable for you to use 2 tons to the acre each time you plow a new piece of ground.

In growing corn without manure, it is essential to apply considerable high nitrogen fertilizer if you want to be assured of a good crop of corn. What the supply of high nitrogen fertilizers will be next year, I do not know at this time. If mixtures like 10-10-10 and 8-8-8 are available, I think that you will get good results from plowing down about 500 pounds to the acre and using another 100-200 pounds in the row at planting time. If you find that you cannot obtain such analysis next spring, a good alternative procedure would be to plow under about 200 pounds of cyanamid to the acre and use 300-400 pounds of 5-10-5 or 4-12-4 along the row. That applied along the row should not be applied in direct contact with the seed.

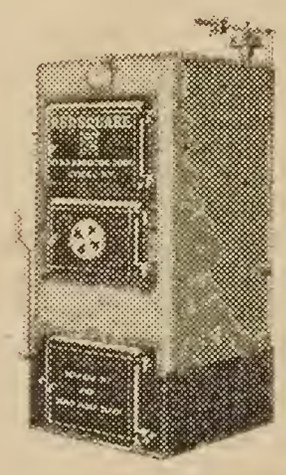
After you get a supply of poultry manure, plow under 5 or 6 loads to the acre reinforced with 40-50 pounds of superphosphate per load. I suggest this as your basic treatment. You can then supplement this with a couple of hundred pounds along the row of something like 5-10-5, 4-12-4, or 6-12-6.

For the oats or other small grains that follow corn, about 300 pounds per acre of 4-12-4 or 6-18-6 will be satisfactory unless your soil is quite sandy, in which case I would use something like a 5-10-10. About the only other spring sown small grain that will mature about the same time as oats is

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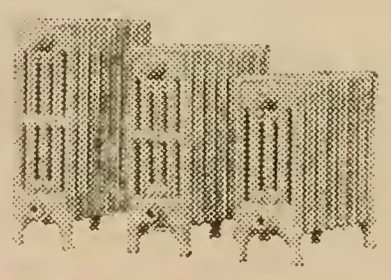
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barley. The Alpha variety is about as good a one as you could find. The Wisconsin 38 is another excellent one, but it has a weaker straw and is more apt to lodge.—*George H. Serviss.*

* * *

I have exposed water pipes under a building 3 to 4 feet above ground. I am planning to box them in, filling the boxes with sand and salt (the kind used by "road men" to keep sand piles from freezing). The pipes are copper. A few short lines are galvanizd. Will the salt injure the metal? Do you think this is a safe way, or should they be wrapped first? If so, with what?

I do not believe your plan for boxing in your exposed water pipes and filling the box with sand and salt will be safe or satisfactory. The mixture of sand and salt will get damp from the moisture collecting on the pipes; and while the mixture may not freeze because of the salt content, it will get cold enough clear through to freeze the water in the pipes; anyway this plan would ruin your pipes by corrosion.

The proper way to protect your above-ground water pipes from freezing is to cover them with heavy air-cell pipe insulation, which comes in three-foot lengths and is made air-tight by pasting over the joints with strips of stout paper. If there is any likelihood of rain or water leakage, it would be well to coat the insulation on the outside with tar or wrap with waterproof paper. You can get this insulation from your local plumber or from mail order houses.—*I. W. D.*

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	Milk	Fat
1. Amy	17,752	715
2. Jean	15,077	673
3. Marty	17,828	649
4. Melody #2	16,540	624
5. Peggy	17,306	573
6. S-1	15,461	569
7. Colantha (2 yr. old)	13,590	526
8. Jane	13,367	518
9. Melody	16,010	512
10. Fritz	14,500	510
11. #3	14,000	500
12. Frieda	13,391	481
13. Susie	14,644	478
14. Clara	13,775	478
15. Clover	12,844	453
16. We'll-C	12,643	436
17. Flo (2 yr.old)	12,625	426
18. Fobie (2 yr. old)	11,121	381
Average of 18 cows	14,582	528

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**Miscellaneous Publication No. 586 U. S. Department of Agriculture*

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U. S. Employment Service or the Fairfield State Hospital, Newtown, Connecticut.

AN EASTERNER LOOKS AT WESTERN FARMING

(*Continued from Page* 12)

early spring, and paid $9.70 a section rent for the grazing. That's a cent and a half an acre rent and it looked dear at that price.

The miracle of water became evident again around Worland. The terrain leveled out and here was a valley, several miles wide in places and a good many miles long which was irrigated. Instead of dry, almost barren range, there were green fields of alfalfa, onions being harvested, dry beans pulled and curing, corn and wheat. Outside of Greybrill, there was a bench of higher land, but water performed the same miracle here as in the valley. And so on to Yellowstone Park you pass by either fertile fields or nearly barren range, depending upon whether or not there is water for irrigation.

Beauties of Yellowstone

If this were not a story about agriculture, I would like to tell you about the beauties of Yellowstone. The Shoshone Canyon between Cody and Yellowstone is awe-inspiring. The canyon of the Yellowstone—750 feet deep, 1,500 feet wide—with its variegated colors can be described only by an artist, particularly when viewed from Artist's or Inspirator's Point with the falls in the background. The falls—308 feet high—are nearly twice as high as Niagara.

The geysers and hot springs seem like something supernatural. Everybody knows about Old Faithful that spouts a stream of superheated water 160 feet high for 3 minutes every 70 to 90 minutes, but there are many others just as spectacular and some larger.

Mrs. Fricke wanted to see a bear, but changed her mind when one intercepted us at night on our way back to our cabin. On the way out of Yellowstone for Idaho another one, a grizzly, stopped our car begging for something to eat.

— A.A. —

In Frankfurt, Germany, a manager of a carnival reported that his three star performers were missing. "The only pigs in the world that can walk a tight rope forty feet above ground on their hind legs," was his statement. Military police chased down a lead into the Polish area, where mess hall menu proudly boasted pork chops for the main course.

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CALFBAG — Udder badly swollen, caked. Danger of chronic condition. UDDEROLE used.

3 DAYS LATER — Bag is now normal. UDDEROLE healed like magic! Cow in production.

Results Guaranteed or Double Your Money Back

Now you can prevent serious trouble and loss at calving time. An amazing new remedy, UDDEROLE, has been discovered at Dawnwood Farms. It heals dangerous caked bag faster, better. Your cows go into production MUCH SOONER. You make up to $27.00 more on each cow.

UDDEROLE is made by a new, scientific formula rich in irradiated lanolin and other highly effective ingredients. It gives powerful 3-way help. 1. Penetrates to the seat of trouble. 2. Reduces swelling and inflammation. 3. Fights infection. Use it on your valuable first calf heifers. Farmers re-order and say: "Udderole is the best I ever used. Can't afford to be without it." The 8-oz. tin costs only $1.

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CLIPPER BLADES Sharpened: Stewart Factory Grinder, Satisfaction Guaranteed. 75c per pair. 24 hour service. NEW BLADES.
L. B. DuMOND, WALTON, N. Y.

DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

OUR animals can now be bought and sold, raised, bred, grown, fattened and eaten without fear of bureaucratic meddling and control. The law of supply and demand—free enterprise and free production—has won again in our country. The great victory is not only for ourselves but for our coming generations.

The livestock industry and the packing industry have been wrecked. It will take time again to have a dependable meat supply at the price the public is able and willing to pay. Past experiences have been tough on everyone, and their repercussions will be felt a long time.

The lessons within our livestock industry have not all been bad. For example:

1. Rural communities have proven that they can pretty well take care of themselves for their supply of meat. May they never lose this advantage.

2. City people have learned a great deal about food and the food problems of the country. Also, a greater respect for what the farmer is doing.

3. Labor has been forced to realize that it cannot have high wages and cheap food.

4. The whole people, I hope, have learned the advantage of supply and demand as they themselves control it, that it is all-powerful when it comes to the price they will receive for their work.

5. Never again will our politicians get away with the idea that they are smarter than all the people.

6. Livestock and meat prices are zooming, but only because, for three or four years, our natural laws have been abused. But production will eventually catch up with demand. Nevertheless, do not expect this to happen too soon.

Livestock is short the world over; consider this carefully in all future livestock marketing and production plans and for your own dinner table as well.

THERE'S TOO MUCH "BOLONEY" IN DAIRY FARMING

(*Continued from Page* 15)

milking: Inflamation, hardness, cuts and injuries detected early may save the cow and prevent spread of infection.

Test entire herd frequently with brom-thymol test blotters or solution.

Have your veterinary make a thorough examination of every cow and treat the ones he thinks can be saved.

3. Breed for hardiness and better udders.

Longer productive life may be bred into future cows.

Cows with pendulous udders are trouble makers. Breed for square, firmly attached udders.

4. Blood test and weed out reactors.

Follow an approved plan of eliminating Bangs' disease.

Vaccinate all the heifers between ages of four and eight months if you are following the vaccination program.

5. Select replacements carefully.

Don't take the other fellow's rejected cow just because she looks like a bargain at an auction.

Have a qualified veterinarian examine the cows you intend to buy for replacements, then take his advice.

DDT KILLS FLIES IN DAIRY BARNS

(*Continued from Page* 15)

hundred gallons did not give the expected increase in duration of residual action.

The spray was applied with a fifty gallon orchard sprayer operating at a pressure of 375 pounds. While excellent results can be obtained with small garden sprayers, power equipment is desirable because of its greater speed, better agitation, and because greater penetration is obtainable. Penetration is important in barns heavily hung with cobwebs and their included trash. The correct coverage is closely approximated when a standard orchard nozzle with a number 3 disc is held three feet from the surface and moved along at a fast walk.

When the 5 percent kerosene solution is used, it should be applied in such amount that a residue of 200 milligrams per square foot will be left when the spray has dried. This requires the use of a quart to 250 square feet. The emulsions should also be applied to leave a 200 milligram residue. Emulsions can be applied with regular water spraying equipment, but the kerosene solution must be applied with a paint sprayer or other atomizing equipment.



HIGHEST PRICE ON RECORD for a Guernsey bull sold at public auction was paid at the Argilla dispersal sale held at Ipswich, Mass., recently when Argilla Royal Philosopher, owned and bred by Sherburn M. Merrill of Ipswich, went to Sumner Pingree of South Hamilton, Mass., for $28,500. Royal Philosopher, a three-year-old in service at the Argilla Farm previous to the dispersal, is by Alfalfa Farm Philosopher and out of Argilla Fair Palotterie 3rd. The bull will be used by Mr. Pingree in his highly successful breeding program at Flying Horse Farm. He is pictured above with Royal Philosopher. Total receipts for 91 head sold at the dispersal were $212,500, with an average of $2,335 per head.

Watch out for

BORDERLINE ANEMIA



the GREAT WASTER

in your dairy barn often lurks in the form of anemic weakness. BORDERLINE ANEMIA is a lack of sufficient Iron and trace minerals to keep digestion and assimilation in high gear for the constant drive of feed-to-milk conversion.

KOW-KARE helps to ACTIVATE good feeds by supplying assimilable Iron, Iodine, Calcium, Phosphorus and Vitamin D (at least 1700 U.S.P. units per spoonful.) These factors, plus valuable regulative drugs promote better conversion of the normal diet . . . fight digestive fatigue in cows below par, and those facing the strains of calving. Use Kow-Kare and watch 'em "slick up" and perk up in deliveries to the milk pail. Ask for Kow-Kare at feed, drug and farm supply stores.



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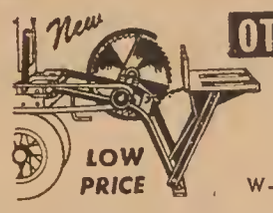
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REISCH AUCTION SCHOOL, Mason City, Iowa.

Say you saw it in American Agriculturist.

Eastern New York Dispersal

DR. KENNETH F. CHASE, Pine Plains, N. Y.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16

60 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

T. B. Accredited, Bang's Vaccinated excepting a few of the older cows, negative. This sale is to dissolve a partnership and will be held in a big tent at the farm, 2 miles east of PINE PLAINS, Dutchess Co., which is 28 miles northeast of Poughkeepsie. Herd founded in 1934. 10 years of CTA with averages from 425 lb. to 467 lb. on two time. This is a sensational production.

36 Milking cows, 6 bred heifers, 12 Open Heifers. Balance Heifer Calves and the two herd bulls, both Cornell University bred sons of Cornell Pride 16th.

Many trace to good Ormsby Sensation 45th ancestry. This herd is in beautiful condition and recognized as one of the best in Eastern New York.

DR. KENNETH F. CHASE, Owner, Pine Plains, N. Y.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

FALL ROUND-UP SALE

featuring Dispersal of 2 good herds

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14

Heated sale pavilion

EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y.

100 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

T. B. Accredited, blood tested, many Bang's Vaccinated, all sold to be exactly as represented.
60 Fresh and Close Springers.
25 Bred and Open Heifers.
15 Bulls, mostly ready for service.
Many will sell from $100 to $200—real bargains.

This sale will include quite a good many right out of the pasture without any fitting and consequently you buy them very reasonably. A sale with cattle to fit everybody's pocketbook. Trucks available. Be on hand, this big sale starts at 10:00 A. M. Earlville is easy to reach on the Madison-Chenango Co. boundary and on Route 12-B.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

PLAN TO ATTEND 199TH EARLVILLE SALE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7

125 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Heated Pavilion, EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y.
Healthy on all tests, many eligible to go anywhere.
75 Fresh and Close Springers
15 Bred and Open Heifers
10 Ready for service bulls
25 Heifer calves
America's best-known and most reliable Holstein market place for 25 years.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

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The World's Fastest.

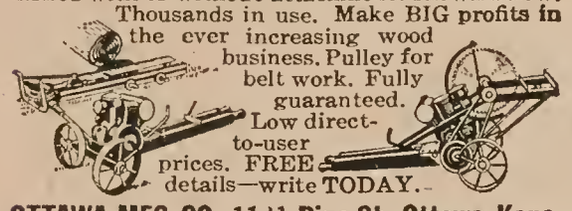
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WANTED—OLD CARS. Interested old cars manufactured prior 1910, particularly Stanley Steamers. Condition not important as long as parts available and car was stored under cover. Communicate details to:

SAVAGE, 1883 BROOKLYN AVE.,
Brooklyn, New York

THE FARM NEWS

By L. B. Skeffington

SELDOM has fall weather been so satisfactory for farm work in Western New York as this year. For the most part, days have been bright and sunny, with rains coming just often enough to soften up the ground for plowing. I heard rumors and reports of frosts from time to time, but the first major "bite" that we experienced on the farm was on Oct. 20.

Silos for the most part are filled, although there is corn out for picking. On the whole it has been a very good corn year. Most of the wheat plantings show a good carpet of bright green. It has been an exceptional year for coloring and maturing apples. Cool nights and bright sunshine have given them a lot of color, and favorable weather has allowed picking to go forward with few interruptions. There seems to be a strong demand for good apples, with buyers pressing for commitments and some growers reporting they have had no difficulty in making sales.

* * *

"Floor Prices—Control!"

There is plenty of food for thought in a talk that Leon Chapin, treasurer of the Dairymen's League, gave recently at the Canton State School of Agriculture. I think he defined what may happen if farmers are to depend upon support prices. This year there are government supports and loans for potatoes and it is announced from Washington that next year these will be available only to growers who "adjust" their acreage. So what Mr. Chapin had to say is pertinent:

"American agriculture is approaching a fork in the economic road. One way leads to a free economy. The other to a continuance of government regulation, with price floors and ceilings . . . . Certainly if we follow the road of price ceilings and floors we shall have bureaucracy and regimentation, which will eventually bring crop control. I know of nothing more repellent to farmers than the idea of crop control."

* * *

Nimble-footed Secretary!

The other night I went down to Geneva to hear the Secretary of Agriculture talk at a large gathering. It was just before meat controls were removed. His prepared speech made no mention of meat. At the last moment, after arriving in Geneva, he made some additions to his manuscript. He said there were too many cattle for the good of the ranges and that there was much potential beef that farmers ought to market while demand and prices were good, rather than to hold for uncertainties of future markets.

Previously, Sept. 1 and Oct. 1, he had certified to the Decontrol Board that cattle and calves, hogs, sheep and lambs were in short supply, clearly meaning that they should not be removed from controls. The Secretary sort of apologized for having to read a manuscript, which he said was not the way he liked to make a speech, and that previous to being Secretary he had not done it. No one in that friendly gathering held this admission and the contradictions against the Secretary, but the impression gained was that he was trying to keep in step with the White House, which a day or two later reacted to the popular clamor by removing controls.

* * *

New Kind of Lamb Sale

Pool grading of lambs will be tried at the Schuyler County Fair Grounds in Watkins Glen Nov. 4. There will be a demonstration, so that farmers may see exactly how their animals are graded for sale. Then a sale will be conducted by the Empire Livestock Marketing Co-operative. The system has been used in Ohio and other states and its operation was observed by county agents and sheep raisers.

* * *

Sales Too Slow?

In recent weeks I have heard considerable complaint among growers that fresh vegetables were not moving through retail outlets at prices low enough. With celery on the muck barely bringing the price of empty crates and onions not being dug for lack of markets, and with a sluggish market for potatoes, grower after grower has asked why retailers have not featured such items at lower prices.

A bulletin of the State Vegetable Growers' Association refers to "increased supplies of produce generally about 25 per cent over last year." As an instance of bottlenecked marketing, it says "a check of retail prices showed that cabbage purchased from growers at 1½ cents a pound was retailing at 6 cents a pound, an excessive margin, to say the least." It says that retailers interviewed pointed out that help was scarce and high-priced; that delivery costs are unusually high; that fruits and vegetables had lost money for them and 'this seemed like a good time to balance the books'. Here is a bottleneck that prevents moving plentiful supplies at lower prices."

* * *

Need Machinery?

Farm machinery still is coming through very slowly and we find it a usual experience to have to scout around for parts. The other day a Civilian Production Administration official came along and placed part of the blame on lack of steel. He said the mills have not been operating at more than 90 per cent of capacity, and that this output is imminently threatened by lack of scrap metal. Two million tons of scrap are needed monthly to maintain steel production, and he said this must come from three sources —farms, railroads and heavy industries.

That explains why county agents are giving their support to farm salvage drives. During the war the farms turned over millions of tons of scrap, and in many places it has accumulated again. Every so often we have breakage and the broken parts are tossed aside until we are surprised to find so much "junk" lying around. Excuse for not gathering this up and selling it before now is that most farmers have been too busy. But the suggestion now is to kill three birds with one stone: speed the production of farm equipment; get some cash for the scrap; when gathering up the scrap, keep an eye open for a little extra cleaning up to eliminate or reduce fire and safety hazards.

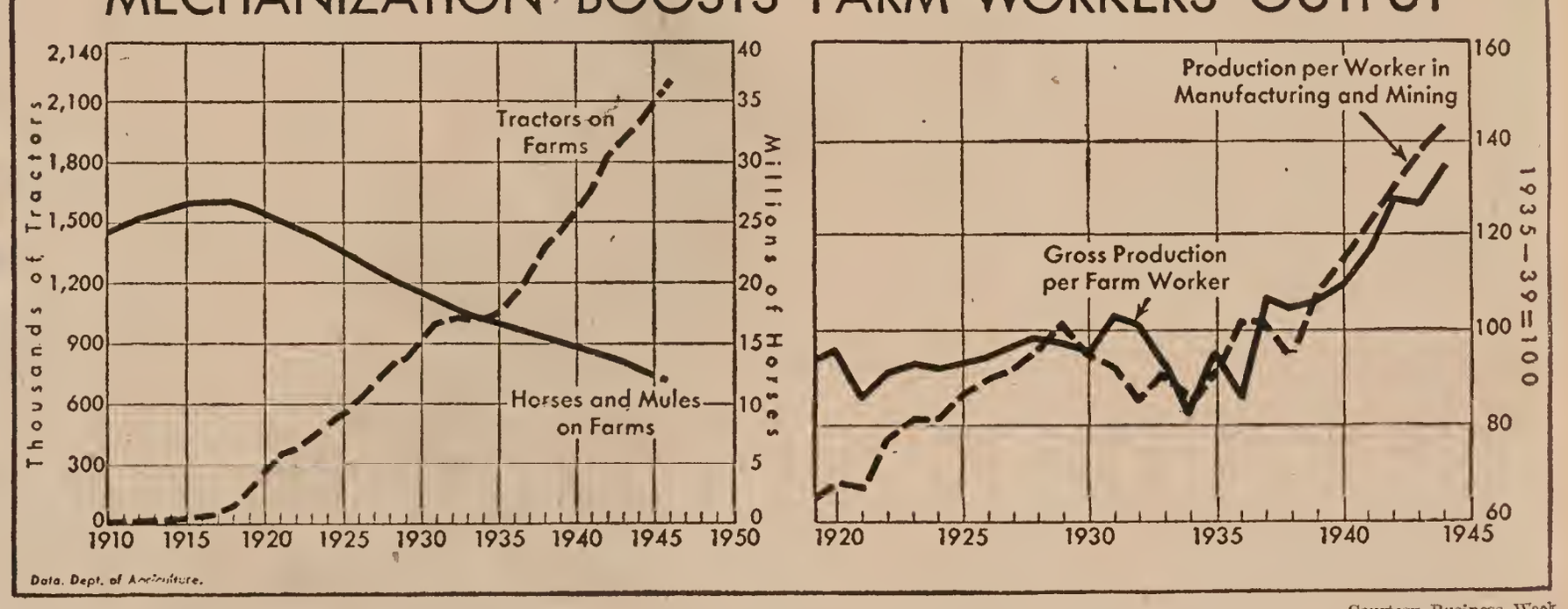
—A.A.—

SPACE HEADS NEW FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

Mr. R. Tyler Space of Homer, New York, who since February 1, 1941, has been New York State Director of the Farm Security Administration, has been named as State Director of the new Farmers' Home Administration. On November 1 the new organization absorbed the Farm Security Administration and the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Service.

The Farmers' Home Administration will handle loans at 5 per cent for purchase of feed, seed and fertilizer and other supplies. Loans for purchasing family-sized farms will be made on a forty-year 3½ per cent basis.

MECHANIZATION BOOSTS FARM WORKERS' OUTPUT



—Courtesy Business Week.

THE AVALANCHE OF FOOD that the American farmer pushed into the Allied war effort was no surprise despite continued reductions in farm manpower. Mechanization had prepared the way for the tremendous gains in productivity. During the '30's, the drought and the depression had operated together to keep the farmer from getting the most out of his equipment. But all stops were out during the War. From 1920 to 1945, it is to be noted, 55,000,000 acres or 15% of the available cropland which had gone into feed for horses and mules became available for food for people. Next wave of mechanization may occur on cotton farms with mechanical pickers.

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Substantially all Tractor Saws in the world are OTTAWA built



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Complete ONE-MAN Machine

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Check fresh bog spavin

Keep horse at work



To check fresh bog spavin you must catch it at first signs of puffiness, before the hock bunch hardens.

Bog spavin appears as a soft swelling to front and inner side of hock joint. When first noticed, massage Absorbine on the puffy hock to stimulate local circulation. This increases blood flow in the area and reduces swelling. Rub in Absorbine twice daily until the swelling goes down.

Absorbine is not a "cure-all" but is most helpful if used as recommended. A stand-by for 50 years, Absorbine is used by many experienced horsemen and veterinarians. Especially helpful in checking windgall, curb, thoroughpin and similar congestive troubles and to help prevent them from becoming permanent, painful afflictions. Only $2.50 for a long-lasting bottle. On sale at all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE

New Hot Air Deflector TRACTOR HEATER
KEEPS OPERATOR WARM ON COLD DAYS

COMFORT-COVER TRACTOR
Trade Mark (Patent Pending)



SAVES TIME usually lost due to excessive cold—work MORE DAYS, MORE NIGHTS when necessary. Deflects motor heat that envelopes operator who regulates amount of heat desired—no enclosure to obstruct vision. Ideal for all draw bar work. 29 MODELS individually tailored from heavy treated duck. ON or OFF in a jiffy. IT SAVES work days formerly lost—quickly pays for itself. See your Implement Dealer, Farm Supply Store or WRITE TODAY for folder describing 12 unusual features and price.

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CRACKS BLACK WALNUTS
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Say you saw it in *American Agriculturist.*

What We Can Learn from Egg-Laying Contests

By L. E. WEAVER

THE 16 standard laying tests in the U. S. completed their 51-week "year" September 22. Comparisons between tests will have to await complete reports from each of them. Here I am giving what seem to me to be the chief points of interest in the results at our Western New York test.

Since I took over the supervision of this test a year ago, I have been rather surprised about a number of facts that I have discovered. I have learned, for instance, that many of the most progressive poultry breeders around the country give laying tests a big share of the credit for the wide-spread improvement in livability and egg production that have occurred in recent years. Not that they use these small samples of their stock as breeders. As a matter of fact many owners of laying test pens do not have their birds returned to their farms. They are playing safe even though they know that disease is not a serious problem at tests.

How Tests Help Owners

What the breeder gets from the laying test is the answer to questions such as these: Just how good are my pullets? How do they compare with other strains? Is my breeding program actually giving the improvement I want and need? Are the pullets in each generation better than their mothers? And here is another one that the laying tests can answer. How well am I rearing my pullets? No matter how carefully a breeder selects his best families and the best representatives of those families, his entry won't be among the leaders at the laying tests if the pullets are handicapped by intestinal parasites.

Of course every one who enters a pen of pullets in a laying test hopes that his entry will "win the contest." Who doesn't like to be a winner, or to own a winner, or pick a winner? I find, however, that most men are mighty happy if their entry finishes in the "ten high" group. And they may well be, because over the years most of that group have been at the top at least once.

In recent years the rivalry between varieties has been something to watch. So let us start our report with a comparison of varieties.

How Breeds Compare

Only the five most popular commercial varieties were entered: White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, New Hampshires, White Plymouth Rocks, and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Crossbreds have never been accepted in our tests, probably because the tests are primarily to encourage breed improvement. There was a lot of sentiment at the I. B. C. A. meeting this summer in favor of accepting crossbreds. It must be admitted that the man who buys chicks would probably like to see an unbiased comparison of crossbreds and purebreds. So it is possible that crossbreds may be given some space in the future.

Rhode Island Reds led all the rest in livability and in "average eggs per pullet." White Leghorns were a close second in both categories. Barred Rocks were in third place, with New Hampshires and White Rocks in order. The New Hampshires had a bad reversal in form. In other years they have finished ahead of both Rock varieties in egg production, and above the Leghorns in livability. Considering the fact that there were more than three times as many Leghorns as any other breed, they really made an exceptional record this year. The table gives the figures.

Variety	No. of Pullets Entered	Av. egg per pullet started	Percent Livability
SCWL	364	237.6	87.4
BPR	26	207.7	84.6
SCRIR	117	247.7	88.9
WPR	39	199.7	79.5
NH	78	201.7	83.3
Avg. for Test		231.7	86.5

Just take another look at that third column, and next time your neighbor tells you he got more than 200 eggs for each pullet he housed you won't have to be so skeptical.

The Winner

Now who won the test? The pen of Horace Dryden from Modesto, California, won it. All of his 13 Leghorn pullets were still alive at the finish and

(*Continued on Page* 23)



David Gephart, Jr., a student of vocational agriculture at Dushore, Pa. David was one of the winners of the *American Agriculturist* Foundation Award for outstanding students. As a senior, David has built his poultry enterprise up to 300 layers and 500 baby chicks. In addition, he was president of his local Future Farmers chapter, vice-president of his senior class, a representative on the student council, and co-captain of the school basketball team.

CARBOLA-DDT
Disinfecting White Paint

CLEAN UP NOW

NOW is the time to use Carbola-DDT to keep livestock insects down in winter—pests like winter-hibernating flies, lice, spiders—and to help prevent diseases that afflict livestock.

Containing a time tested disinfectant besides 2% DDT (guaranteed to kill flies), Carbola-DDT does three necessary jobs in one operation:
1. Kills flies and other insects
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3. Makes walls SNOW WHITE in compliance with Board of Health regulations.

Used as paint, it costs about 3 cents to treat 25 sq. ft. with Carbola-DDT. You simply mix powder with water and brush or spray on walls, ceilings of barns, poultry houses, other buildings. No oil, no fire risk. Paint cellar, too.

Germ-killing disinfectant helps prevent Bangs disease, tuberculosis, diphtheria and other diseases of cows, poultry, swine.

WINTER USES IN DRY FORM

Ideal winter dry dip for cows. Keeps down flies and helps against lice. Means more milk.

Dust floors of barns, poultry houses, other animal inclosures to kill germs, dry up irritating ammonia fumes. Does not cause moisture as with liquids. Also deodorizes.

5 lb. 80¢, 10 lb. $1.35, 25 lb. $3.00, 50 lb. $5.50
Prices slightly higher in Rockies and S.W.

Write for handy egg record chart

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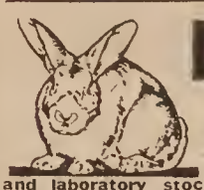
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NOTICE TO CREDITORS

After Notice to Creditors of the partnership firm of E. W. Townsend Sons, Salisbury, Maryland, was given, warning their creditors to file their claims, duly authenticated and probated, in the Circuit Court for Wicomico County, Maryland, No. 6736 Chancery therein, on or before January 2, 1945, a number of small claims were mailed to the undersigned receivers instead of to the Clerk of Court. These receivers intended filing these claims with the Court, but before doing so they were inadvertently placed among certain inactive files in the office of one of these receivers, which papers have become lost or destroyed. By Order of said Court, dated September 7, 1946, all said creditors are hereby warned to file duplicate claims, properly authenticated and probated, with Joseph W. T. Smith, Clerk of said Court, Court House, Salisbury, Maryland, on or before January 1, 1947.

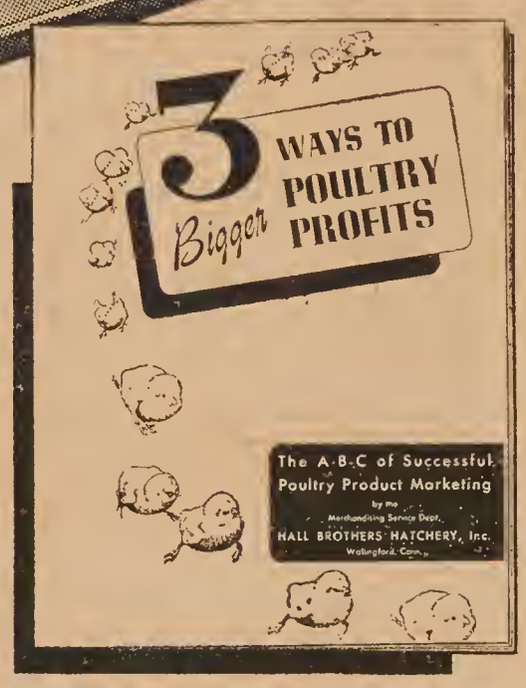
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Curbing Cannibalism Among Pullets

WE DON'T know all the reasons why pullets seem to want to pull feathers and tear each other to pieces.

Keep in mind that it's quite a change for a pullet ranging over the wide open spaces to be confined in a relatively small area in the laying house.

Then, too, the pen may not be well ventilated. I've seen a lot of pullets confined to hot houses that didn't look comfortable.

Pullets on range have a chance to pick up green feed or what one might call roughage. When they are moved inside they have nothing like it. I've seen pullets eat straw, binder twine and feathers. If they can't find feathers on the floor, they may pull them off the bodies of other pullets.

Floor Laying

Some cases of cannibalism or pick-outs start as the result of floor laying. The vents of pullets laying on the floor are easily picked by others. For this reason, it is pretty important that pullets laying on range have nests so that they will know how to use them when they are housed. Be sure to have enough nests in the house, and darken them.

Suggestions that may help *prevent* cannibalism:

1. Allow 3½ square feet of floor space for Leghorns and 4 for Heavies.
2. Provide adequate ventilation, particularly when pullets are first housed, and do everything possible to keep pens cool on hot days.
3. Cut some green feed such as they have had on range and place in the pen. Good, bright legume hay would be a substitute for green feed.
4. If they have been accustomed to eating lots of oats on range, continue to feed oats liberally in the laying pen. I would put them in an open hopper close to the floor. Oats provide coarse stuff which they may crave and it keeps pullets busy picking at something.
5. Evenly distributed, subdued light is better than too much light. The main thing is to have sufficient light for pullets to see to eat and drink.
6. Provide one nest for every 5 pullets.

Corrective Measures

In spite of anything one can do, however, cannibalism cannot always be prevented. If the vice becomes too well established and too widespread in the flock, it may be hard to stop. Ordinarily, however, it can be checked. Here are some suggestions:

1. Check up on floor space per bird, ventilation and management.
2. Keep oats before the birds in hoppers set close to the floor.
3. Reduce amount of light in pens, if possible, without restricting ventilation.
4. Check height of hoppers. Change height of hoppers if pullets are picking the vents of others while they are feeding from hoppers a foot or so from the floor.
5. Have nests so arranged and darkened that pullets cannot pick the vents of others while they are laying eggs.
6. Put one tablespoonful of salt to each gallon of drinking water for three half-days in succession. Change the water in the middle of the day so that they will have fresh water in the afternoon.
7. Take out the picked birds. Put them in a pen by themselves or let them out of doors long enough to get healed up.
8. Use an "anti-pick" salve on the parts of the birds that are picked.
9. When everything else fails, one can use any of the anti-pick devices available or debeak the birds.

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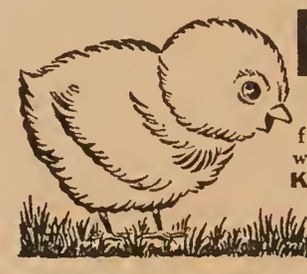
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Hanson or Large Type English S. C. W. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$2.00
AAA SUP MATING LEGHORNS	12.00	22.00	2.00
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Heavy Mix. $14.-100. ASSORTED HEAVY BROILER CHIX $13.-100. Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. 100% live delivery. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy.
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There are big poultry profits ahead. Get Started early with Mapes Healthy chicks. They have the breeding, size, fast growth and early maturity for both meat and egg profits. All flocks mated to R.O.P. sires. All breeders U. S. Approved-Pullorum Passed. Your choice of Barred Rocks, New Hampshires, Leghorns, Red-Rock Cross or Rock-Red Cross. Write for folder and prices. MAPES POULTRY FARM, Box A, R1, Newburgh, N. Y.



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Year around service. Circulars and Prices.
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Wagon Wheel Strain Broadbreasted Bronze TURKEY Poults
Finest Quality, Sturdy, Healthy Poults. Rapid Developing, Quick Maturing. Quality Bloodtested Chicks. 6 popular breeds. America's leading strains at lower cost. Free catalog.
Beck's Hatcheries. Box T, Mt. Airy, Md.

What We Can Learn from

Egg Laying Contests

(*Continued from Page* 21)

12 were still laying. They had laid 3897 eggs, which figures out 299.8 eggs for each pullet. Another pen of Leghorns from the Foreman Poultry Farm, Lowell, Michigan, laid more eggs than the Dryden pen. Their record was 3916 eggs or 301.2 eggs a pullet. Then why didn't the Foreman pen win? Because the SIZE of their eggs was not quite so good. Entries are rated by "points" earned rather than by number of eggs laid. Points are determined by size of eggs. The Dryden pen earned 4167.30 points; the Foreman pen 3984.35 points. Actually a pen from Rapp's Leghorn Farm, Farmingdale, N. J., finished in second place. They had 4062.60 points to their credit. The Rapp pullets were leading all pens in the country until about two months ago when one of them died. Another died a little later.

The High Reds

Harco Orchards, South Easton, Mass., had the high pen of Rhode Island Reds with 3950.5 points. The entries of George B. Treadwell, Spencer, Mass., and J. J. Warren, N. Brookfield, Mass., were in second and third place. Two other Red Breeders from Massachusetts had entries in the test. They are Crooks Farm, North Brookfield, and E. B. Parmenter, Franklin.

I cannot escape the conclusion that those high records for Massachusetts men are in some way associated with the Poultry Breeder's School that has been held each year at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

The New Hampshire pen owned by H. S. & M. E. Twichell just missed being among the ten high. They had 3503 points to their credit. High White Rock pen was owned by Ward Poultry Farm, Independence, Iowa; high Barred Rock pen by David T. Cohen, Guilford, Conn.

A hen owned by Guy Leader, York, Pa., laid the most eggs, 341. One of Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorns from New Paltz laid 340. However, both of these were "outpointed" by five other Leghorns as shown in table 1.

Table I. The Ten Highest Hens

Cooperator and Address	Breed	Eggs	Points
Rapp's Leg. Fm., Farmingdale, N. J.	SCWL	335	361.00
Rapp's Leg. Fm., Farmingdale, N. J.	SCWL	329	359.85
Burr's Plt'y. Fm., Tunkhannock, Pa.	SCWL	330	359.65
Kauder's Pd. Leg., New Paltz, N. Y.	SCWL	326	355.20
Foreman Plt'y. Fm., Lowell, Mich.	SCWL	330	353.95
Guy Deader, York, Pa.	SCWL	341	352.25
Kauder's Pd. Leg., New Paltz, N. Y.	SCWL	340	351.75
Dryden Plt'y. Fm., Modesto, Calif.	SCWL	326	350.05
Harco Orchards, So. Easton, Mass.	SCRIR	317	347.95
Harco Orchards, So. Easton, Mass.	SCRIR	319	347.10

The competition this year was really between the Leghorns and the R. I. Reds.

Table II shows that White Leghorn pens took seven of the ten top places, and Rhode Island Reds took the other three. In spite of that good showing by the Leghorns, the Rhode Island Reds beat them on a point-per-pullet basis, 263.5 to 245.8 for the Leghorns. However, that advantage was easily offset by the Leghorns' greater efficiency in the use of feed. From each 100 pounds of feed Leghorns produced 18.9 dozens of eggs, while the Reds trailed with 17.8 dozens.

Table II. The Ten High Pens

Cooperator and Address	Breed	Eggs	Points
Dryden Poultry Fm., Modesto, Calif.	SCWL	3897	4167.30
Rapp's Leg. Fm., Farmingdale, N.J.	SCWL	3853	4062.60
Foreman Plt'y. Fm., Lowell, Mich.	SCWL	3916	3984.35
Burr's Plt'y. Fm., Tunkhannock, Pa.	SCWL	3710	3960.80
Harco Orchards, So. Easton, Mass.	SCRIR	3629	3950.50
George B. Treadwell, Spencer, Mass.	SCRIR	3721	3929.95
Guy Leader, York, Pa.	SCWL	3570	3769.25
Kauder's Pd. Leg., New Paltz, N. Y.	SCWL	3503	3724.35
J. J. Warren, N. Brookfield, Mass.	SCRIR	3389	3592.15
Holser's Valley Fm., Troy, N. Y.	SCWL	3380	3571.40

Perhaps by another year we can have our records in such shape that we can report, as the California test does, just how much each pen has returned in dollars and cents above the cost of their feed.

Look to the Results...

PRODUCTION RECORDS IN 1946 EGG-LAYING TESTS PROVE VALUE OF SCIENTIFIC FEEDING



These birds were champion egg layers in 1945

AGAIN this year, the high production records at egg-laying tests prove that feeding well-balanced, scientifically prepared mashes—along with good care and sound breeding—is essential to maintaining high levels of profitable egg production. And the same rule applies for successful poultry meat production.

Your birds can get the same type of feed used in many of these egg-laying tests. Buy good commercial feed, and make sure the formula on the tag includes *"D"-Activated Animal Sterol.*

Scientific Source of Vitamin D

This scientific source of Vitamin D was originated by Du Pont and perfected through 10 years' research. It is exceptionally stable, does not congeal in cold weather, and does not impart "off" tastes or odors. Its dry powder carrier permits accurate dispersion throughout the feed.

"Delsterol"—Du Pont's registered trademark for its *"D"-Activated Animal Sterol*—is used by many feed manufacturers who want dependable Vitamin D fortification that is always uniform in potency. It is made from domestic raw materials by irradiating selected animal sterols with ultra-violet light.

On Feed Tags Look for "D"-Activated Animal Sterol

So, remember, look for the words *"D"-Activated Animal Sterol* on the tag of the feed you buy. For further information about prices and other data, write to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Dept., A. A. 611, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

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Hazards of Heavy Lifting in Farming

By Dr. W. Schweisheimer

LIFTING heavy burdens is part of a farmer's routine job, but many injuries connected with heavy lifting have been caused by lack of time. A farmer feels that there is not enough time to call for assistance in moving a heavy sack of grain from one room to another. He lifts it himself rapidly and impatiently to "get it over with" and places an excessive strain on his back, shoulders, abdominal muscles and the heart muscle. Herein lies frequently the cause for the occurrence of a hernia, for leg troubles, backache, injured nerves—and it is also a contributing cause of many a heart ailment.

A healthy heart, well trained by long practice and routine work, will not revolt against extra strain imposed upon it by heavy lifting. However, a man can be an excellent farmer without being athletically built. His heart may do a perfectly good job for the average kind of work, while it may suffer under an exaggerated strain and lose some efficiency. We should always remember that the heart is a muscle and that it may get tired by overstrain, just as arm muscles or leg muscles may get tired.

Overstrain, repeated again and again, may produce an enlargement of the heart muscle. Such enlargement caused by an excess physical exertion is sometimes referred to as "athlete's heart." Excessive exercise normally gives rise in a healthy worker to distinct signs of breathlessness, palpitation of the heart, giddiness, a sense of fatigue and utter exhaustion, and sometimes unpleasant pain in the region of the heart. Such signs are the normal answer of the body to physical strain. A healthy farmer requires considerable exertion before the feeling of distress appears, while a naturally weaker worker requires much less exertion.

There is no better advice than to *avoid* any over-exertion and call a fellow-worker for assistance when lifting heavy loads. A farmer who feels that he has overstrained himself had better put in some days of rest, which of all remedies and cures is the best way to bring the heart back to normal.

(*Note: In coming issues, Dr. Schweisheimer will discuss other injuries caused by heavy lifting*)



Ask your Sinclair Agent when the Sinclair Farm Meeting will be held in your community. And don't forget that your Sinclair Agent delivers a full line of high-quality Sinclair products direct to farms including Sinclair H-C Gasoline, new Sinclair Opaline Motor Oil, Sinclair Lubricants and Sinclair Rust-O-Lene B Rust Preventive.

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Grange Cookie Contest Nearing State Finals

WHEN the New York State Grange meets in Saratoga Springs Dec. 9-13 for its big annual session, one of the liveliest events on the program will be the wind-up of the statewide molasses cookie contest sponsored by the Grange and *American Agriculturist*. The contest got off to a start last March with Subordinate Grange competitions and is now in the county elimination stage. Seventeen more counties have reported names of their winners, as follows:

POMONA WINNERS

County	Grange	Winner
Allegany	Cuba	Mrs. Henry Van Fleet
Cayuga	Five Corners	Mrs. Mabel Corey
Columbia	Chatham	Mrs. Alma George
Cortland	Cortlandville	Mrs. Florence Benedict
Delaware	Masonville	Mrs. Floyd Belknap
Erie	Orchard Park	Mrs. Jay Baird
Franklin	Westville	Mrs. Ruth Rowley
Livingston	Hunt	Lois Goldthwait
Onondaga	Lamson	Mrs. Edna Horner
Otsego	Springfield	Mrs. Volney Webster
Rensselaer	Pittstown	Mrs. Allen Herrick
Saratoga	Charlton	Mrs. Ernest Nielson
Schuyler	Kayutah Lake	Mrs. Ruby Hosenfeld
Sullivan	Hortonville	Mrs. George Ackerman
Washington	Argyle	Mrs. Joseph Randles
Wayne	Newark	Mrs. Morris Welcher
Wyoming	Castile	Mrs. Lloyd Wyant

STATE CONTEST PRIZES

It is expected that all of the 53 Grange counties in New York State will have representatives at the finals in December. There will be an attractive exhibit of the plates of winning cookies after the judging is completed, and the following cash and merchandise prizes will be awarded:

From N. Y. State Grange: Special entry prize of $3.00 to each of the 53 contestants, making a total of $159.

From American Agriculturist: $100.00 to be distributed as follows:

First prize	$25.00
Second prize	20.00
Third prize	15.00
Fourth prize	10.00
Fifth prize	5.00
Sixth prize	3.00
Seventh prize	2.00
Eighth to 27th, $1 each	20.00

From Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, Ithaca, N. Y., to each of ten highest State winners:
1 case (24 cans) G. L. F. Pork and Beans.
5 lbs. Patrons' Pancake Mix.
12 assorted cans G. L. F. Vegetables.

From International Salt Co., Scranton, Pa., to each of ten highest State winners:
7½ lb. can of Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt.
10 oz. can of Sterling Seasoning.

This is the eleventh annual baking contest to be held jointly by the N. Y. State Grange and *American Agriculturist* since 1934.

— A.A. —

HOMEMADE BORAX SOAP

Add one pound can lye SLOWLY to 3 pints cold water, stirring meanwhile and being careful to prevent spattering. Use crockery or enamelware utensils, no metal. When lye mixture has cooled, add it slowly to 5 pounds melted fat; add 1½ tablespoons borax and ½ cup ammonia; stir until as thick as honey. Pour into wooden or pasteboard boxes lined with oiled or wax paper, and set away to harden. When firm but not completely hard, cut into bars of convenient size.

Less soap is wasted if the bars are allowed to stand for some weeks before using.

Four New York Pomona Winners



Lewis County's winner, Mrs. Louella Stanton of Lowville, N. Y., member of Lowville Grange.



Orange-Rockland Pomona Grange winner, Mrs. Walter Karsten of Montgomery, N. Y., and her young son. Mrs. Karsten is a member of Montgomery Grange.



Franklin County's winner, Mrs. Earl J. Rowley of Constable, N. Y., member of Westville Grange.



Sullivan County's winner, Mrs. George Ackerman of Callicoon, N. Y., member of Hortonville Grange. Mrs. Ackerman has been a Granger for 25 years.

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Orange Pinwheel Biscuits

¾ cup orange marmalade
3 tablespoons orange juice (1 small orange)
3 tablespoons melted butter
Dash salt
3 cups sifted Robin Hood Flour
4½ teaspoons baking powder
1¼ teaspoons salt
½ cup shortening
1⅛ cups milk
½ cup sugar
1 teaspoon cinnamon

Method

Combine marmalade, juice, butter, dash of salt. Pour into a well-greased 7 x 11-inch cake pan.

Sift flour, baking powder and salt together 3 times. Cut shortening in with a pastry blender or fork until particles are the size of peas. Add milk and stir thoroughly but quickly. Turn out onto a lightly floured board and knead about 15 times. Roll out to a rectangle about 8 inches wide and ½ inch thick. Sprinkle with the ½ cup of sugar combined with cinnamon and roll as a jelly roll. Cut into 1-inch slices and place cut side down into marmalade mixture. Brush tops with butter and bake in a hot oven (425° F) for 18 to 20 minutes until biscuits are well browned, and test done. Turn out while hot and serve immediately.

Makes about 1½ dozen rolls.

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Now you can get the best results with Robin Hood Flour for all your baking. Here's an all-purpose flour that's blended just as carefully as the finest cake flour—yet it doesn't cost you a cent extra. No more than other leading all-purpose flours.

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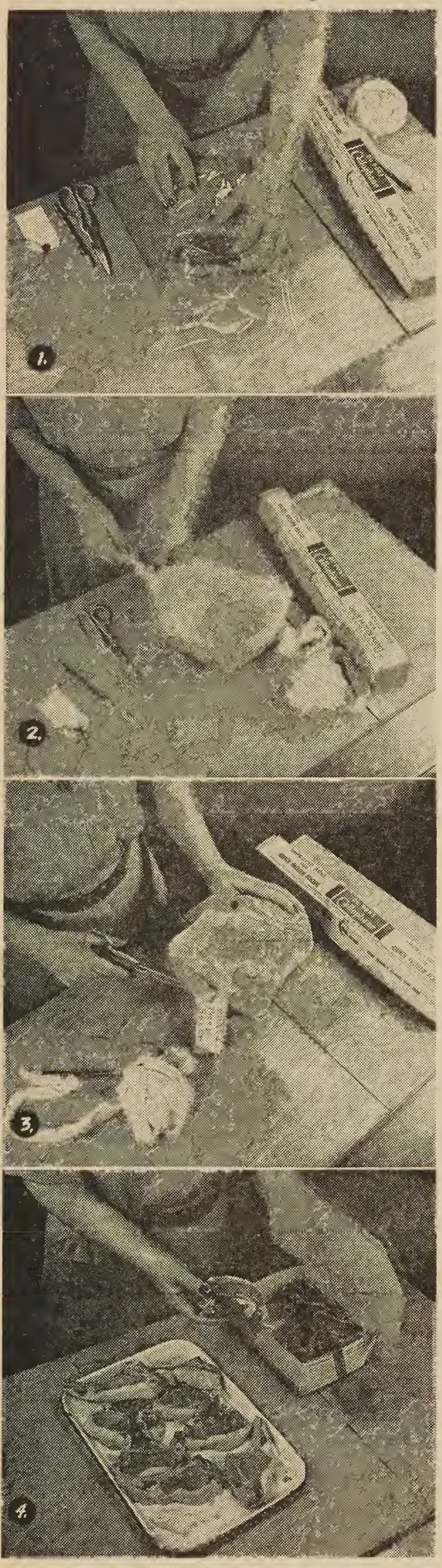
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Robin Hood Flour

How to Package MEAT and POULTRY for Freezing

Photos 1 to 6 courtesy General Electric.
Photos 7 to 9 courtesy Westinghouse.



By GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

GOOD PACKAGING methods and materials are essential when freezing meat or poultry. Too much is invested in the contents to risk impairing its quality by using makeshift wrappings or containers.

Excessive drying out (freezer burn), loss of color and flavor, or actual rancidity may result from poor wrappings. Suitable ones should withstand the low temperatures and the dry air of the freezer, yet should be sturdy enough to stand up under the necessary handling. Moisture-vapor-proof covering for all, *plus* a stockinette cover for irregularly-shaped packages, helps to insure against losses. Reliable packaging materials are becoming plentiful again; so it is no longer necessary to "make do." See pictures:

1. Boning the meat when freezing a roast saves space and makes packaging easier. The longer the meat is to be stored, the more important is the packaging. Wrap a rolled rib roast in cellophane, coated vegetable parchment paper or aluminum foil sheeting laminated with moisture-vapor-proof paper. Any of these is unaffected by grease, blood, air or moisture and protects the natural moisture of the meat.

2. After drawing stockinette over the moisture-vapor-proof covering in order to press the wrapper tightly against the meat, to minimize the possibility of loss of moisture and to give less chance of breaking the wrapping in handling, tie both ends of the stockinette securely. Aluminum foil is brittle at low temperatures and needs the stockinette covering also.

3. Label the package accurately with name of product and date. Place immediately in the freezer.

4. Place chops in layers in a carton, separating layers by *two* sheets of moisture-vapor-proof paper to prevent freezing together which would make removal difficult.

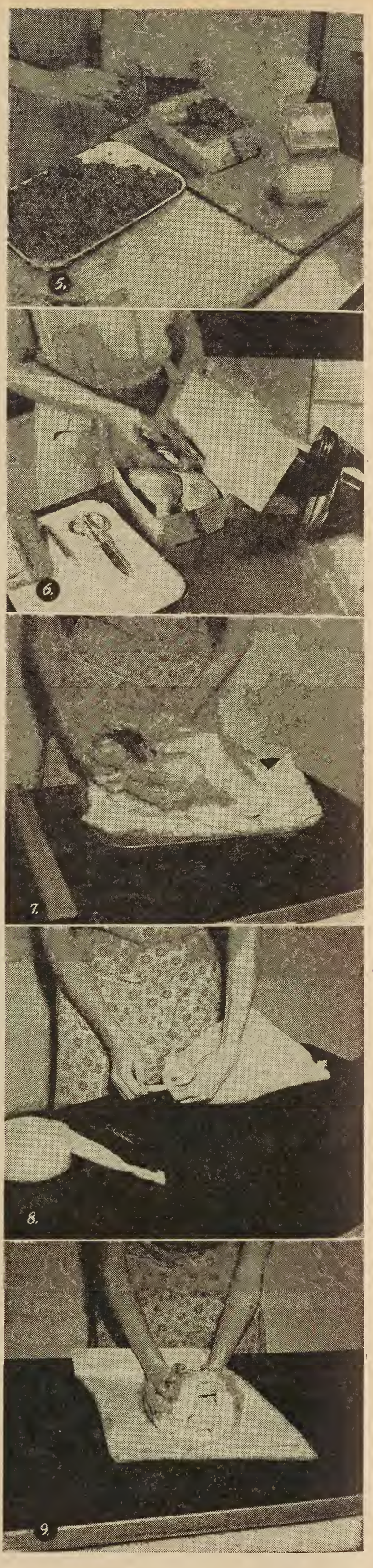
5. Hamburger may be made into patties and packed in cellophane-lined container with *two* layers of moisture-vapor-proof paper between patties. *Or* hamburg may be packed loosely into cube-shaped cartons.

6. Heavily-paraffined cartons or those lined with moisture-vapor-proof sheeting may be used for packing disjointed chicken. Wrap each individual piece separately to prevent solid freezing. Then label and over-wrap the carton and heat seal with warm iron as for all cartons.

7. To freeze poultry wrap giblets in cellophane and place in cavity of the bird.

8. Wrap moisture-vapor-proof sheeting carefully around the bird, forcing out any air pockets which might form during wrapping. Fasten ends of cellophane either by running an iron set at lowest temperature over the folded ends or by fastening the ends down with an acetate sealing tape. Next slip stockinette over the cellophane-wrapped bird, placing a label between the stockinette and cellophane for easy identification. Knot ends of stockinette securely.

9. Disjointed fowl too large for cartons may be wrapped in laminated cellophane. Use the drug store fold to close the edges of the wrapping. Fold ends and seal with acetate locker tape.





Smart - Seasonable

No. **2116** is a basically slim dress with narrow silhouette, given movement by flowing scarf effect at neck and hipline. Sizes 12 to 20 and 36 to 48. Size 36, 3¾ yards 39-inch.

No. **2781.** A flattering smock with neat box pleats front and back, youthful Peter Pan collar and graceful new sleeves, makes a good gift item! Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, 3⅛ yards 39-inch.

No. **2732.** Child's yoke dress has full pleated skirt styled for small-time activities. Adorable Peter Pan collar or ruffled square neckline. Sizes 6 months, 1, 2, 3 and 4. Size 2, 1⅜ yards 35-inch, with ⅛ yard 35-inch contrasting for collar.

No. **2700** makes an apron as crisp and fresh as the salads you will serve. Surplice closing flatters full figures. One size, 1 yard 35-inch.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins for each pattern wanted. Add 15 cents for our new Winter Fashion Book. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

—A.A.—

To prevent mildew, hang towels immediately after using them. Never put a damp towel in the laundry bag.

At Our House



By ELIZABETH TOWNSEND

OUR GARDEN was far from outstanding this year, but when we check over the frozen vegetables in our locker, the many cans in the cupboard, and the stored vegetables in the cellar, we realize that as usual it was well worth while.

True, the rabbits did eat the late broccoli, we failed to plant sunflowers for the birds, and the first planting of cucumbers did not come up. It is worth noting that the second planting was most prolific, because the few seeds remaining prevented overcrowding. They were Early Green Cluster and Mixed, a good selection for table and pickling. Cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, and Savoy cabbage, (which is crisp and good for salad and cooking) were especially fine.

Tomatoes were the only complete failure. One cool, humid day in early August, the black hand of blight crumpled the leaves on our sixty plants. After two days of rain there were left only the bare branches and rotting

(*Continued on Page* 29)

REASSURANCE

By Edith Shaw Butler

So much of beauty
Extinguished by frost,
Be reassured, heart,
Nothing is lost.

Flowers and foliage,
Latent but sound,
Potentially stored
In the dark ground.

Thus beauty is held
By artifice
Until April frees it
From chrysalis.





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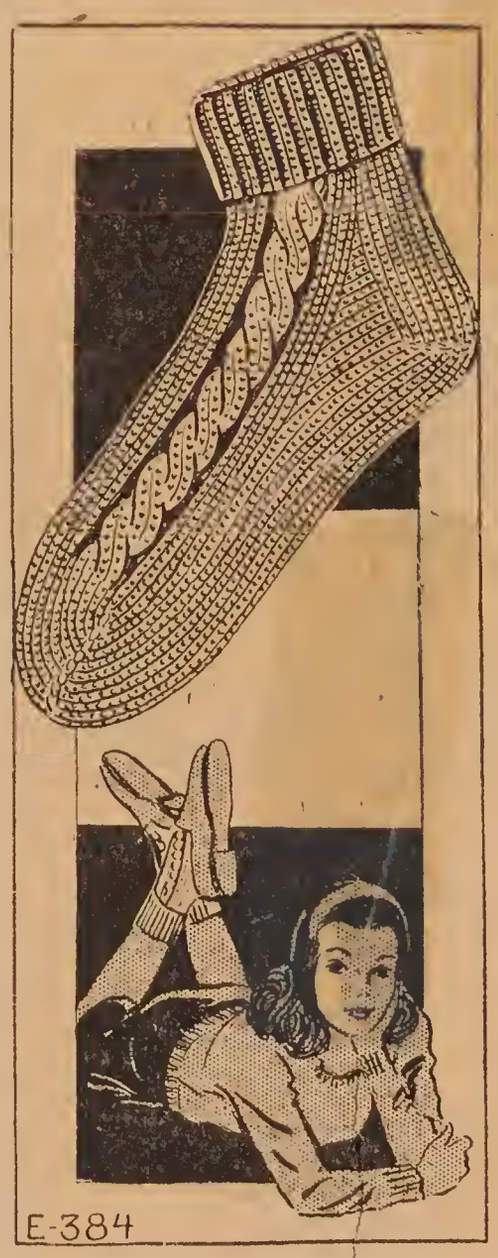
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SOMETHING TO MAKE FOR CHRISTMAS





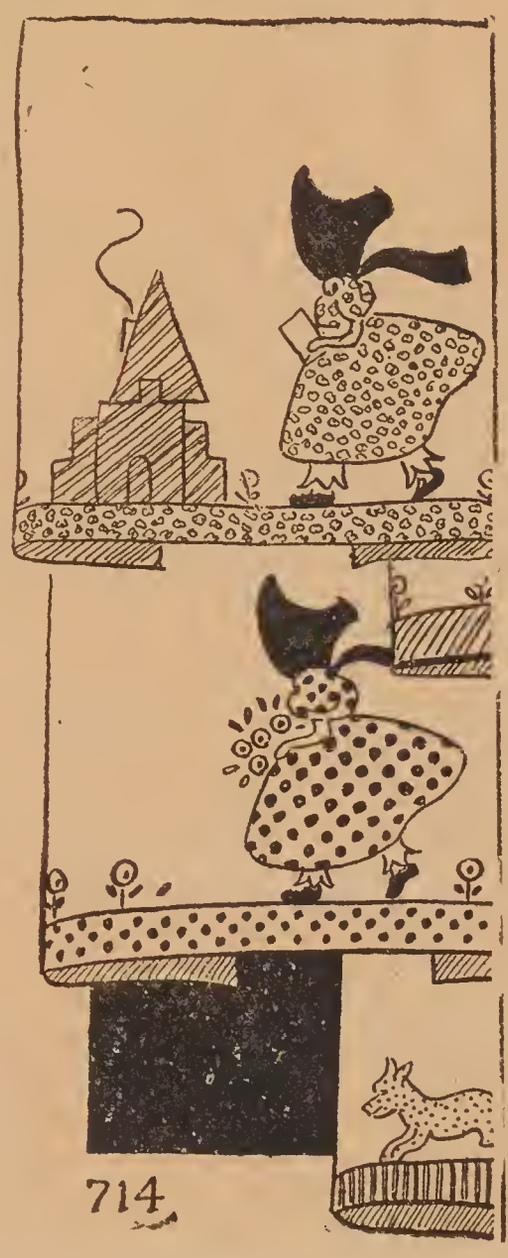
PC2063

For Christmas, decorate gift aprons, place mats and kitchen towels with colorful applique. Hot iron transfer pattern No. N714 calls for patches of prints and plaids from the scrap bag. Pattern price, 10 cents.

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One of the most delightful and easy-to-make potholders we have ever seen is crocheted potholder with apple applique No. PC2063. Instruction leaflet 3 cents.

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This home mixture takes right hold of a cough in a way that means business. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and quickly eases soreness and difficult breathing.

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TREED

(*Continued from Page* 1)

where's it got you?"

They were off to a hot time, both realizing that it was more or less of an "act" and their idea of breaking the monotony, exercising their vocabularies, and having a good time. It was the usual performance every time they met and they enjoyed it particularly if they had an audience. This time they did, but it wasn't the right kind, for Stever's bull, disturbed by the loud yelling, had pricked up his ears, started to paw the ground and to rumble deep in his throat. So engrossed were the men hearing themselves yell that they forgot the bull, but not for long. Hearing a noise behind him, Stever looked around just in time to see the bull, with lowered head and waving tail, starting his charge. Stever made for the line fence, whereupon Casterline yelled:

"Don't come over here, you horse-thief. If you do, I'll throw ye right back!"

But Casterline was Stever's lesser of two evils and he stopped not on the order of his going. With a running jump he cleared the rickety old fence with plenty of room to spare. So did the bull. Whereupon both men ran as they hadn't run since boyhood, making for a small tree some few rods distant. It was neck and neck, with the bull not a split second behind. Casterline made the tree first and with a great spring caught a lower limb and pulled himself up. Stever, a breath behind, jumped for the limb, missed, jumped again, whereupon Casterline reached down and grabbed him by his shirt collar and helped him to a precarious perch beside him on the limb. Reaching the tree, the bull stood looking up at his prey, his horns not far from their feet and his little eyes aflame with rage and hate.

The limb bent under the weight of the two men so that they scarce dared breathe for fear it would bend down where the bull could reach them, or break off entirely. For a moment or two after climbing the tree the two old boys had all they could do to sit still, hang on, and catch their breath. But finally, having gained confidence that the limb would hold them at least for a time, Casterline began to laugh.

"What are you laughing at, you old fool?" said Stever.

"*You,* if you want to know. I was just thinkin' where you would have been with your own bull if I hadn't rescued you."

"Bull's all right," retorted Stever. "You stirred him up by your screechin'."

Then slowly the corners of his mouth began to twitch and he too broke into a big grin.

"Andy, you know somethin' I've been thinkin' for quite a spell? We've been puttin' on a show both for ourselves and for the neighbors for quite a time now. Down deep in our hearts we both knew it was a show, and we did it mostly because we got a kick out of it. And that was all right so long as it didn't hurt anybody else."

The smile disappeared from Casterline's face.

"What d'ya mean by that?" he growled.

"Well, those young folks of ours. Maybe it was all right to keep them apart for a while until they were sure of themselves, but they've everything in common. They both like farmin' and farm life, and I wonder if we haven't carried this feud on about as far as it should go. And anyway, sometimes I've thought it was a nuisance that we couldn't change work and cooperate on things that we could do better together—all because we thought we had to keep up this farce. I've even forgotten where I thought that line fence ought to be. Bet you yourself don't know."

Casterline let go of the limb with one hand in order to scratch his head reflectively, then grabbed frantically for it when he pretty nearly fell off. Stever said:

"Sit still, you darned old fool, or there won't either of us live to tell the story."

"Well," said Casterline, "this is one hell of a place for a conference, but since you've brought it up and apologized for all your insults, why I don't know but what you are right and I'll accept your apology."

"Aw, shut up and talk sense," said Stever. "The question is, what can we do about Carol and Jack?"

"That ain't too easy," replied Casterline. "We've got to save face. Can't be too sudden. Can't put on a show for so long, then right about face in ten minutes. Anyway, it seems to me the immediate problem is to get out of this cussed tree and away from that bull."

"How'll we do it?" inquired Stever.

"That's your move," retorted Casterline. "He's *your* bull."

Just then they saw Carol coming up the pasture slope on her pony. Wondering why her Dad was taking so long to bring in the cows, she had started out to seek the reason. As soon as she was near enough to hear, her father yelled:

"Carol, go back and get help! The bull's loose."

"Don't need any help," she answered. "He won't attack this pony."

Then to the disgust of the old fellows perched on the limb, she laughed and laughed until the tears rolled down her cheeks.

"Stop it!" roared her father. "What ails ye? This ain't nothin' to laugh about!"

Carol continued to laugh unrestrainedly, but broke off suddenly, turned her pony and galloped away.

"Hang on, you old dears," she called over her shoulder. "I'm going after help. Be back soon."

"Where's she gone now?" grumbled Stever. "Does she think we want to roost here all night?"

"Serves you right. It's *your* bull."

In a few minutes two riders appeared, Carol on her pony and Jack on a big farm horse, carrying a pitchfork and camera. When they rode up, Jack said:

"What's the matter, Dad? What happened?"

"Don't ask fool questions. Drive that dumb beast away so we can get down."

"Well—I don't know," said Jack. "You two make a lovely picture up there. Thought I'd take one or two

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)



"You go ahead and see where he went and I'll go back and see where he came from."

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



ORDER SEED CORN: The COOPERATIVE GLF EXCHANGE quotes the following figures: "In 1933 one acre in every thousand planted to corn in the U. S. grew Hybrid corn. By 1943, one acre in two that was planted to corn was Hybrid." GLF is urging its patrons to put in their hybrid seed corn orders now.

BARN PLANS: Don't build a barn until you have seen the free farm building book which is available from the WEYERHAUSER SALES COMPANY, First National Bank Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

TULIPS: November 15 is the expiration date for the INTERNATIONAL MILLING COMPANY'S offer of 12 Michigan tulip bulbs. You can get them by buying a bag of Robin Hood flour and sending coupon which you will find in the bag, together with 25c with name and address to Robin Hood, Box 55, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

INSURANCE: THE NATIONAL GRANGE MUTUAL LIABILITY COMPANY has extended insurance coverage for farmers. For more information about this coverage, particularly against liability for farm accidents, send in the coupon on page 23 of the October 5 issue.

CURING MEAT: Write to the MORTON SALT COMPANY, 301 Michigan Avenue, Chicago 4, Illinois, for their book "Home Meat Curing Made Easy." You are asked to send 10 cents in coin to cover costs.

PROFIT: Drop a postcard to CRAWFORD BROS., INC., 126 Main St., Walton, N. Y., and ask for a copy of "Your Poultry Business". In it you will find many aids to profitable poultry raising.

You will find valuable information on farm equipment, especially on belts, in the B. F. GOODRICH Farm Catalog. For a copy, drop a postcard to the B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY, Industrial Products Division, Akron, Ohio.



Believing that hard riding tractors are a source of fatigue to those who ride them, the MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY of Racine, Wisconsin, has developed what they call the "Velvet-Ride" seat. This combines the shock absorbing and stabilizing effects of a double-action hydraulic shock absorber, a variable tension coil spring and pivot-point stabilizer bar. The hydraulic shock absorber cushions the up-and-down action of the coil spring while the stabilizer bar controls side sway.

snaps to show around the neighborhood."

"Carol," snapped her father, "make that young fool stop his nonsense and drive that bull away."

"What's the hurry?" said Carol. "I agree with Jack. The picture would be a nice memento of this auspicious occasion."

"Yeah!" said Jack. "Two lifetime dairymen treed in a small sapling by a bull. Won't that make a lovely story

BLUE SPRUCE

By Manfred A. Carter

I sighed because the clothing
Of tamaracks and oaks
Was scattered on the sidewalks
Beneath the feet of folks,
While winter painted skylines
A monochrome of gray
And darkness squeezed the edges
Of cold and aging day . . . .
But then I passed my neighbor's
One morning after dawn
And saw a spreading blue spruce
Sweeping up the lawn!

around this neighborhood! A picture of you two boys sitting up there so peacefully side by side would be quite a sensation after your rowing all these years. Look pleasant, now! I'm about to shoot!"

"Stop!" said Casterline. "Cut out that nonsense."

"Yes," said Stever. "Drive that dumb bull away."

Carol turned to Jack:

"What do you know! First time I ever knew them to agree on anything."

"All right," said Jack, and this time he was serious. "We'll drive the bull away, but there's a condition. Carol and I are in love and we have agreed that we're not going to let your foolish quarreling stand between us any longer. You two don't get out of that tree, so far as any help from us is concerned, until you shake hands and call it a day. Further than that, if you don't do it, so help me Jehoshaphat, I'll take some pictures of you two perched up there that'll be a nine day's wonder around the countryside."

Casterline looked at Stever and Stever looked at Casterline.

"Kinda got us, ain't he, Fred?"

"Sure has!"

"What do you say we agree?"

Again forgetting their precarious position, they reached out to shake hands and both lost their balance. Their wild pawing of the air to regain it was too much for the already weakened limb. It let go, gradually splitting off at the trunk, lowering the old boys to the ground.

But it didn't matter. The bull had got tired of the row, too, and was ambling back toward his own herd.

—A. A.—

At Our House

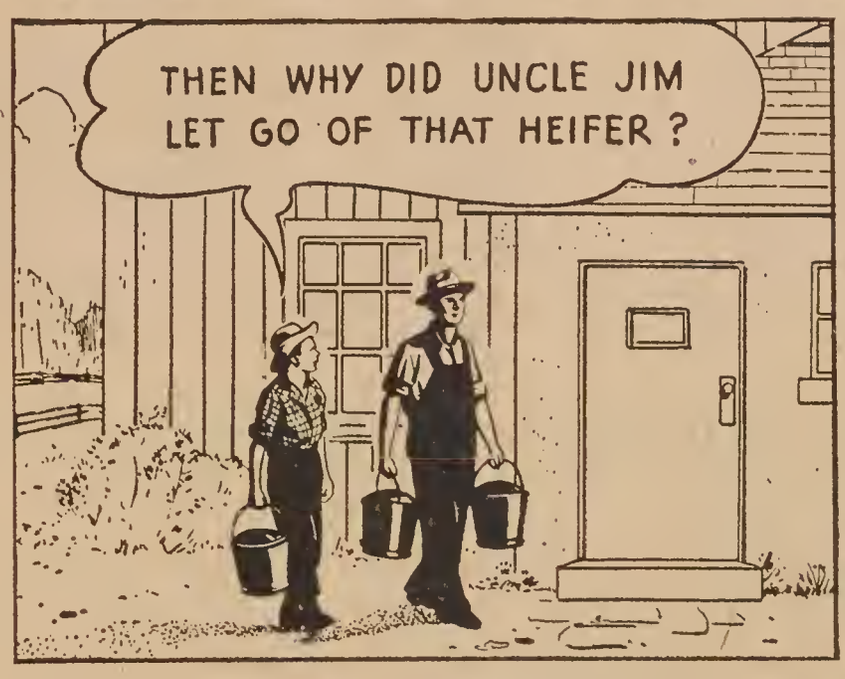
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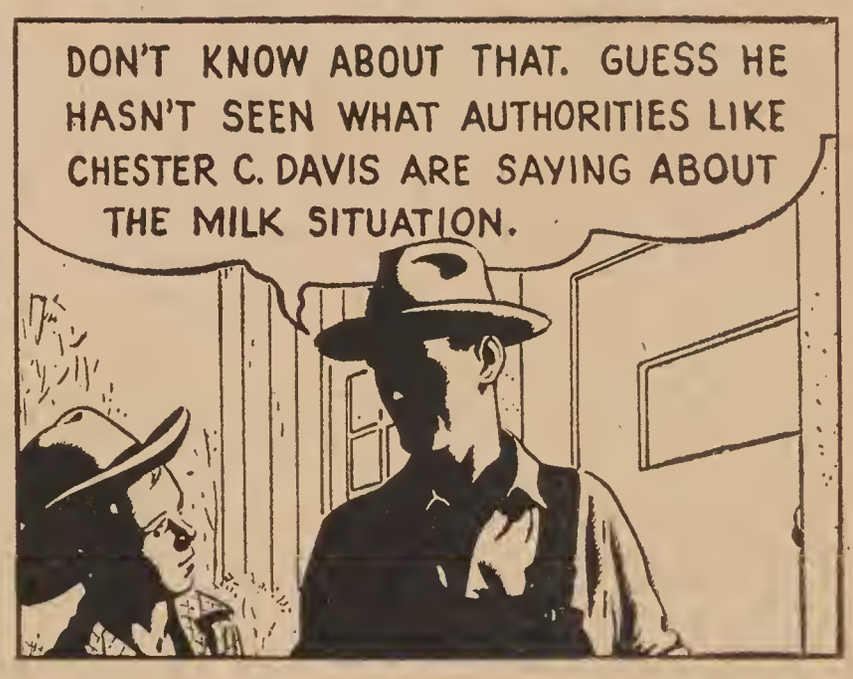
tomatoes. Since tomatoes are a necessity, we will seek advice to prevent this happening again.

Whatever our garden failures, there was no failure of the fruit crop. In this section there was an abundance of peaches, grapes, pears, and plums. Every apple orchard and natural fruit sapling was loaded with apples. Along the roadsides, wild grape vines, choke cherry and elderberry bushes hung black with fruit. Nuts, too, are plentiful. This productivity of winter is said to foretell a hard winter and, since our summer birds left early for the South, it may be a long winter as well.

One of our garden products we are enjoying now is acorn squash. This is the way we like to cook it: cut squash in halves, remove seeds and place cut side down in baking dish. Partly cover with boiling water, add salt and bake in moderate oven until tender. Turn cut side up, brush with butter and brown sugar or maple syrup, and bake until brown.







Says Chester C. Davis, Chairman, President's Famine Emergency Committee:

Good fortune again has touched the grain fields of America, but our bountiful crops must be seen against the background of a world supply that is still low, and a world need that will be very great at least until another crop is harvested. That means something to the dairyman. For we need more milk, too. This is no time to let a good dairy cow or heifer go. The efficient dairyman will get rid of his culls, but he will keep the good ones, and get more out of them by using feed grain wisely to supplement an abundance of hay or pasture.

Ground grains prevent waste. The correct milking routine saves time and helps keep the herd healthy. Good dairy herd management never had a better chance to pay off than now.

★ ★

The nutritional need for milk and the products of milk has never been met. Other indications point to years of good markets ahead for you. Those markets can be held only by continually supplying the demand. Plan on producing more high-quality milk now. Plan on more uniform year-round production.

Important right now is the proper care of freshening cows. Information on that and other sound practices to increase your production of quality milk will be supplied you gladly by your dairy plant field man or County Agent.

For practical help, get in touch with one of these men. Do it now : : : to make your production more efficient . . . to get more dollars on your milk checks : . . to make your future more secure:

Sheffield Farms
General Ice Cream Corp.
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Western Maryland Dairy
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NOVEMBER PROFIT POINTERS

✓ *Breed now through February for calves dropped next fall. Fall calves are healthier. Fall freshening is more convenient for you. And it gives you more milk from two "flushes."*

✓ *Select your herd sire by his* daughters' *production records.*

✓ *Clip cows regularly to avoid the dirt that clings to long hairs on flanks and udders.*

✓ *Cows exposed to cold winter winds use up much of their feed to keep warm. Protect your cows; you'll get more milk.*

The need for MILK has never been met

PLAN NOW TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

I PROMISED to report on the Holstein steer we killed the other day. We bought this steer out of a carload of 41 head, shipped here from Idaho the last part of April. We took 6 head in all. They averaged, in the shrunken condition in which they arrived, almost exactly 500 pounds, and cost us $73.06 apiece.

The steer we killed ran on excellent pasture during May, June and July. During August and September and the first few days of October, he was confined in a box stall and after the first two weeks fed all the grain he would eat. We failed to get the live weight on him when we killed him, but he dressed 525 pounds, or almost exactly what he weighed alive when he arrived here on the 1st of May. We did not have his carcass graded, but it was well covered with fat. The meat is nicely marbled. It has a nice flavor and is very tender.

It may be of interest to know that as we have gained experience killing our own beef (we now plan on slaughtering a steer for the families on the farms every three months) we have hung carcasses for shorter and shorter periods. On a young animal which will grade good or better, I believe that four or five days is plenty long enough when the cuts are to be frozen.

* * *

DIET NOTE

Using a special grant from the American Dairy Association of New York, the College of Home Economics at Cornell is working out a few simple recipes for the use of milk on dairy farms. After these recipes have been tested in homes, they will be printed in bulletin form and distributed. A few days ago I was privileged to test some of them. One was a recipe for a lemon pie made with whey instead of water. It was about the best lemon pie I ever tasted. Like the meat stock in soup, the whey enriched the pie and, of course, made it much better nutritionally.

* * *

RAPE FOR HOGS

Last May, Howard E. Galusha of Schuylerville, N. Y., wrote me recommending that I sow rape seed back of the cultivator the last time we cultivated corn to be hogged down. I wrote Mr. Galusha that I liked his suggestion and would try it out. However, we got in a jam and hardly got the corn cultivated, to say nothing of sowing rape. Our own failure to get some experience with this practice leads me to inquire if any of you who read this page, including Mr. Galusha, got any experience with rape for hogs in corn fields this season.

* * *

HOME PASTEURIZED MILK

All our dairy cows are vaccinated for Bangs and we can truthfully say we have had practically no abortion for three years. Nevertheless, someone we know shows up every little while with a case of undulant fever. Doctors seem to agree that this disease is milk borne.

With the lives and futures of the twenty-five people who live in our farm group and drink raw milk from our dairy herd in mind, we have about decided that we must take pains to draw our family milk from cows which are negative to the Bangs test and are carefully watched to see that they keep negative, or we must pasteurize our home milk.

Just to get some experience with pasteurization, we're going to try doing it for a while. We shall use a new pasteurizer which we understand will be put on the market as soon as supplies are available to manufacture it. The one we shall try out has a capacity of only two gallons, so about all we will be able to do with it is get some experience. This experience will enable us to find out how we like the milk, how it cooks, and particularly whether we shall be able to make good cottage cheese from it.

* * *

PROOF OF THE PUDDING

Last spring Sunnygables had the honor of a visit from L. B. Skeffington, the great reporter of farm news for the Gannett Newspapers, and Mr. Sigsbee, manager of the Gannett Newspapers' farm near Rochester.. I gave them quite a selling talk on Sudan and oats for mid-summer pasture. Early in October I wrote Skeff to get a report on his experience with making milk in the summer and with these two pasture crops. He wrote back as follows:

"There have been many inquiries about our Sudan grass pastures. We could not have gotten along without them. We did not clip them, as it seemed that the cows kept them down pretty well. However, one mistake we made was in not clipping the weed tops. We will have a 14-acre Sudan pasture adjoining the barn next year, and if the weeds get high we will clip it.

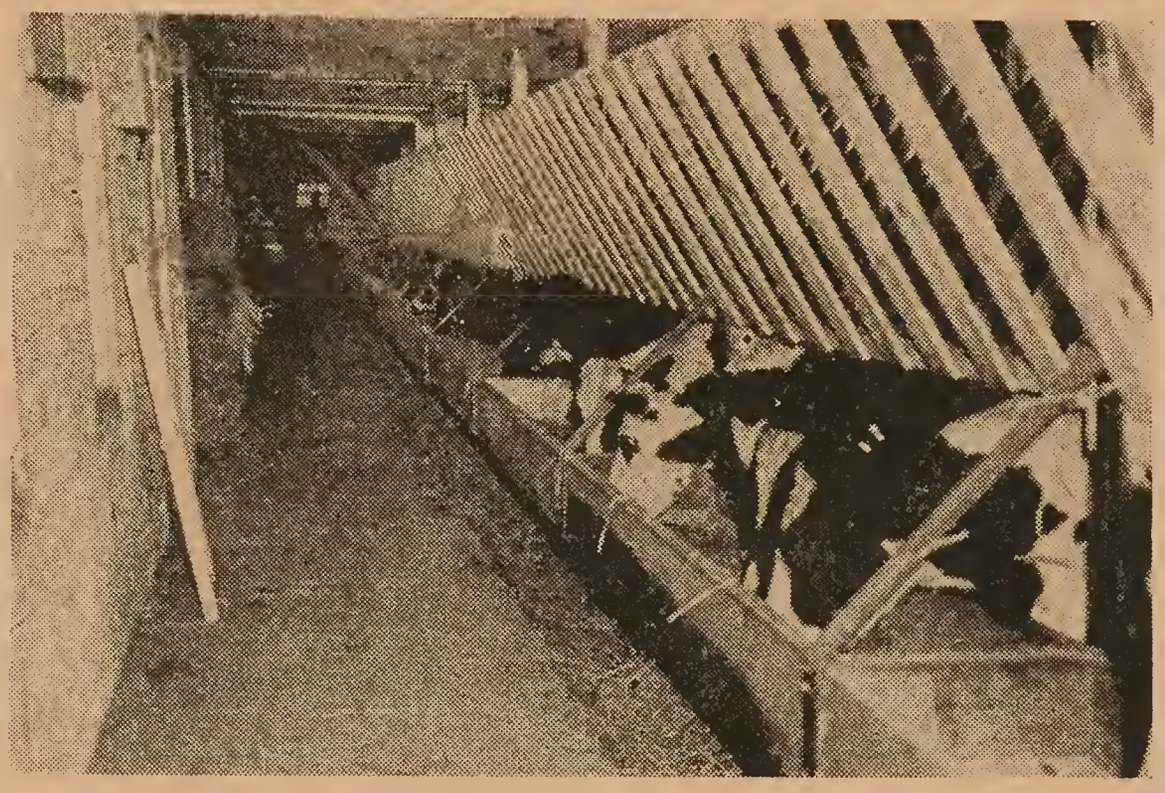
"Our oats pasture was not so hot for milk production, undoubtedly because we waited too long to graze it. Another time, if we use oats for grazing, we will turn the cows in it while it is greener and more succulent, and never mind waiting for the heads to start developing.

"Where we had oats seeded with pasture mixture, the latter is coming along all right. Like many other farmers with old meadows, our second cutting of hay this year was almost nil.

"I handed Sigsbee your letter and here is what he wrote:

" 'Advice on pasture was good. Started pasturing oats just before milk stage; believe this was too late. We did not clip Sudan grass on advice of Farm Bureau. None headed out due to very close grazing. In fact, it was grazed too heavy, due to shortage of other pasture. We are not afraid of poisoning, except after frost, with which we have had no experience yet. Got a good seeding with oats seeded to Cornell general purpose mixture. Expect to use Ladino and brome grass as pasture seedings from now on in rotations.' "







Late this summer when Mrs. Babcock and I visited Governor Dewey's farm at Pawling, New York, I arranged to get pictures of his pen stabling operation. They just reached me.

The top picture shows part of the Governor's cows in the pen which was created by removing the stanchions and mangers from a conventional stable in which two rows of cows stood facing the outer walls.

The second picture shows how the Governor saved the manger walk on one side and the kind of mangers and feeding racks he constructed for the loose cows to eat out of. Pen stabling requires only about one-half the manger space usually used in conventional stables.

The bottom picture shows how the cows are fed grain in a small milking stable just before they are milked in the elevated tandem stalls. These stalls can just be seen in the rear.

The history of pen stabling in New York State is briefly this. Because of his trouble with mastitis in his herd, Governor Dewey became interested in our pen stabling at Ithaca. Veterinarians at Cornell told him that pen stabling might be one way of cutting down on the incidence of mastitis in a dairy herd.

The Governor then took the matter up with Mayor O'Dwyer and he and the Mayor together got the New York City Board of Health to permit the experimental operation, under the supervision of the New York State Department of Health, of 100 pen stables in the New York Milk Shed, for a period of 5 years.

The Governor then put in his farm as one of the experimental farms. Our pen stable at Ithaca is not counted in the 100 farms because we do not make milk for New York City.

Any dairyman who is interested in operating one of the 100 experimental pen stables making milk for New York City should write to W. D. Tiedeman, Chief of the Bureau of Milk Sanitation, New York State Department of Health, Albany 1, N. Y. Dr. Tiedeman will probably then send Dr. F. W. Graves to the farm to help work out the idea.

All of us who are pen stabling have an obligation to the public and other farmers to produce good milk.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

A FAIR ATTITUDE

"Last June I shipped a case of eggs to a concern in Brooklyn. I definitely specified that if the eggs could not be delivered, they were to be returned to me. Nevertheless, the express company, being unable to make delivery, sold them for $3.30. I put a valuation of $9.60 on them but the express company has refused to settle on that basis."

We took this up with the express company who replied they were unable to deliver the eggs because consignee was unknown, and according to their usual custom had sold the eggs to the best advantage and returned the money to the shipper. We replied that under usual circumstances we would raise no question as to the procedure, but in this case the eggs were definitely marked "Return to shipper if unable to deliver."

In reply to this letter the express company wrote: "We now find that this case of eggs was marked, 'if unable to deliver, return to shipper.' Under the circumstances, we are passing the claim for payment." We appreciate the fair attitude which the Railway Express Agency took in this matter.

— A.A. —

GUESSING GAMES

Some time ago I had some circulars on astrology from a firm in California. They sent some information and said if I sent a dime I would get a longer reading, or I could get a full reading with three questions answered for $1.10. For $3.00 I could get twelve lessons on personal development and a personal reading. I sent the dime and then I decided to send $1.10, which I foolishly sent in cash. Since then I have heard nothing from them.

Comment:

If this astrology expert could correctly *answer* any three questions a person might ask, he would be a piker to ask only $1.10 for it. Hundreds of people would be willing to pay $1000 for such a service. The fact is, of course, *that he cannot answer anything except by guessing about it.* You can guess just as well as he can, so why not hold on to the $1.10?

— A.A. —

NO DELIVERY

For some time a company has been putting on suppers in our locality and selling stainless steel cooking utensils. A number around here have had orders in from one to two years. Some sets are paid for; some partly paid for. We have been trying to locate some one who has received utensils but so far we have been unsuccessful. The name of the company is: Steelco Stainless Steel Company, Chicago, Illinois.

We have mentioned this situation several times. We can only repeat our previous advice, namely, that we can see no reason for making a down payment on utensils when no delivery date is promised

— A.A. —

NOT PLEASANT READING BUT—

Perhaps this little poem, copy of which came to my desk today, may help prevent a death or an accident. If so, I think its reading, although not pleasant, may be worth while.

If everyone who drives a car could lie a month in bed,
With broken bones and stitched-up wounds, or fractures of the head,
And there endure the agonies that many people do,
They'd never need preach safety any more to me and you.
If everyone could stand beside the bed of some close friend,
And hear the doctor say "no hope" before that fatal end,
And see him there unconscious, never knowing what took place,
The laws and rules of traffic I am sure we'd soon embrace.
If everyone could meet the wife and children left behind
And step into the darkened home where once the sunlight shined,
And look upon "The Vacant Chair" where Daddy used to sit,
I'm sure each reckless driver would be forced to think a bit.
If everyone who takes the wheel would say a little prayer,
And keep in mind those in the car depending on his care,
And make a vow and pledge himself to never take a chance,
The great crusade for safety then would suddenly advance.

J. H. Frandsen

— A.A. —

If any subscriber knows the present address of Floyd Manzer, whose last known address was Lowville, N. Y., the Service Bureau would appreciate the information. Mr. Manzer's sister is anxious to get in touch with him.

— A.A. —

STARLING CONTROL

Starlings have become a serious pest in many parts of the Northeast. They are particularly destructive to cherries and sweet corn.

In the October issue of *Farm Research,* published by the Geneva Experiment Station, Professor A. A. Allen gives the results of some attempts to control them. Experiments in developing a spray which might repel starlings and which could be easily washed off were unsuccessful.

The most promising procedure so far is to provide nesting boxes on telephone poles about 10 feet from the ground so that the eggs can be destroyed.

During a three-year experiment, practically the entire population of starlings in a two square mile test area nested in these boxes. It is easy to see that an individual would get nowhere with such a program, but if adopted by an entire area it is the most promising control method yet discovered.

Incidentally, the starling is not all bad. He eats white grubs, Japanese beetles and other injurious insects. The problem is to control the starling population to a point where his good habits outweigh his bad ones.

— A.A. —

In Denver, Colorado, authorities caught an alley cat that had three tails.

We are repeating the item below for emphasis. Few people are aware of the new law regarding stopping for standing school buses coming or going. Also school bus drivers are empowered to report violations, so read this warning carefully.

STOP FOR SCHOOL BUSES

A New York State Trooper recently remarked that few people seem to know the law on stopping for a standing school bus.

The law says that motorists must stop when approaching a bus regardless of whether they are meeting it or passing it. You must come to a full stop until the bus starts or until the driver signals you to proceed.

This Trooper says that he stops someone who has violated this law practically every day, but for the present he is merely warning them.

The law is a common sense law because no one can predict what youngsters will do. There have been too many youngsters injured or killed because motorists failed to observe this law.



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FARMER CONTROL

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Gentlemen:
Please send me the Cornell Bulletin on Farm Liability and tell me how I can save money under the Grange Insurance Program. I am particularly interested in

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Name.....

Address.....

JOIN AND SUPPORT YOUR FARM ORGANIZATIONS





THIS GUY IN THE P-47 Has Switched His Future to a Cow!

. . . AND JOINED THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE TO MAKE SURE THAT FUTURE'S A GOOD ONE!

FOR 21 months Gordon Blake of Wyoming, New York, flew a P-47 with the Eighth Air Force. Back from battles all over Europe, and a spell in a German prison camp after being shot down on November 18th, 1944, 25-year old Gordon took a peek at the past and decided *his* future lay in dairy farming.

Farm-bred, Gordon knew the many advantages offered members of the Dairymen's League—and one of his first acts was to become a member himself. Now, jointly farming 120 acres and milking 26 cows with his father, Gordon has applied for a G.I. loan that will enable him to double the land holdings and double the herd.

"In the army," says Gordon, "I learned the value of teamwork and co-operation. We won our victories by working together as a unit."

"And," continues Gordon, "I figure that this same kind of cooperative effort will pay off back home here on the economic front. I know that as a dairyman I'll go further—and so will my neighbors in the Milkshed—if we all work together. That's why I lost no time in joining the Dairymen's League."

The League welcomes this alert newcomer to its fold, and invites all other young, as well as the long established dairy farmers, to join in the work of this strong co-operative that benefits all dairymen in the New York Milkshed.



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

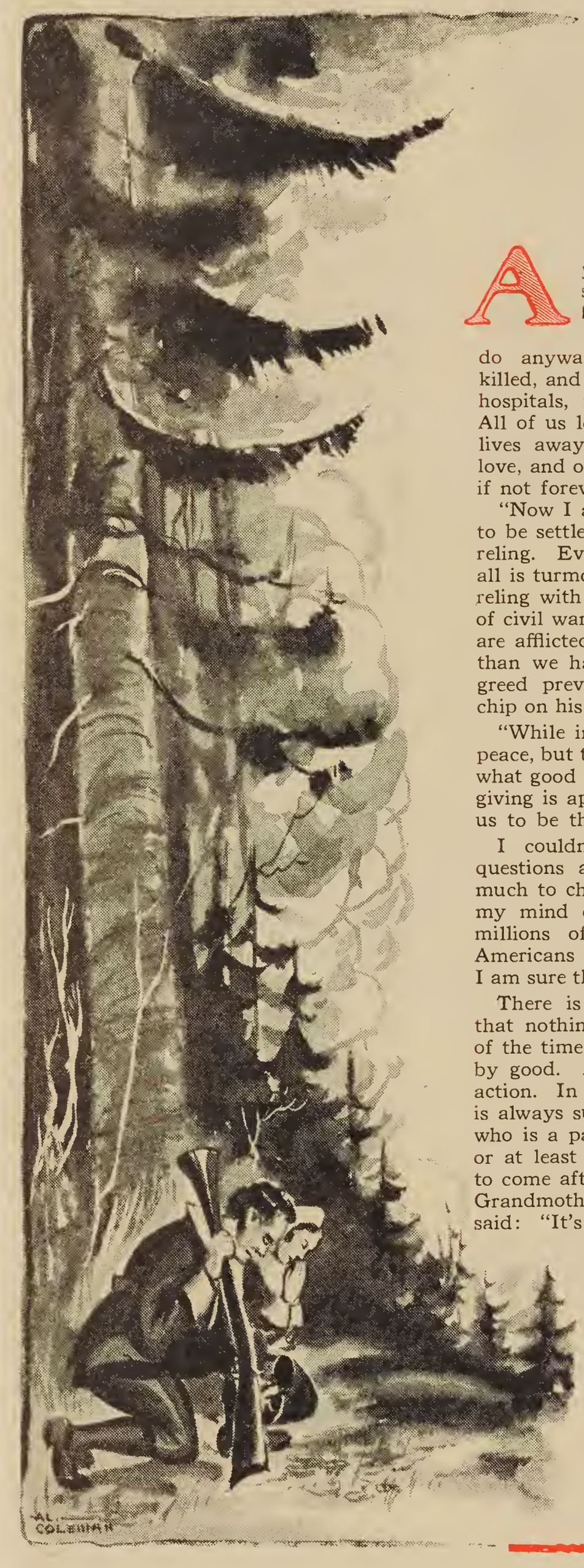
PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH NOVEMBER 16, 1946

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST





Thanksgiving REFLECTIONS

An Editorial by E. R. Eastman

A young soldier friend of mine who saw more than three years of hard fighting recently said to me:

"Mr. Eastman, what good did it do anyway? Some of my friends were killed, and I saw hundreds of others in army hospitals, many of them crippled for life. All of us lost some of the best years of our lives away from our homes and those we love, and our careers were set back for years, if not forever.

"Now I am back home and nothing seems to be settled. All the nations are still quarreling. Even our allies are. Here at home all is turmoil and confusion. Labor is quarreling with management almost to the point of civil war. There isn't enough to eat. We are afflicted with more rules and restrictions than we had in the army. Selfishness and greed prevail. Everyone seems to have a chip on his shoulder.

"While in the service I looked forward to peace, but there is no peace. I ask you again, what good did the war do anyway? Thanksgiving is approaching, but what have any of us to be thankful for?"

I couldn't answer that young soldier's questions at the moment, nor could I do much to cheer him up. But he has been on my mind ever since, because I know that millions of disheartened and discouraged Americans are asking the same question and I am sure that there *is* an answer.

There is a strange and inexplicable law that nothing ever runs on an even keel all of the time. Bad times are always followed by good. Action is always followed by reaction. In Nature, day follows night. There is always sunshine after rain, and with man, who is a part of Nature, joy and happiness, or at least peace and contentment, are sure to come after turmoil, confusion and sorrow. Grandmother put it more simply when she said: "It's a long lane that has no turning!"

When I am discouraged and pessimistic I like to turn to history for comfort. All of us should read history more than we do, for it is comforting and reassuring.

Did you ever think of how little the Pilgrims had to be thankful for on that cold fall day in 1621 when they met in church to thank God for their first harvest? The chief part of that harvest was a little hard Indian corn. Their meat supply had to come from the uncertainties of hunting. Friends and relatives had died. A New England winter was approaching. And yet the Pilgrims found cause for thanksgiving!

I have often wondered about the thoughts of the soldiers who survived the rigors and sacrifices of the Revolution during those bad years that followed under the Articles of Confederation. Any feeling of common unity among the states disappeared at the close of the fighting. Each state raised commerce barriers against the others, and there was almost as much bitter feeling between the inhabitants of states as there had been between the colonists and England. Just as there is now, there was turmoil, confusion, bitterness and uncertainty. But out of it came the Constitution of the United States and the greatest nation on the face of the earth.

Then in the sixties came civil war, the worst calamity that can come to any people, and I often heard my father and mother tell of the terrible times during the war and during the reconstruction days long afterwards. But again light followed darkness and the nation enjoyed long years of prosperity and its people happiness.

So will it be again—if not for us, then for the nations and the peoples to come. For God works in ways mysterious to mortals, and a thousand years is but a day in His sight.

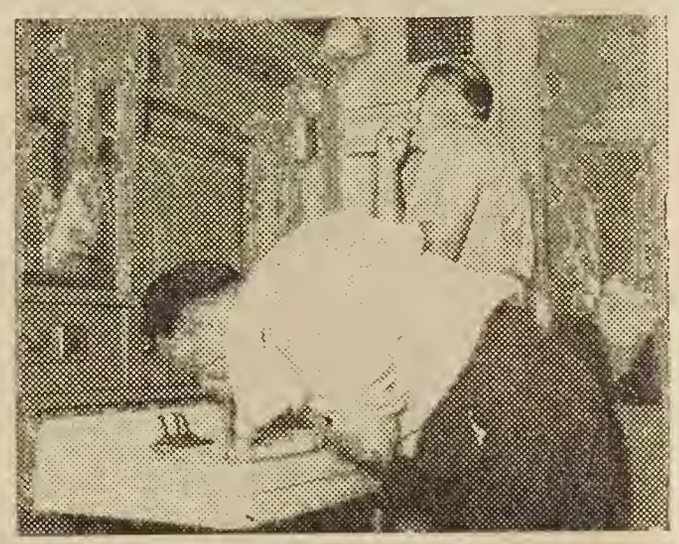
So, if I could talk to my young soldier friend again, I would say to him that the sacrifices of the war *were* worth while, for man's growth is a continuing, developing process. We have at least won the opportunity to keep on growing, the opportunity to try again to make a better world. We have thrown back the forces that would have created another Dark Ages, and we must not let the aggravations and worries and problems of reconstruction defeat us or make us despair, or blind us to our real blessings. Our flag still floats above our land. Instead of feeling that the new atomic power will destroy the world, why not think of its great possibilities for preventing war and for the beginning of a new and better day? I am sure that history will look back upon our time and our struggles as perhaps another turning point in civilization, and they will honor our glorious dead even as we honor those who fought and sacrificed their lives to help make the ideals of the Revolution and the Civil War (*Continued on Page* 29)



Annual Meeting
NEWS NOTES



Early arrivals registering at Onondaga Hotel are welcomed by President Frank M. Smith, (extreme right). Elwood Chase of G.L.F. Mills (center, with outstretched arm), surveys lobby filled with committeemen.



James Canfield, Stroudsburg, Pa., washes, while A. Prall Smith, Belvidere, N. J., shaves in their Pullman-hotel. Nine sleeping cars carrying committeemen to meeting were held in service during meeting because of lack of hotel space.



W. S. Howell, LaFayette, N. J., won the draw after four committeemen tied in the calf-weight guessing contest with guesses of 286 pounds. They pulled straws, Howell won—so he took the calf home with him. It was raised with G.L.F. calf starter.



Seated are two new directors, Harold L. Creal, Homer, N. Y. and Henry W. Bibus, Jr., Wrightstown, N. J. Standing are directors re-elected: J. Leon Atwood, Plattsburg, N. Y.; President Frank M. Smith, Springfield Center, N. Y., and Ralph L. Culver, Laceyville, Pa.

At the 26th G.L.F. Annual Meeting

FROM New York, New Jersey and Northern Pennsylvania more than 2,000 G.L.F. stockholders—most of them farmer-elected committeemen—gathered in Syracuse for the last two days of October to participate in the 26th Annual G.L.F. Stockholders' Meeting.

It was a busy two days. Before they left to go back to their respective 630 communities, the committeemen had:

- *Heard from General Manager James A. McConnell a complete report on the past year's operations of G.L.F.*
- *Elected two and re-elected three directors.*
- *Enlarged the board from 13 to 14 members under a revision of G.L.F. nominating districts which will give fuller representation to patron-members.*
- *Taken part in forum meetings on what is new in dairying, in poultry farming, in crop production—and what is ahead generally for farmers here in the Northeast.*
- *Seen exhibits and demonstrations showing how farmers can use their G.L.F. most effectively.*

The annual meeting in Syracuse was the first two-day meeting G.L.F. has held since before the war. It came as a climax to a series of local meetings in nearly every G.L.F. community where patron-members had heard reports on the G.L.F. services and had elected their own committeemen.

The committeemen—elected by farmers from their own community—were in Syracuse to represent patrons back home and to help in shaping plans for the coming year. For two days, more than two thousand of these farmer-elected committeemen and individual stockholders gave their full attention to G.L.F.—a total of more than 4,000 mandays of thought and study, backed up by years of practical farming experience.

It is such interest on the part of farmers themselves that has built G.L.F., that keeps it honored on the farm—that keeps it in step with the needs and always working for farmers.

GLF COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—*The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey and northern Pennsylvania—*
OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y



The Cider Mill

An Old-Time Institution That is Passing

By HARRY A. PACKARD

You may sing of the romance and glory of June,
Of a girl with her lover beside her,
But give ME the fall and its harvesting days
And flagons of sweet apple cider!

AN old-time institution, the cider mill, is passing. An institution reminiscent of red school houses, plush furniture and tintypes. A day when men were red blooded creatures who built stone walls, raised frame works of great barns and lived primitive lives.

Sweet apple cider!

A beverage that ties with Thanksgiving. It was at one time the champagne of the festive season, important in the long rows of mince pies, brown-baked for the feast of the harvest season.

Not that cider will cease to be. It will be made in commercial mills and sold at roadside stands but much of it offered for sale not where it was made. The cider that will cease to be is the unadulterated simon-pure juice possible only with unfermented liquor from the "Macs" and Baldwins and without benzoate of soda.

Cider making flourished a generation ago. Apple cider was campaign fodder in the primitive days of Tippecanoe, but those days are gone forever. They vanished with the what-nots!

Equally lamentable is it that it is no longer possible to sing that old refrain

"Twas there I got my mother-in-law
From sipping cider through a straw!"

Fall nights in the country! Thick sirupy juice dripping from the cheeses in the cider press. A hunter's moon! Without, the chill of frost; within, a red-hot stove, popping corn—washed down with flagons of apple cider! One has missed something who has never traveled in such scenes as these, missed something which leaves each triumph empty and incomplete.

And there he sat and popped and ate,
John Stiles and Susan Cutter.
John Stiles as fat as any ox,
And Susan sweet as butter!

Heaven forbid the passing of such scenes! But already is it writ that the passing has about already taken place. Isn't it well now that the photographer becomes the historian to record this old country custom ere it entirely passes with the crossroads store, the huskings and the spelling bees of the days when the land was young? Lest we forget!

In the course of long wanderings the photographer found just two of these real old dyed-in-the-wool cider mills. Both were in century old frames. Both in mills which have outlived their usefulness. A century ago grist mills were within three or four miles of each other, a short distance in this mechanized age but a long distance, even though the country was sparsely populated, in the days of ox drawn vehicles. By this patient bovine power the farmer carried or hauled his grist to the old water mills, the corn to be ground into food for his family and the barn herds—the old-time Indian corn of his own raising.

To day there is no demand for these old mills. Their water power goes to waste, gurgling over mossy rocks to filter into some eddying pool where shy mountain red spots hide from the light flashes of the sun filtering through the trees' leaves. Brooks that were dammed up to provide a fountain head for water wheels now no longer have use save in the scanty few mills where just some hardy soul tries to eke a living from grinding the fall apples for the farmer. So small is the rural cider business today that it would not pay to use motive power for the task.

If one can find one of these old mills with a picturesque waterfall beside it and the natural energy now used for turning the grinding discs and knives used to shred the mellow apples, go mark it well! Such scenes as these delight the artist and the photographer!

Such mills are hard to find. In East

(*Continued on Page* 14)

PRINCE ALBERT
SMOKING TOBACCO

Whether he smokes a pipe—or rolls his own cigarettes—a Christmas gift of crimp cut Prince Albert is sure to please

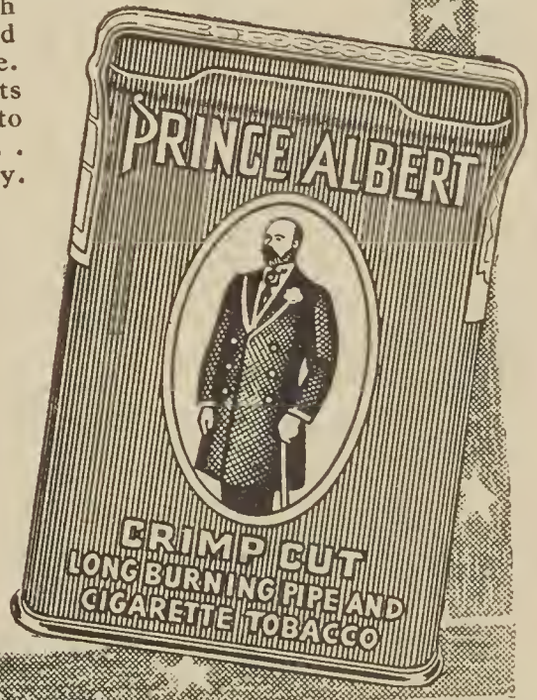
Dealers everywhere are featuring this 16-ounce tin of Prince Albert for Christmas gifts. It's all ready to give—gay Christmas wrapping—even space for your own personal greeting. Give him Prince Albert and you can be sure your gift will be appreciated.



16-OZ. TIN
Also available in ½-lb. size

★ For pipes or roll-your-own cigarettes, there's no other tobacco quite like Prince Albert. It's crimp cut to pack better in a pipe, to draw smooth and easy—or to roll up fast and firm in a "makin's" cigarette. And P. A. has a mildness all its own—it's specially treated to remove harshness and bite . . . to smoke cool, rich, and tasty.

ALSO IN POCKET SIZE



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THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

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FOR SALE: ONE-MAN POWER CHAIN SAWS. Carlton Loomis, Bainbridge, N. Y.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

WHAT THE OLD WORLD NEEDS

SOME psychiatrist, famous for knowing what makes our minds tick, said recently that any well trained student in psychiatry could examine two inmates of an orphan asylum and tell which one had been in the asylum from birth and which had had three years of the care and love of a mother in a home before being orphaned.

The Jesuits once said that if they could have a child until his seventh year, they cared not who had him afterwards.

These statements check with my emphatic belief that kindness and love, in the family and out, have more to do with the success and happiness of the individual than all other factors combined. A child in particular needs the security of a mother's and father's love and the environment of a home.

I have often noticed the effect of kindness on farm animals. Every farmer knows that gentleness and kindness are as necessary to getting cows to produce or horses to perform as is the feed they eat. Our family is particularly fond of dogs, and it is surprising and gratifying to see how quickly almost any kind of a pup will respond to consistent kindness.

Why, then, I wonder, cannot we have more kindness among human beings? In our hearts we know that the best way to have friends is to be one; we know how much a kind word helps us, particularly when we are tired and discouraged; we know that "we cannot read our tombstones when we are dead." Yet among humans it is the rule, rather than the exception, to emphasize the mote that is in our brother's eye. How rarely do any of us tell our friends or members of our family that we love them or that they are doing a good job and that it is appreciated!

It seems to me that this is the essence of true religion and the secret of peace and understanding among men. Why, then, should not we practice more the gentle art of just being kind?

SAVING THE CORN CROP

WE have a small piece of hybrid corn for grain on the farm this year and have been astonished at the amount of damage caused by crows, starlings, or other vermin. It seems that at least every fifth ear has had part of the corn eaten off. In some cases the husks have been stripped clear down and every kernel of corn devoured. I am not sure what has caused the damage, and I am wondering if others have had the same trouble.

Farmers in the Central West are having difficulty in harvesting their corn because it has rained much more there than in the Northeast during recent weeks. The result is that much of the corn is too wet for safe cribbing.

That may be true also of corn raised for grain here in the northeastern states, particularly if it was a hybrid that did not mature too well. If there is any doubt about the moisture content of your corn, you had better get it tested through the help of your county agent or at your state college. It is tragic to raise a corn crop and then lose it through improper drying.

If corn with too high moisture content is put in cribs, the crib should not be over 3 feet wide at the base. I have piled mine on a big barn floor, taking care that it is not over two feet deep.

BETTER EATS

THE purpose of this is not to make you hungry or envious but to encourage you to acquire a zero freezer as soon as you can afford one and can find one on the market, or to rent a locker in a freezing plant.

There is much yet to be learned about the freezing of food, but knowledge is accumulating rapidly and we have gone far enough now to say that this method of preserving food will do more to advance good living, particularly on farms, than any other device that has come along in many years.

By E. R. Eastman

My enthusiasm arises out of our own experience. We have a 26 cubic foot box, which will be loaded jam full when we get into it the meat from the steer which we have just killed. Of course it has been a lot of work to grow the food, process it, and get it into the freezer. But that work has been more than worth while, for right through the summer and fall we have had meat and other foods from our freezer, some of which could not be had at the markets and all of which are of better quality than anything we could buy.

We have had fun experimenting with different kinds of packaging and with some foods which are not ordinarily frozen. In the freezer are peas, snap beans, beet greens, sweet corn—some of which is on the cob, all kinds of berries, peaches, apple sauce, beef and pork, all of which were grown on the farm. In the freezer, also, the womenfolks store bread, ice cream and some other supplies.

We have sampled all of the products. Last night for dinner we had frozen peas, beet greens, and red raspberries, every product exactly as good as when it went into the freezer fresh from the garden.

It should always be borne in mind, however, that nothing will come out of the freezer better than it went in.

Because of zero freezing, I see a much larger year 'round use by the farm family of their own homegrown products. Why sell at wholesale prices and buy back at retail when you can grow and preserve so much better food yourself?

IN MEMORY OF A GREAT MAN

ONE of the great privileges of my life was my friendship with the late Dean Carl E. Ladd. It started more than thirty years ago when he was Director of the State College of Agriculture at Delhi in Delaware County and I was the Farm Bureau agent there.

From that time until the day of his death we rode together, worked together, and together discussed all of the problems of the world in general and farm problems in particular.

It was on our trips to attend meetings of the Farm Credit Board in Springfield that Carl and I started to swap stories about "growing up in the horse and buggy days," and out of those we finally wrote a book together. But all of the fun went out of that book for me when Carl passed on.

Perhaps Carl Ladd's outstanding characteristic was his love for boys and girls and his determination to help them in every way he could. As a teacher in state schools of agriculture, a member of the State Education Department and as professor and Dean in the College of Agriculture he had plenty of opportunity to know and help young people, and he was never too busy to drop everything and talk with any boy or girl to help solve personal problems.

That is why it is particularly fitting that a memorial to Carl should be in the form of scholarships for deserving young men in the New York State College of Agriculture. In order to do a real job with these scholarships it is necessary to have the income from $100,000. More than $60,000 has already been raised.

If you want to do something in memory of a great man, if you want to do something to help a boy get an education, won't you make a contribution? No matter how small it is, it will help. Send it to Mr. T. E. LaMont, Albion, New York, who is treasurer of the fund.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES!

THERE is no more pleasing sight in the farm country than a field of buckwheat in bloom and the honey bees busily at work, unless it be that same crop set in orderly shocks and the dark red stubble running over the brow of the hill.

Every time I see a field of buckwheat at this time of year, I think of cold winter mornings to come and stacks of hot buckwheat cakes on the breakfast table with plenty of butter and maple sirup nearby. The only trouble is that now I can't eat the darn things like I could when I was a boy!

AN OPPORTUNITY TO HELP YOURSELF

THE future historian will record the past thirty years as the era of farm organization. With the exception of the fine old Grange, there was little farm organization in the United States and but few cooperatives thirty years ago.

Since then more than 10,000 farm cooperative organizations have been organized and are serving farmers successfully, and the Farm and Home Bureaus have come along to stand and work side by side with the Grange, each with its special job to do, all working toward the same goal—helping rural people.

This is the time when many farm organizations are holding their annual meetings and laying their plans for another year. It is time, therefore, also for farm folks to recognize the great service of these organizations and to realize that they have provided the means whereby farmers can help themselves; that they are democratic, grass-roots organizations largely directed by farmers themselves in their own local communities.

It is a well established principle that the benefit you get from anything is in proportion to what you put into it. Of course, this principle applies to what you put into your farm organizations. Are you a member? Have you paid your dues? Do you attend the meetings? The answers to these questions are as important as anything you do on your individual farms.

THEY BURIED HIM BESIDE THE TRAIL

"Enclosed please find check for $3.00, for which please send me copy of your new book "The Destroyers." I have always been especially interested in the Clinton-Sullivan Expedition as my great-great-grandfather was killed in it. According to my grandfather, he was shot in a battle somewhere in the southern part of New York State. The wound was in his leg and they put him in a wagon without springs and started for his home in Connecticut. But he died three days later. The expedition stopped long enough to bury him by the side of the trail somewhere in the wilderness in the southern part of the state."—*W. P. M., N. Y.*

I HAVE the names of all the officers in that little known but important expedition, but this man's name was not in the list, so he must have been a private. It is a sad fact that while the names of the leaders in any great event either in war or peace are recorded and come down in history, the names of the great rank and file, who contributed just as much as the officers and made their contribution even to the supreme sacrifice, are lost in obscurity. That is why in writing this story on the Clinton-Sullivan expedition, I have taken the leading characters from among the soldier boys and scouts and made their adventures and love affairs an important part of the story.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

I HAVE a friend, a very careful automobile driver, who says that his car helps him to drive carefully because it sings.

"What do you mean by that?" I inquired.

"Well, at 45 miles an hour my car sings 'Highways are Happy Ways.' When I get up above 50, the car changes its tune and sings 'I'm But a Stranger Here, Heaven is My Home.' The other day I was trying to pass someone and the needle climbed to 65, whereupon the car suddenly started to sing 'Nearer my God to Thee.'

"Never again will I drive my car up to its limit of 75 miles speed, because once when I did the car sang just as plainly as I can hear you, 'When the Roll is Called up Yonder, I'll be there.'"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 143, No. 22. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representative, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. Colby Bartlett, Associate Circulation Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.: subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

DAIRY COWS: Since OPA controls have passed into history, high protein ingredients for dairy feeds can be bought by feed mixers at a price. Dairymen can again buy dairy rations with 20 or 24 per cent protein and many will in spite of fact that in past years more protein was fed than was essential. In many cases, feeding cows more of a 16 per cent ration will pay better than feeding them less of a 20 or 24 per cent ration. Many cows get **too little feed,** and amount may be more important than the protein content. **Very poor roughage is only logical reason for feeding 24% grain ration.** (See page 14 for discussion of milk production trends.)

Milk supply is very short and plants may be required to ship a higher percent of receipts to New York City. **Immediate concern of dairymen is drop in butter price which threatens reduction of Class 1 milk price from $5.46 to $5.24 or possibly $5.02 on December 1.** Through their cooperatives, dairymen have asked for a U. S. D. A. hearing to prevent drop, at least until January 1. At this point it appears that **milk prices to producers in 1947 will surely be lower.**

POTATOES: Final 1947 U. S. potato acreage goal has been announced by Department of Agriculture as 2,669,800 acres—116,000 acres below acreage planted this year. The Maine goal is 182,500 acres; New York's, 162,200.

Attempt to tie acreage control and price supports together is first step toward acreage control of all crops carrying price supports. Reason: history shows that support prices encourage acreage above amount needed. Surplus potatoes this year have cost government between 50 and 75 million dollars of your money. Naturally, government is reluctant to "welch" on price support promises made to encourage production in war time. **Nevertheless, there is great danger that price supports will result in muddle equal to that caused by OPA.**

VEGETABLES: Prices of vegetables have been below last year, drop being estimated at close to 20 per cent. It is tough on vegetable growers but is convincing proof that surest way to lower prices (and therefore living costs) is to increase production. **Labor union leaders should learn this lesson. More wages do not help workers if increased living costs eat up the increase.** (For a more detailed discussion of the vegetable price situation see page 11.)

WHAT TO DO: Consider your vegetable acreage plans for 1947 with unusual care.

PRICES: Evidence mounts that consumers are over their buying spree **and are no longer ready to buy anything at any price.** Merchants are showing some caution in building inventories and some general price recession is predicted in coming months.

A drop in 1947 farm income is also expected which would be fine **if all prices, including taxes and manufactured products, would drop to the same degree.** Unfortunately, what farmers buy will continue high, particularly where the cost of labor in manufacturing forms a high per cent of the cost of production.

POULTRY: Chicken men are optimistic. At present, it takes about 8 dozen eggs to buy 100 pounds of poultry feed. When a bag of feed can be bought with between 7 and 8 dozen eggs, the ratio of feed cost to egg prices is considered favorable. Probably this relationship will become more favorable in coming months and one result will be heavy orders for baby chicks.

Because price controls are off, future ups and downs in the chicken business will be less violent. History shows that controls were changed so slowly that the need for the change was often over before it was made. Therefore, the change increased the swing instead of lessening it.

WHAT TO DO: Get your baby chicks early. It seems certain that profits from early chicks will be better next fall than for those hatched late.

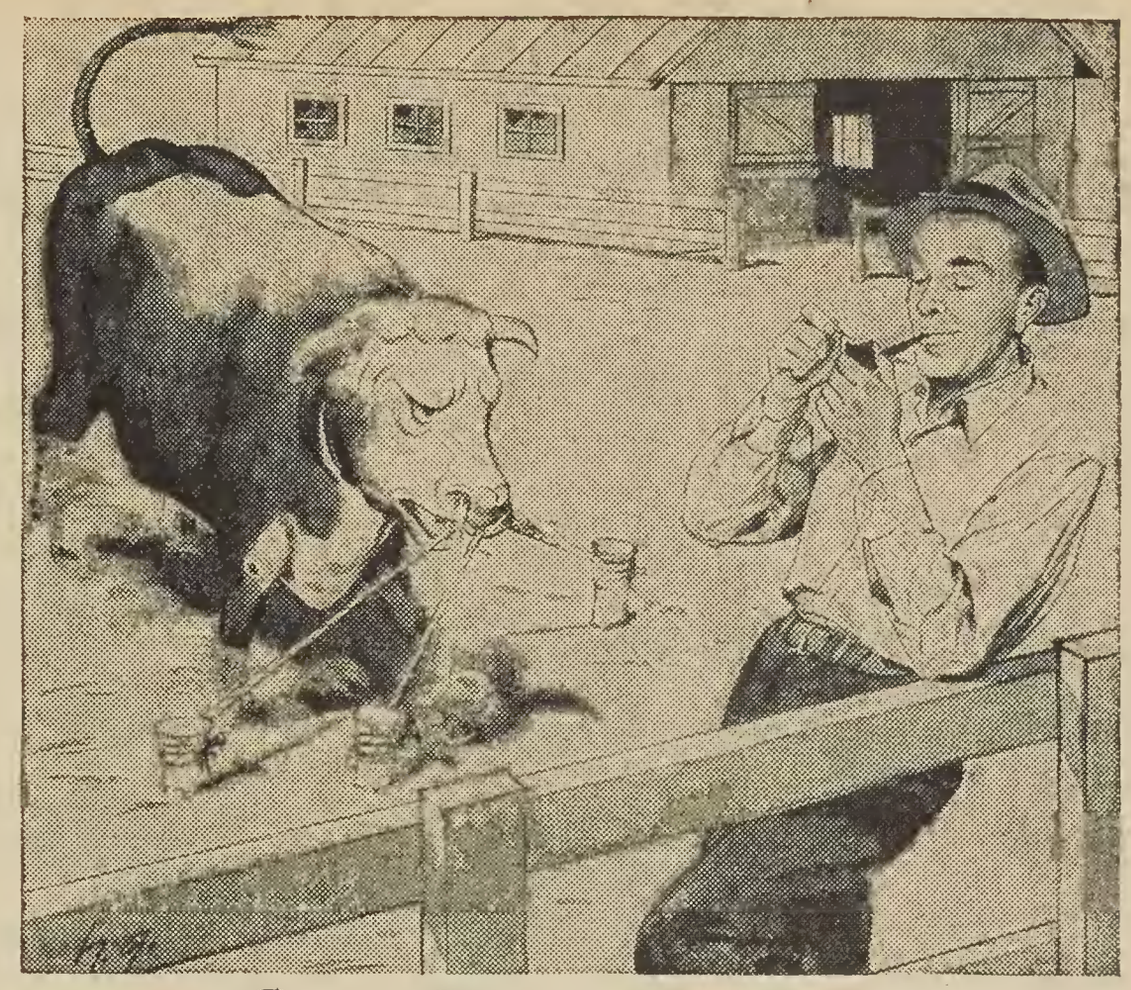
The Song of the Lazy Farmer



WHEN meat was scarce not long ago and city folks was moanin' low, a lot of them was heard to say they wanted steak Thanksgiving Day. It's been so long, they said with scowls, since we ain't had a thing but fowls, we don't like turkey half as much as T-bones, lamb, pork chops and such. They had the gobbler growers scared for fear their market would be pared; my neighbor's got a turkey flock that takes his time around the clock, and he was nervous as a cat for fear that when they all got fat consumers wouldn't offer thanks except for sirloins or pork shanks.

Of course his worry was a waste, there ain't no one who'd want to taste a thing but nice white turkey breast when counting things with which he's blessed. Cranberries would look pretty queer if served with hog or sheep or steer, and onion dressing would not be so good with frankfurters, by gee.

No matter how scarce meat might get, I'm willing to make any bet that folks will go a long long way for turkey on Thanksgiving Day. Why, my mouth waters so much when I see that bird out in the pen, I've told Mirandy I would hold his head down while she knocks him cold.



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Some HOMEMADE LABOR-SAVING Equipment

By D. M. BABBITT

Editor's Note: This summer I was visiting with Clifford E. Snyder of Pittstown, N. J., and I told him that I thought what farmers wanted more than almost anything else in a farm paper was help in labor-saving equipment and devices. To which Cliff answered: "That is right, and County Agent D. M. Babbitt of Hunterdon County, N. J., has done more than anyone else I know in bringing together all sorts of mechanical helps for the farm."

Thereupon, I wrote to Mr. Babbitt, and he sent us the group of pictures of homemade labor-saving equipment which appear on this page. —E. R. E.

SHORTAGES of farm labor and farm machinery were responsible for a development of interest in homemade labor saving equipment in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and this movement was furthered by a competitive exhibit of such equipment held in connection with the 1946 Flemington Fair. Classes were provided for homemade (doodlebug) tractors, wagons and trailers, loaders and unloading equipment, and various other forms of machinery and equipment designed to make the farm job an easier one.

1. Clifford E. Snyder, Pittstown, uses his silo filler to elevate wheat into the second story feed bin for his poultry flock. The blower not only elevates the grain but transports it 40 feet back to the bin.

2. Floyd Saums of Flemington uses a homemade bale elevator to put hay and straw in the mow. The elevator lowers to a horizontal position for transportation and raises to a heighth of 22 feet. It operates with either an electric motor or a small gasoline engine.

3. Henry Carlisle's homemade egg grader used on the Maple Spring Farm at Flemington. The grader has been in steady use for 10 years, handling approximately 20 cases of eggs per week.

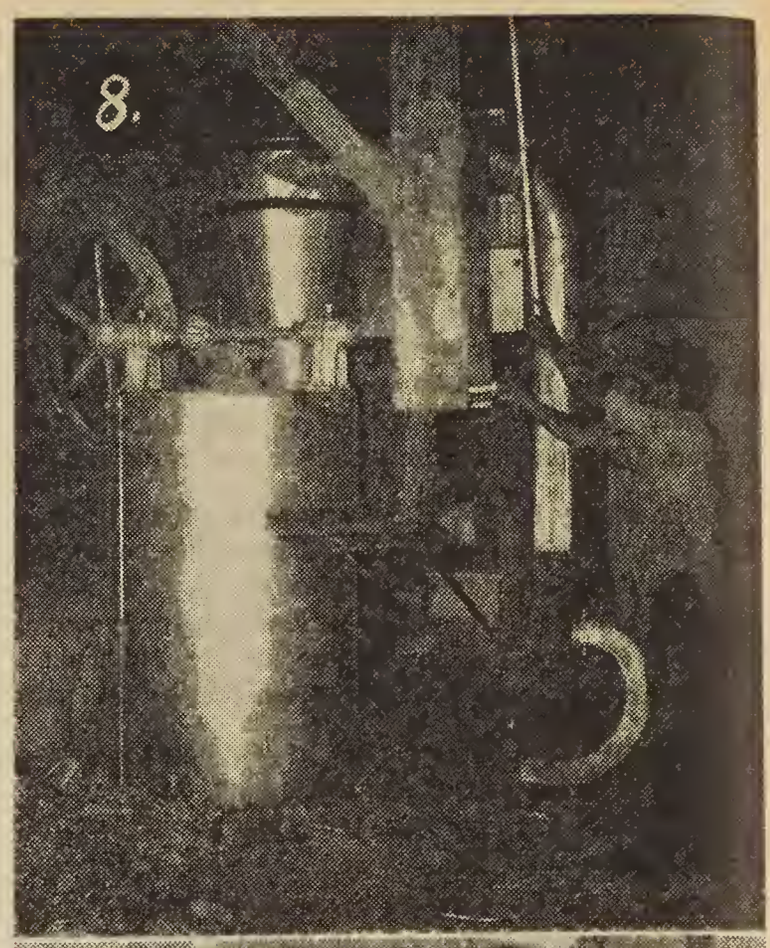
4. Alex and Walter Stephanchuck, Whitehouse Station, own this homemade portable welding equipment. Electricity is provided by a generator powered by an old truck motor.

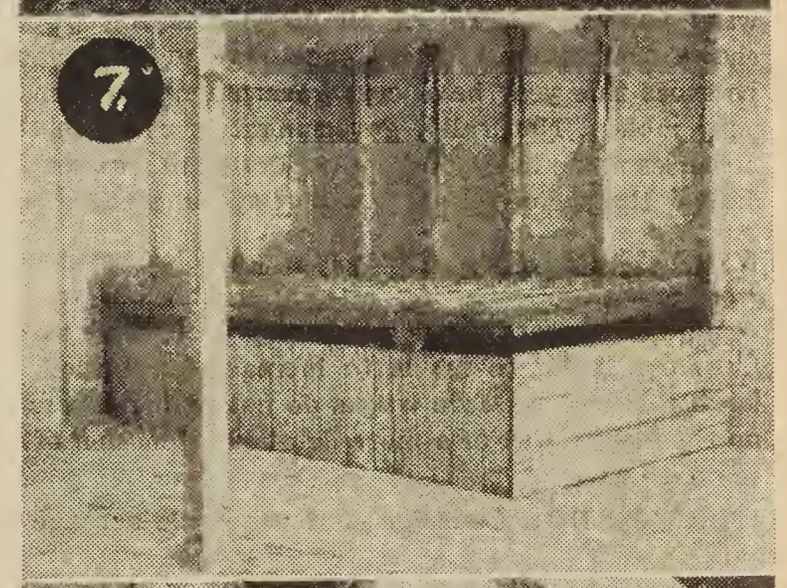
5. Frank Compton of Annandale won first prize in the labor saving competition at Flemington Fair with a portable corn sheller with a homemade bagging attachment. The motor of the old car furnishes transportation for the sheller and it also operates the sheller and bagger thru a power takeoff.

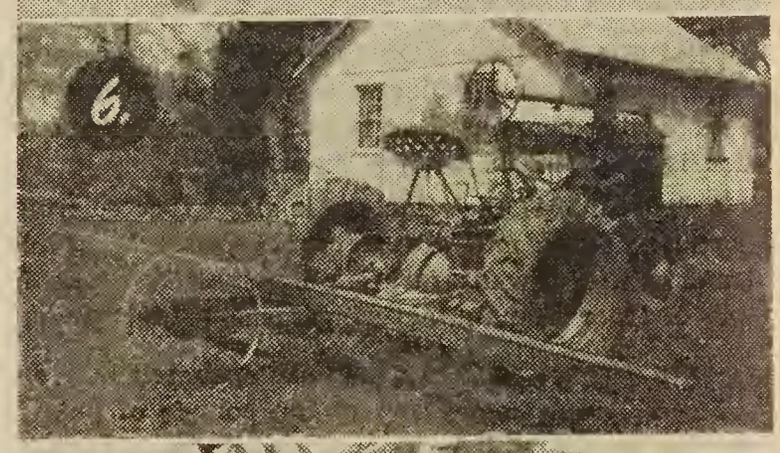
6. Another Floyd Saums contrivance. The tractor is homemade using a Ford Model A motor and a truck rear end. Floyd decided it was too much work to push a wheelbarrow seeder over 40 acres of winter grain land, so he mounted the handles on the draw bar and the tractor does the work.

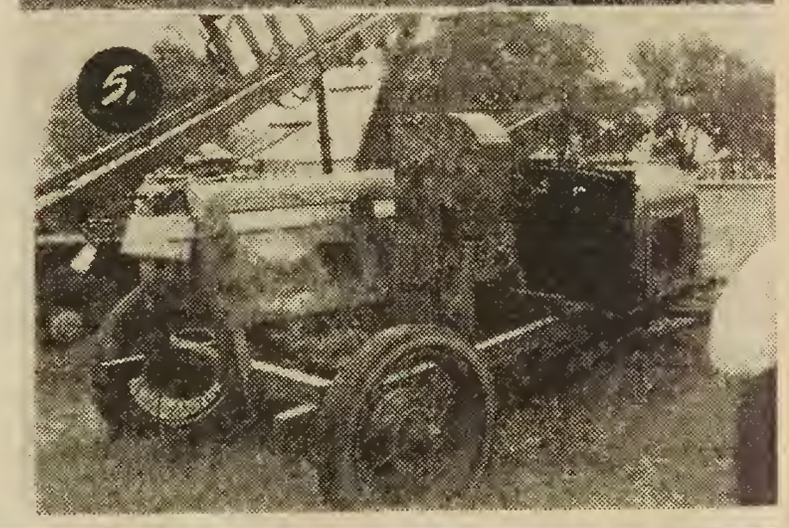
7. Max Treiber of Frenchtown installed dropping pits in each of his pens in his multi-story laying houses. The pits are of such capacity that an entire year's accumulation can be removed at the same time the built-up litter is cleaned out, and the entire accumulation is taken out by the farmer who buys the litter. The dropping pit is made in three sections. The roost poles, which are wired to prevent the birds from getting in contact with the droppings and the two sides, all hook together so that they are easily detached for cleaning and disinfecting.

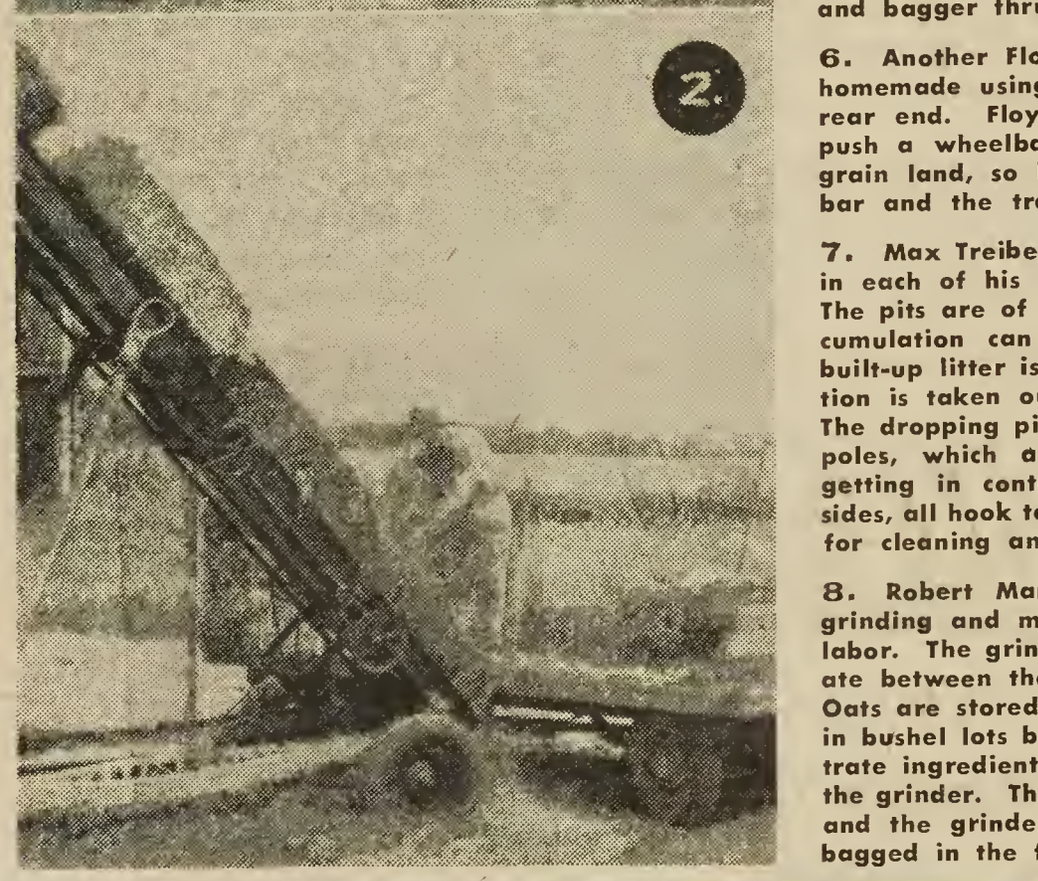
8. Robert Manners of Ringoes has his dairy feed grinding and mixing work reduced to a minimum of labor. The grinder and mixer are combined and operate between the barn floor and the basement stable. Oats are stored on the floor above and are measured in bushel lots by slides in the chute. Corn and concentrate ingredients in the mixture are on the floor with the grinder. The mixer operates with an electric motor and the grinder with a tractor outside. The feed is bagged in the feed room on the stable level.











*THE FERGUSON SYSTEM

gives you Complete Implement Control with finger tip ease

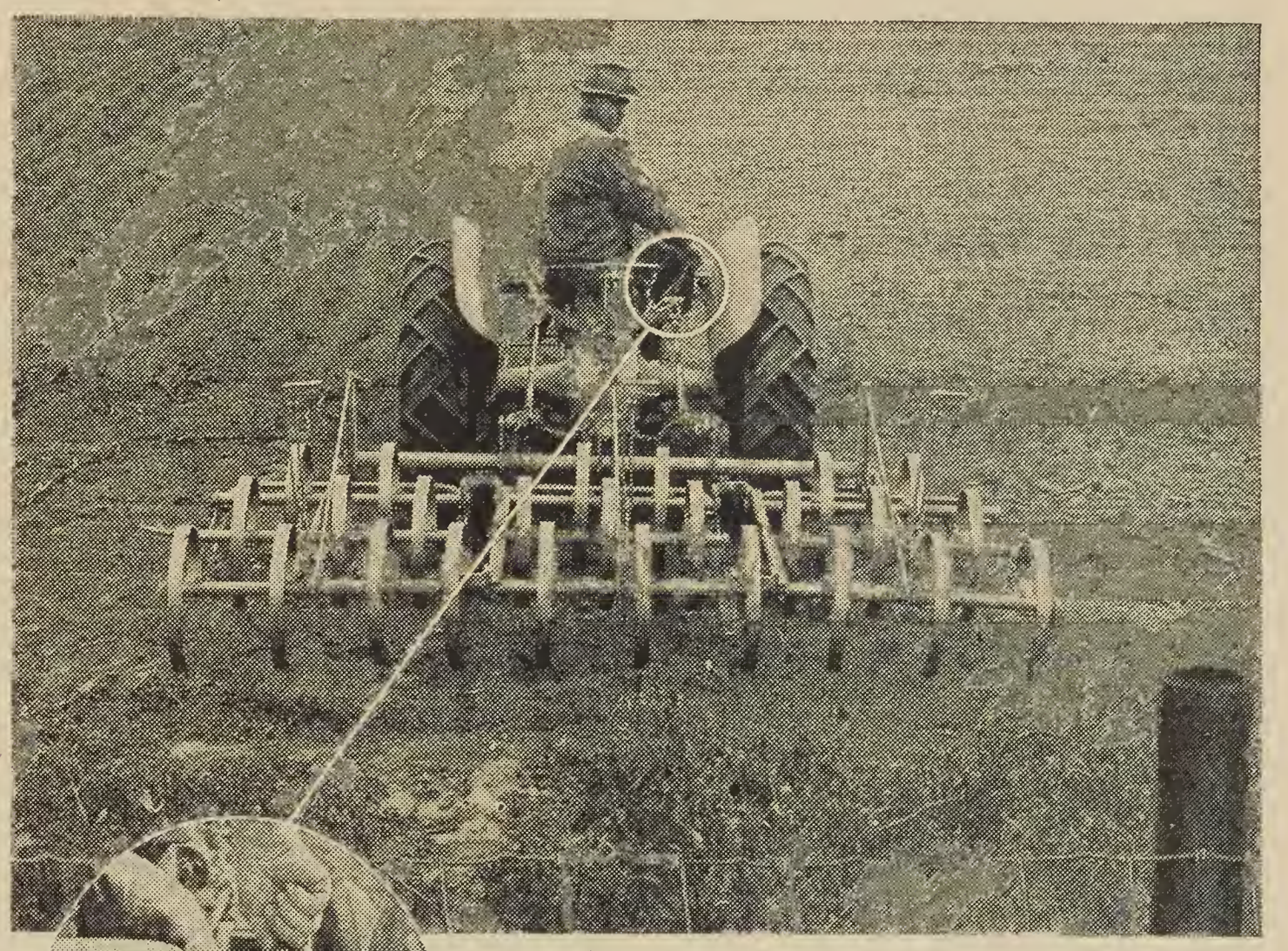
Ask any owner what he likes best about the Ferguson System and his first point is almost sure to be—*Finger Tip Implement Control.*

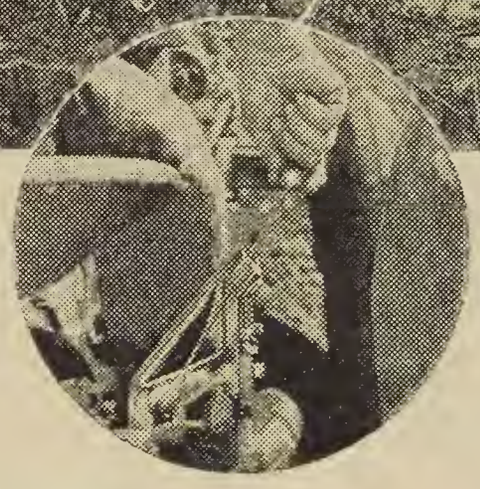
With the Ferguson System of linkage, implement and tractor become one single unit, with the implement under the operator's complete finger tip control at all times. The spring tooth harrow shown here, for example, is hydraulically raised for turning, clearing trash or for transport from field to field, by an effortless touch on the Finger Tip Control.

With Ferguson Plows, Cultivators, Tillers and many other implements, you also set the working depth of the implement with the same finger tip ease. Just a touch on the Finger Tip Control and depth is adjusted instantly, without effort, without stopping.

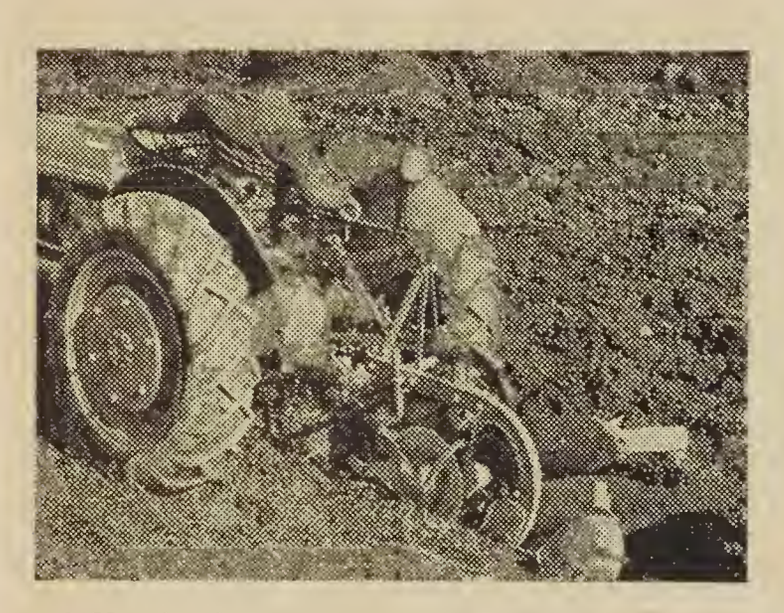
The Ferguson System hydraulic control is not a separate attachment. It is a permanent, built-in part of the tractor. It costs nothing extra. And, it is *only one* of the many advantages of the Ferguson System.

Finger Tip Farming with the Ferguson System saves your strength and time for those hours of rest and recreation that mean so much to the modern farmer. Whatever your crops, wherever you farm, the Ferguson System and Ferguson Implements will make your field work easier than you ever thought possible.

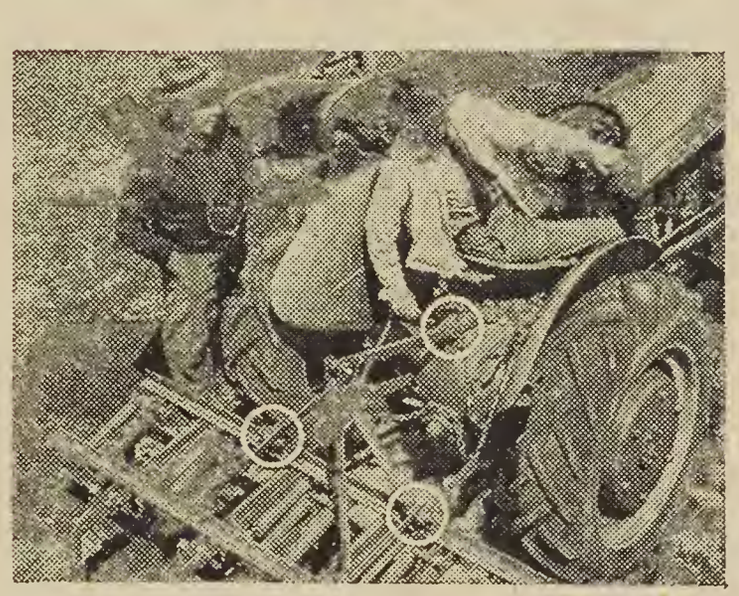




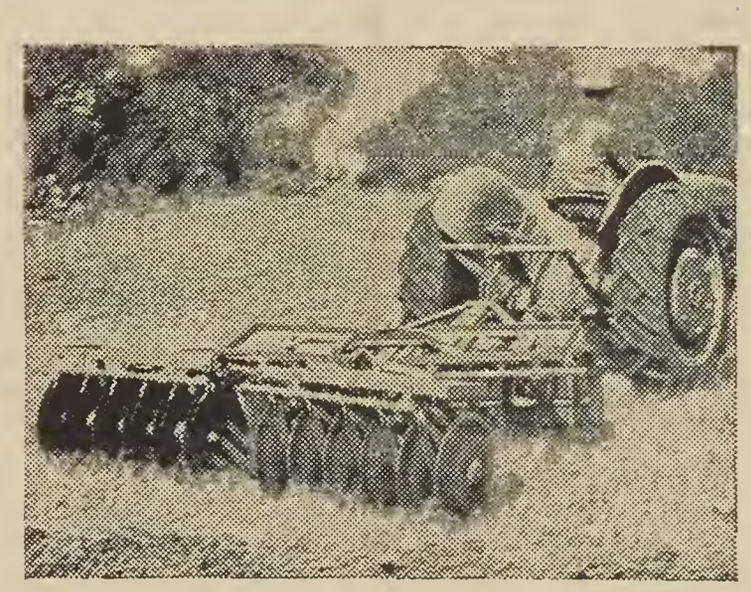
Finger Tip Farming...
Only one of MANY advantages
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1 You level or tilt implements in motion, easily and safely with the Ferguson System leveling crank. Eliminates the need for heavy levers.



2 "Quick-on... quick-off" implement hookup and change is a feature of most Ferguson System implements. Only three pins to insert or remove!



3 Disc Harrow gangs are "angled" or straightened without stopping the tractor. Ferguson System finger tip hydraulic control does the work for you.

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Turned the Tractor into a Farming Machine

- Uses natural laws instead of heavy inbuilt weight to gain penetration and automatically adjust traction to suit the job.
- Enables you to lift, lower, set and control implements by hydraulic power instead of muscle power.
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- Provides automatic protection against hidden obstructions without the implement being disconnected from the tractor.

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Keep an extra set of clean AC's on hand to use while you have dirty plugs cleaned and adjusted *regularly* at a Registered AC Cleaning Station.

AC SPARK PLUGS

NEW WEAPONS

Stop Rust!



By JULIAN M. SNYDER

WE asked a group of practical farmers scattered over the country and some 30 agricultural engineers about the problem of rusty farm machinery. A pithy comment summing up the farmer's rust problem came from Uriel Freeman, of Welch, Oklahoma. Said Mr. Freeman: "Rust causes loss of time, repairs and a lot of cussing."

But these losses in time, temper and money are now easily avoidable. Agricultural Engineers at the University of Illinois, Purdue University and other Agricultural Colleges have been running tests of "rust preventives," and they have found several new rustproof compounds that are just what the doctor ordered.

At the University of Illinois, more than 30 so-called "rust preventives" have been under test on farm machinery and metal strips exposed to the weather for many months. A few of the new compounds are still giving perfect rustproof protection on moldboards after 16 months, according to Professor R. I. Shawl of the Department of Agricultural Engineering. These compounds are easily removable and have some lubricating qualities.

Elastic, Non-porous Film

Professor Shawl states: "Rusting is prevented by these new rust preventive compounds because they adhere firmly to the metal surfaces and form an elastic, non-porous film through which moisture and air cannot penetrate. The compounds will prevent rusting even if applied over moist or wet surfaces; and when applied over rusted surfaces, they will stop further rusting and loosen up the rust already present."

Further, Professor Shawl found that when these new rustproof compounds were diluted sufficiently with kerosene or white unleaded gasoline to be usable in an ordinary insect spray gun, they gave 4 to 6 months' protection on machinery stored outdoors and more than a year's protection on machinery stored under cover. Agricultural Engineers and farmers say that the "spray method" of rustproofing offers the first practical answer to the problem of preventing rust on those "hard-to-get-at" parts of farm machinery, such as the inside metal work of combines, cutter bar knives and ledger plates, chains, gears, slip clutches, knotters on binders, etc.

Superior to Lubricants

The results of the 16 months' all-weather tests of rust preventives conducted by Agricultural Engineers at the University of Illinois follow:

Crankcase and transmission oil—7-30 days' protection.

Axle and pressure gun grease—60-90 days' protection.

5 rustproof compounds—276 days' protection.

9 rustproof compounds—365 days' protection or more.

Farmers and Agricultural Engineers reported that one of the most annoying and time-wasting results of rust is the trouble farmers run into when they try to tighten or adjust rusty nuts and bolts.

Studies conducted in Iowa show that outside the tractor, truck and windmill, the average piece of farm machinery is used only 11.1 days a year. It has fifty weeks at the mercy of the weather. A survey of 438 Ontario and Chenango County farms in New York State showed that although the machines lasted for years, their average work-life was very short. For example, a corn binder did only 55 10-hour days in its lifetime; a lime-sower 43 days; a dump rake 48 days; a hay tedder only 16 days work. The longest work-life revealed by the survey was the plow with 180 days.

Rust versus Wear

Naturally, the size of the farms and the amount of use given each machine annually had an effect upon the number of work days recorded for each machine. But the important fact revealed by the survey is that farm machinery "wears out," not in proportion to USE, but in proportion to TIME. In other words, IT RUSTS OUT.

A few of the comments on the importance of rustproofing farm machinery by Agricultural Engineers follow:

"Five minutes spent applying an effective rustproof compound to a plow or a disk will save several hours of irritating work getting these tools to scour," points out Professor O. W. Monson of the Department of Rural Engineering, University of Montana.

"Rust is the greatest enemy of the plow," says Professor Archie Stone of the New York Institute of Applied Agriculture. "Rusty moldboards mean bad plowing, imperfect seed beds, and scanty yields."

Important as Lubrication

Professor F. W. Duffee of the University of Wisconsin points out that a "rusty moldboard, even after it has been cleaned of rust, will pull somewhat harder than a smooth, highly polished moldboard."

"Rust on sprockets, chains, bearings, slip clutches may cause more wear in the first hour of operation than will occur in the whole season," points out Professor B. A. Jennings of the New York College of Agriculture, Cornell University.

"Rust damages farm machinery having steel sheets. Steel grain drills, steel manure spreaders and combines should not be allowed to rust or the entire machine may have to be scrapped years before its normal life," says Professor Jennings. "Preventing rust is cheaper than replacing parts," he points out.

W. C. Harrington, Extension Agricultural Engineer of Massachusetts says: "I believe that protection against rust in the long run is fully as important as lubrication."

— A.A. —

Over four-fifths of the 1946 acreage of oats in the major producing states was sown to the newer and improved varieties compared with about three-fourths in 1945.

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"QUONSET 40"

Width, 40 feet; length as desired, in extensions of 20 feet. Sliding door, four windows and ventilating louvers in end section standard. Side windows are also available.

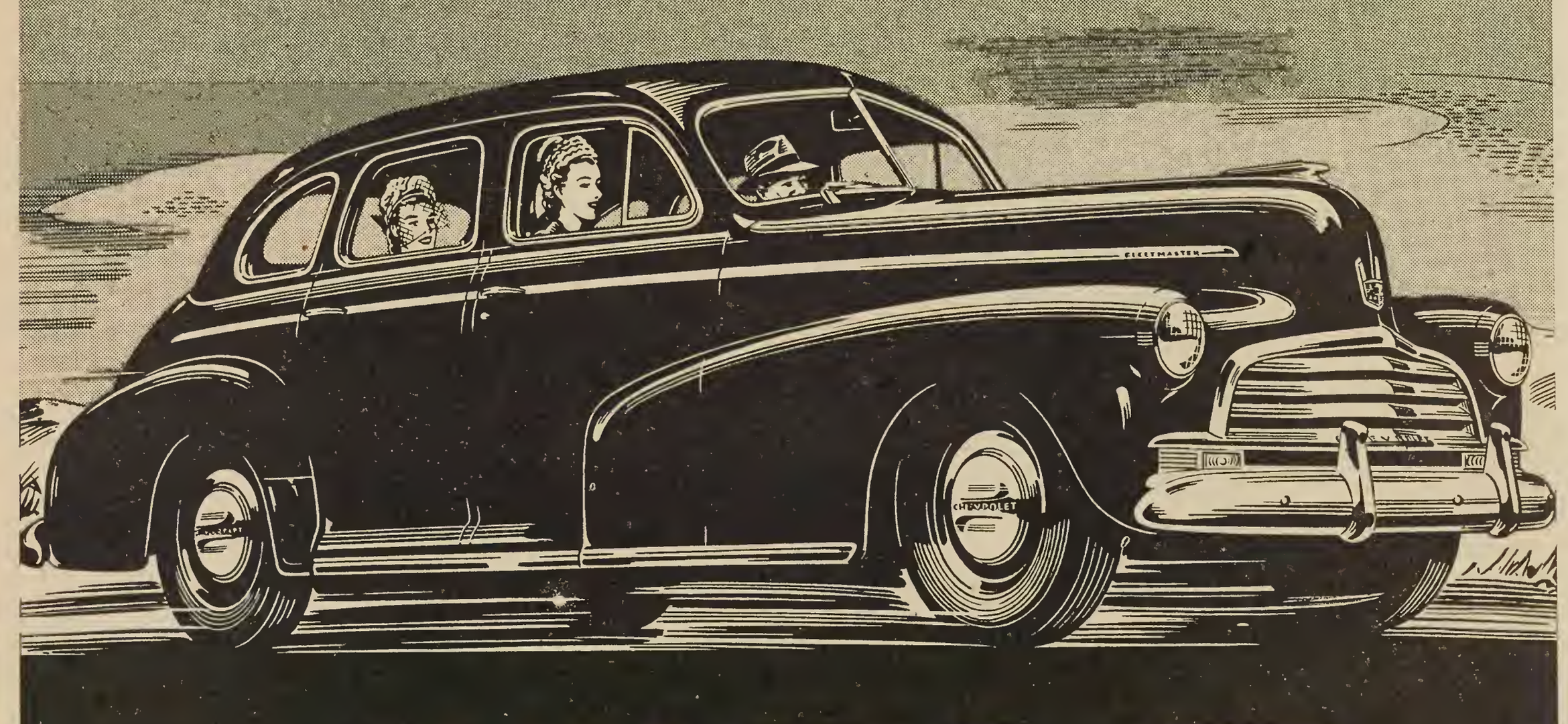
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YOUR SYMBOL OF SAVINGS · CHEVROLET · YOUR SYMBOL OF SERVICE

Pass over for a moment (if you can!) the strong and striking Big-Car beauty, Big-Car comfort and Big-Car performance of the new Chevrolet—all found in this one automobile at lowest cost.

The really important point about this car . . . and the **point** which will commend it to you above all else . . . is the fact that it combines *solid Big-Car quality all the way through* with surprisingly big savings in purchase price, operation and upkeep!

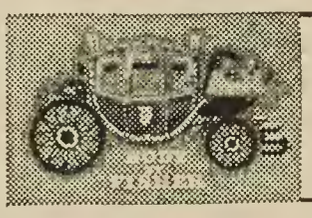
That means it brings you Big-Car ruggedness—Big-Car sturdiness and stamina—Big-Car dependability—qualities of the first importance to you who want a motor car that will serve long and faithfully and with a minimum of care and expense.

That's the way Chevrolet builds this car; that's the way Chevrolet has *always* built cars; that's why Chevrolet has been the prime favorite of farm owners over such a long period of years.

May we suggest that you see your Chevrolet dealer today and make certain of getting *Big-Car quality at lowest cost!*

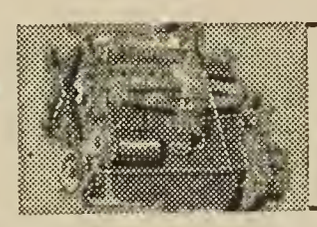
CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, *General Motors Corporation*, DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN

CHEVROLET IS THE ONLY LOW-PRICED CAR COMBINING THESE BIG-CAR QUALITY FEATURES



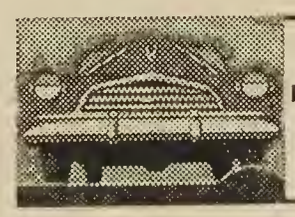
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—their exclusive brake shoe anchorage design permits a greater percentage of brake lining contact—another proof that Chevrolet gives Big-Car quality at lowest cost.

Low Prices Hit Vegetable Growers

By Paul Work

THE northeastern vegetable season has been marked by low prices and unmarketable surpluses for many important vegetables. Spinach opened the season on Long Island with ruinous over-supply. Home grown cabbage had hardly begun to appear on New York State markets before the price was down to a penny a pound—to the farmers. Retail prices hung at 6, 7, and 8 cents a pound for a long time. Kraut cabbage has dragged at $10 a ton and less, and storage or market cabbage is little better. Muckland lettuce has been cheap all summer, partly due to damage by yellows. Carrots have been in a weak position all summer. Some predicted a year ago that weed control by oil spray would make carrot production too easy, with resultant low prices. Onions have encountered low markets practically from the first. Acres of the finest celery have been left unharvested. The potato picture has already been presented in *American Agriculturist*.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture price index for vegetables for June, July, and August 1945 averaged 251. For the same months of 1946 it was the lowest of all groups of farm products—at 170. That is quite a drop. In September 1945 it was 159, in September 1946, 154, not much change.

Some Crops Fared Better—Disaster in the form of potato blight hit the tomatoes, saving the price level but affording poor comfort to growers who lost their crops. The snap bean crop was rather light and prices were better sustained than with some crops. Sweet corn likewise did not do too badly. Cauliflower brought fair prices during the summer but has gone begging in October.

Handling Costs Are Rigid— Another impressive feature of the season has been renewed demonstration of the fact that costs are rigid but produce prices offer little resistance when surpluses appear. If celery is $4.00 a crate in New York the grower may get $2.00, but if celery drops to $1.75 the grower may get 25 cents or be asked to pay 25 cents charges according to who has handled his crop. The costs do not change materially when the bottom drops out of the market. The only alternative is to let it rot in the field, and that is what has happened to many acres.

Variation In Costs— There is a wide range in cost of handling celery. One concern asks about $1.50 a crate to harvest, haul, pack, precool, load in car or truck and sell. This does not include freight and cartage to market. Another operator, who produces and ships, figures his cost at about 85 cents without precooling or brokerage. Even though one realizes that service delivered is not the same in both cases, there is a wide range in cost— enough to make the difference between a profit to the farmer of 20 cents a crate or a loss of 20 cents a crate. It costs about 50 cents a crate to produce celery up to harvest. The celery story illustrates the situation with many other vegetables.

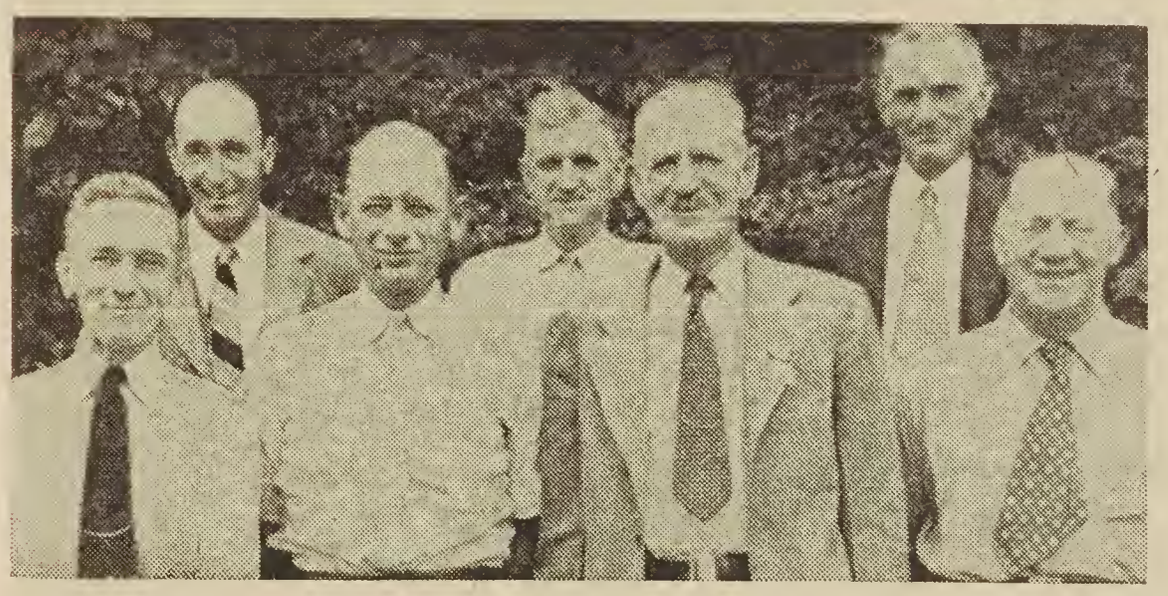
Cooperation—What to do about it is another story. Vegetable crops are hazardous to handle, and big farmer cooperatives hesitate to take the risks. The present competitive system of handling by shipping point dealers is not wholly bad, but it leaves the grower in the cold when markets collapse. No system can protect the farmer fully. Celery would not be a difficult crop to handle cooperatively. Two hundred acres would support a packing plant. A group of 20 growers could be built from men who really want to cooperate. Such a co-op could grow and it would exert a wholesome influence on dealer-packers.

The need for cooperatives to do at least a part of our vegetable marketing becomes more insistent as packing plants and modern marketing methods become more imperative.

Retail Prices Lag— Another conspicuous feature of the 1946 season has been the failure of retail prices to fol-

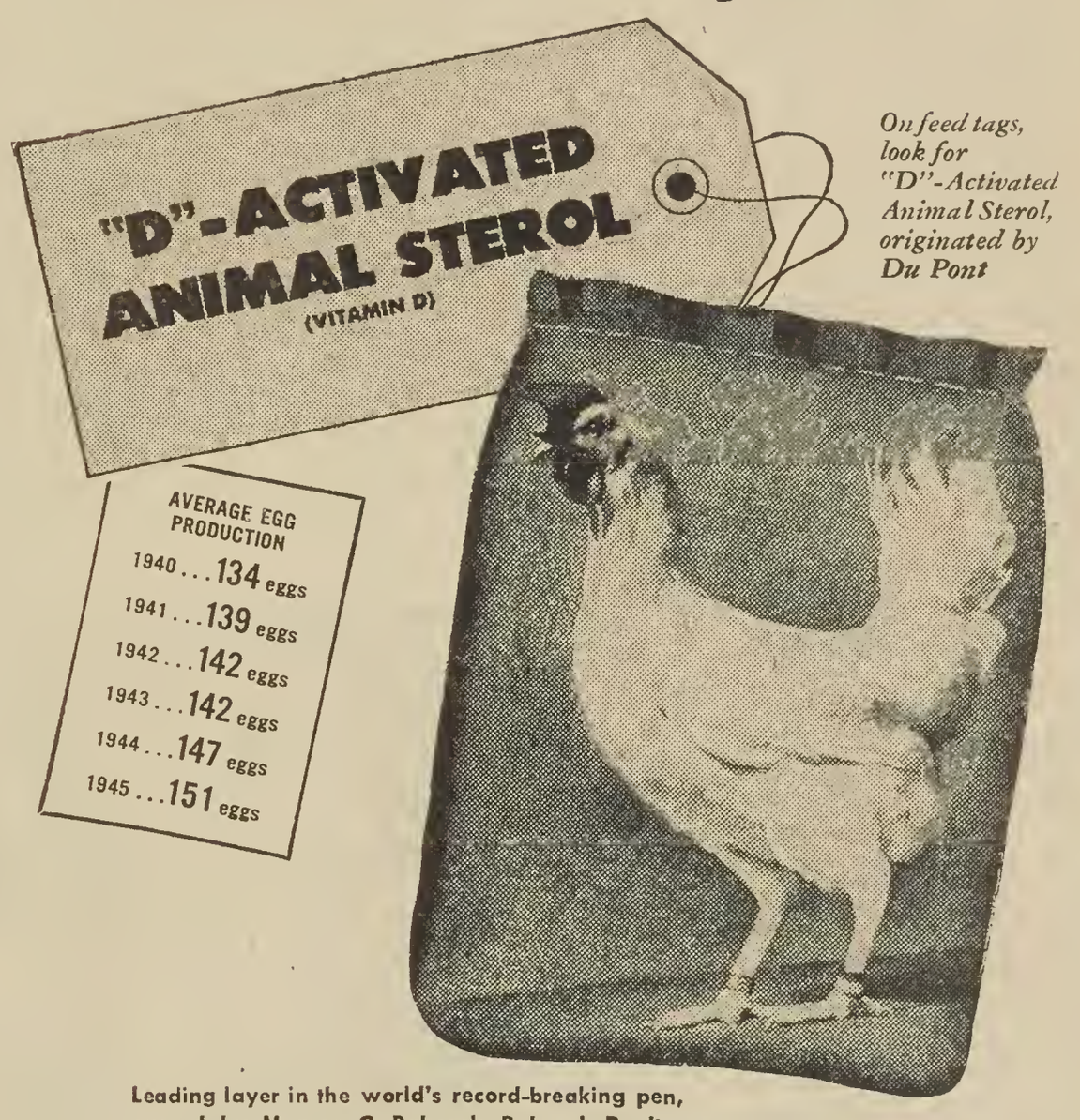
(*Continued on Page* 28)

MASSACHUSETTS VEGETABLE GROWERS



HERE is a group of big names in the Massachusetts vegetable industry, all members of the Executive Committee of the Boston Market Gardeners' Association, and representing upwards of 1,000 crop-acres of intensive market garden crops, potatoes and other staples. *Front row (left to right)*—Ray M. Koon of Waltham, Secretary of the BMGA; Walter S. Hopkins Jr., of Reading, Association President, known far and wide for his super-success in roadside stand selling; Ernest Moore of Arlington, "Dean" of the industry, a leader in market garden production for more than 50 years; Joseph H. Decatur of Wayland, past president of Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation and large-scale grower of potatoes and squash. *Back row (l to r)*—August Schumacher of Lexington, of the famed Long Island Schumacher family of vegetable growers, recognized as a wizard with labor-saving gadgets; Cyrus Jenness of Lookout Farm, South Natick, a specialist on green crops; Alden Wheeler of the well-known Wheeler family of Nine-Acre Corner, Concord, with extensive acreage both outdoor and under glass.—*W. E. P.*

How much has your egg production increased in the last six years?



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"Free Enterprise" Backed by G.L.F. at Annual Meeting

EXPRESSING the belief that the Co-operative Grange League Federation Exchange "would not be adversely affected" if subject to taxes on monies other than patronage refunds and certain revolving funds, James A. McConnell, general manager, told farmer-elected committeemen gathered in Syracuse for the 26th annual stockholders' meeting that farmer cooperatives are "a legitimate, organic and beneficial part of a free enterprise system. He added that farmer members "desire no special privileges in a really free society."

McConnell's report to stockholders came at the close of a two-day session that was split between the State Armory and Lincoln Auditorium to accommodate the crowd estimated at more than 2,500.

"Considering its farm background, you cannot expect to see the organization supporting anything except the free enterprise system," he said. "In general, I expect you will find the G. L. F. lined up against government controls or government in business whenever it appears that such government activity leads in the direction of curtailing rights of farmers to make their own business decisions."

Patronage Refunds Not Income

Charging that attacks on cooperatives have been "stirred to a white heat of controversy in recent months by those who would make the public believe that cooperatives are tax dodgers," McConnell stated that "the true patronage refund, based on use rather than invested capital, returned to farmers or members is in fact a reduction of costs to the member and should not be subject to taxation, except in the hands of farmers, as it now is.

"The part of the net margins not paid out as patronage refunds has been exempt from Federal income tax," McConnell said. "This is in strict compliance with the law and Treasury regulations. It was never challenged by business interests until profit corporations were subject to high taxes during the recent war. At no time in its history has the amount of this tax exemption been a significant factor in the development of the G. L. F. Exchange. Nor has its cost of doing business been significantly altered by reason of such tax exemption."

McConnell reported that $2,578,312 will be paid to farmer patrons in the Northeast as cash refunds on a $95,865,992 business volume for the year ending July 31, 1946. He said this represents 97% of net earnings and that its payment is in line with the established policy of the institution. Cash refunds from any of the 215 service stores will be in addition to the above refund of the central organization.

Wholesale tonnage business volume was off 5% from 1945, which McConnell attributed to encouragement to all service agencies to use every available outside source of feed and grain to keep patrons supplied.

Predicts Co-op Growth

"The influence and volume of business of bona fide farmer cooperatives will continue to grow in this country," McConnell declared and pointed out that this would be due not to tax exemption but rather to the voluntary financing of cooperatives by the farmers themselves and the efficient, enterprising skill of management as well trained and capable as that of private industry in the same field.

He cited the fact that of the 28 million people living in New York, New Jersey, and Northern Pennsylvania, only 6% are engaged in farming as contrasted with a national average of 18%.

"The thing to note here," he told the committeemen, "is the high concentration of people in a relatively small area of the country and the fact that so large a percentage of them are buyers of food rather than producers.

"This market is a great common bond, binding all of the agricultural interests of the three states together. Furnishing consumers with high quality food—dairy products, poultry products, fruit and vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen—is the job of our farmers."

Name Five Directors

At the annual election, three men were chosen to succeed themselves and two new members elected to the G. L. F. board of directors.

Re-elected were: Frank M. Smith, Springfield Center, N. Y., president of G. L. F., who was nominated by the Farm Bureau; J. Leon Atwood, Plattsburgh, nominated by committeemen of Northern New York; and Ralph J. Culver, Laceyville, Pa., nominated by Eastern Pennsylvania committeemen.

The new directors are: Assemblyman Harold L. Creal, Homer, N. Y., Grange nominee, to succeed Edson J. Walrath, Syracuse; and Harry W. Bibus, Jr., Wrightstown, N. J., nominated by Southern New Jersey committeemen to succeed Thomas W. Davis, Woodstown, N. J.

Urges Free Agriculture

An estimated 2,500 farmers packed Syracuse Central High School's Lincoln Auditorium at the end of the first day's session to hear Clifton A. Woodrum, president of the American Plant Food Council, Inc., discuss "A Free and Self-Sustaining Agriculture."

"Farmers seek only a fair, square chance in a free competitive economy," the former Virginia congressman said. "They do not want handouts from the government or subsidies in lieu of fair prices for their commodities."

He deplored government agencies with billions of public money reaching for more authority and entering competition with private business. "Today our national welfare is largely dependent upon the progress and prosperity of agriculture. The American farmer occupies a position of great responsibility. Let us dedicate ourselves to the task of releasing government controls and letting the economic machinery run again under its own power. Let us never for an instant allow ourselves to be diverted from the precept that the government must be our servant and not our master."

Representing 630 communities in New York, New Jersey and Northern Pennsylvania, more than 2,000 committeemen crowded the State Armory the first day. They saw an extensive exhibit of the Cooperative's services in the tanbark arena, while three drill halls accommodated capacity crowds for meetings to discuss Northeast farming.



THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the GLF. ***Seated left to right;*** **Harold Creal, Homer, N. Y.; Harry Bibus, Wrightstown, N. J.; standing: J. Leon Atwood, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Frank Smith, Springfield Center, N. Y., and Ralph Culver, Laceyville, Pa.**

Attracting the largest crowds were exhibits of proper handling and efficient marketing of eggs and a demonstration of platform milking to combat fatigue in the dairy barn. A new egg cleaning machine invented by F. B. Wright, associate professor of agricultural engineering at Cornell University, created much favorable comment.

Other displays under the "Grass Into Food" theme included better hay and pasture; home grown grain supplementing home grown feed; farm freezers and a new movie on vegetable and fruit freezing methods. Baled hay and grain elevators, truck unloaders, wartime bomb hoists useful in barn and poultry houses were all demonstrated.

Group meetings to discuss economics, poultry, dairy and crop production each had several speakers. Consensus of advice from most speakers was for farmers to carry minimum inventories consistent with having enough feed and supplies on hand to guard against strikes and weather; get out of debt; and to work towards more efficient production methods and labor savings.

Dairy Outlook

"Poor hay is good only for bedding," according to Carl Bender, New Jersey State College professor of dairy husbandry, who stated that a good roughage program is one of the best ways for dairymen to continue to reduce production costs.

Frank K. Naegely, G. L. F. farm management group, presided at dairy sessions. L. C. Cunningham, Cornell professor of farm management, said he "never saw a time when the dairy industry was in better condition," but issued a warning to watch for significant price changes as high non-farm prices might have a sustaining influence on farm products. He recommended putting excess income into standard machinery, getting out of debt and culling milking herds.

Kenneth Turk, Cornell professor of animal husbandry, discussing minerals and vitamins in dairy feeds, claimed that the most common deficiency in cows is plain lack of feed.

New Things In Poultry

Wallace Rich, poultry farmer and G. L. F. director, presided at poultry sessions. Kenneth Hood, Pennsylvania State College agriculture extension professor, said that decontrol of red meat had a disturbing effect on poultry and eggs but he expects that a shortage of pork, lamb and beef next spring will bolster poultry demand. He recommended caution in size of laying flocks for next fall and warned that too many eggs plus high prices may mean government control of production. He urged a cut in support prices from 90% of parity to 80% or less to keep the poultry business freer of controls.

J. C. Huttar, G. L. F. poultry specialist, said poultrymen are swinging back to Leghorns and some towards fresh all-pullet flocks to cut off disease cycles. He reported that keeping both mash and grains in hoppers before the birds at all times is becoming popular.

Truman Billings, G. L. F. farm supply division, demonstrated inexpensive freeze-proof water fountains; a home-made dark, pen-type nest to cut down picking and keep eggs cleaner, and other poultry helps. John Vandervort led the poultry discussion period.

Crop Production

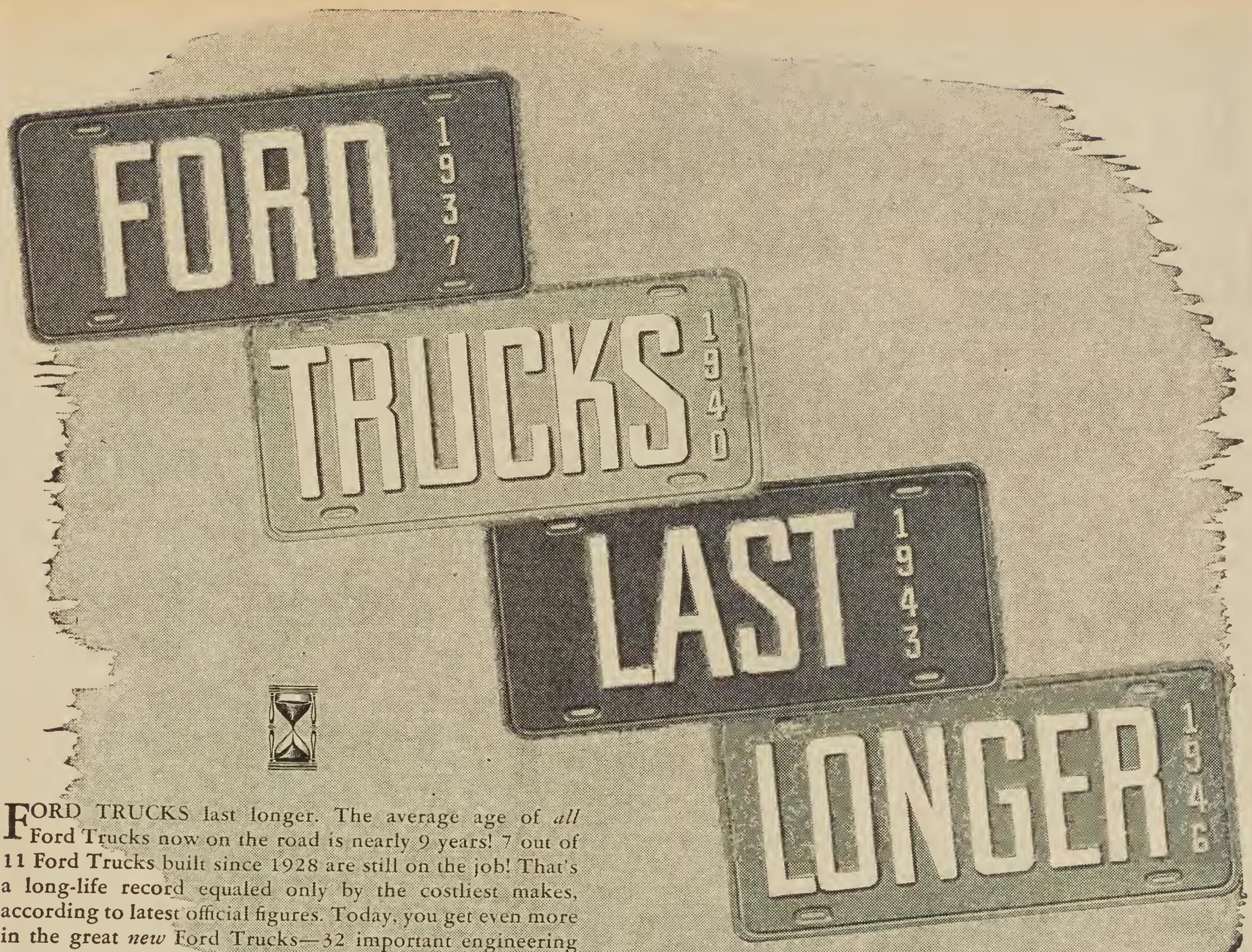
Forrest Mather, G. L. F. farm management group, chairmaned the crop production meeting and agronomist George L. Serviss led the discussion. Speakers were Gilbert H. Ahlgren, New Jersey State College farm crops professor; Prof. L. L. Huber, Pennsylvania State College agronomist; and Prof. Richard Bradfield, Cornell agronomist.

Economic Outlook

C. L. Dickinson, assistant to the manager of G. L. F., was chairman of a meeting to discuss "What's Ahead for Northeastern Farmers?" Herrell DeGraff, Cornell professor of land economics, discussed the economic scene, and Whitney Tharin, chief of the Washington bureau of Agricultural News Service, the political scene.

DeGraff warned, " . . . any return to the pre-war type production control and price support . . . would be an unfortunate policy . . . every improvement in transportation, food processing and efficiency of food marketing is increasing the competition that northeastern farmers must face. We must build a continuing agriculture that recognizes the needs of the people in the city as well as the people on the farm."

Tharin predicted that one of the "most controversial matters to come before the new Congress" will be the two-year post-war guarantee of farm supports for agricultural commodities under the Steagall Act. "In a country as diversified as ours, there is plenty of room for organizations of all kinds to represent viewpoints of all kinds. But when it comes to national legislation, the dirt farmer gets a better break when his spokesmen go to Congress essentially agreed on the basic planks in an agricultural program."



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More Milk Needed

IN the fall of 1945 there was a shortage of fluid milk and cream in eastern markets. The consumer demand was good, and production was a little lower than in 1944.

In November, 1945, New York City ice cream dealers asked the Board of Health to admit cream from areas not approved by the Board to be used for ice cream. The request was refused, but all sales of heavy cream were banned after the ban had been lifted about two months previously.

Following are some facts that bear on the situation this fall as gleaned from a mimeographed bulletin, AE-540, by L. C. Cunningham of the Department of Agricultural Economics of Cornell.

1. If fluid milk consumption continues to increase at the same rate as it did a year ago, and if cream sales are equal to the prewar level, it will take at least 10% more milk for the metropolitan area this fall than was required a year ago, if the market is to be protected from importing cream from areas not approved by the New York City Board of Health.

2. November fluid milk sales increased more than 15% between 1940 and 1944. Fluid milk sales in each month of 1945 were higher than the corresponding month in 1944.

3. The total milk production in New York State reached a record high in 1945, at that time being 2% higher than the previous peak in 1942.

4. After some drop in average milk production per cow in 1943 and 1944, production per cow in 1945 was about equal to 1942, and stood at 6,050 pounds per cow.

5. In 1945, slightly fewer New York State cows were milked than in 1944. The elimination of dairy cows in the state was at a more rapid rate in 1945 than it was in 1944 or 1943. Because there were fewer heifers on farms, the stage was set for a further decrease in dairy cow numbers in 1946.

6. In recent years the turnover of cows in dairy herds in New York State has been more rapid than in the years before the war. Causes are more rigid disease control and favorable prices for cattle which encourage culling.

7. The number of dairymen delivering to plants in the New York milk marketing pool has decreased, but the amount delivered per day per cow has increased. In 1940, producers numbered 60,730; in 1945 the figure had dropped to 40,957. For the same period, milk per day per dairy increased from 228 to 270.

8. The long-time trend of November milk production in New York State has been upward, but since 1941 it has declined. (The reason usually given is that under government price control there has been insufficient difference between spring and fall prices to encourage increased fall production.)

9. During the war the feeding of grain per cow has been heavy. (Due to price controls, the relationship between feed and milk has been such that it has been profitable to feed heavily.)

— A.A. —

THE CIDER MILL

(*Continued from page* 3)

Waterford, Me., there is one, ideally picturesque. In South Waterford there is a second. Both are as primitive as they were a century ago. Both mills live up to the part—both are painted red! That old Indian red paint had sticking qualities—even though customs fail to adhere.

But such mills are proverbially scarce. Their breed rapidly passes and the modern commercial plant or the shack in some apple center has no romance in its tarred paper sides or electric grinders.

All things must change to something new, to something strange!

WELL, THAT EXPLAINS IT



Courtesy Watertown Times

WINTER COMFORT

By A. M. Goodman

GETTING the home ready for winter may be compared to fixing up an old coat with which one just can't make up his mind to part. We sew on needed buttons, repair button holes, and sew up the rips and tears. These improvements are to shut out the cold wind. If we have some flannel, be it new or the remains of an old shirt, we make a lining. This helps to keep the body heat in so we will be warm. My, what a snug outfit! We dread the coming of Sunday when we will have to leave it on the hook while we sport our best suit.

Stopping Wind Leakage

In the case of the house we point up the foundation and the cracks, between foundation and sill. We caulk around window and door frames. Figure I. We put on weather stripping. These all help to keep out the cold wind.

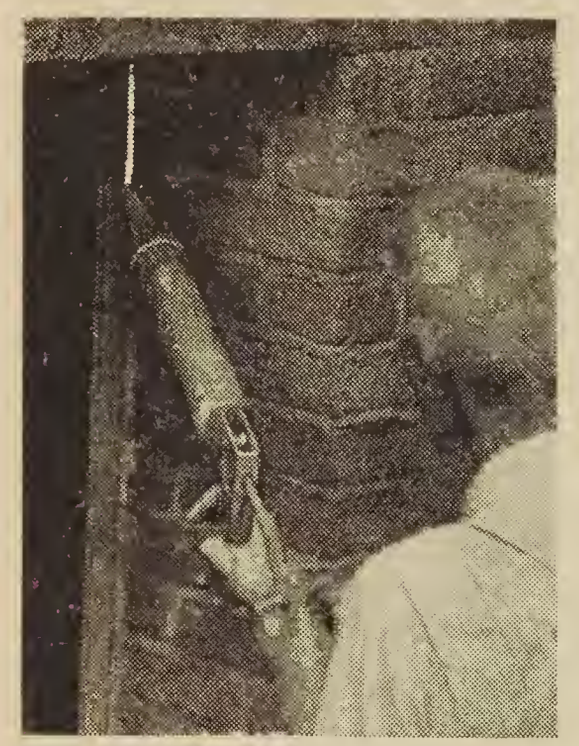


Figure 1. Sealing a crack with a caulking gun. The caulking compound is much like thin putty. The caulking gun works like a grease gun.

Here should also be mentioned storm sash. If well fitted, as they should be, they both help to shut out wind and to confine a layer of nearly still and slightly warmed air against the outside of the window panes. This reduces heat loss.

Insulation

Insulation, as it applies to a house, is any material used primarily to reduce the rate at which heat passes through a wall, floor or ceiling. Reflective types of insulation, as metallic foils, are used in more or less special cases. The most generally used insulating materials are light and bulky as mineral wool, sawdust, redwood bark, buckwheat hulls, glass wool, planer shavings, granulated cork and fiber boards. These correspond to the flannel lining in our old coat. They slow down the rate at which heat escapes and thus make the house more comfortable and reduce the cost of heating.

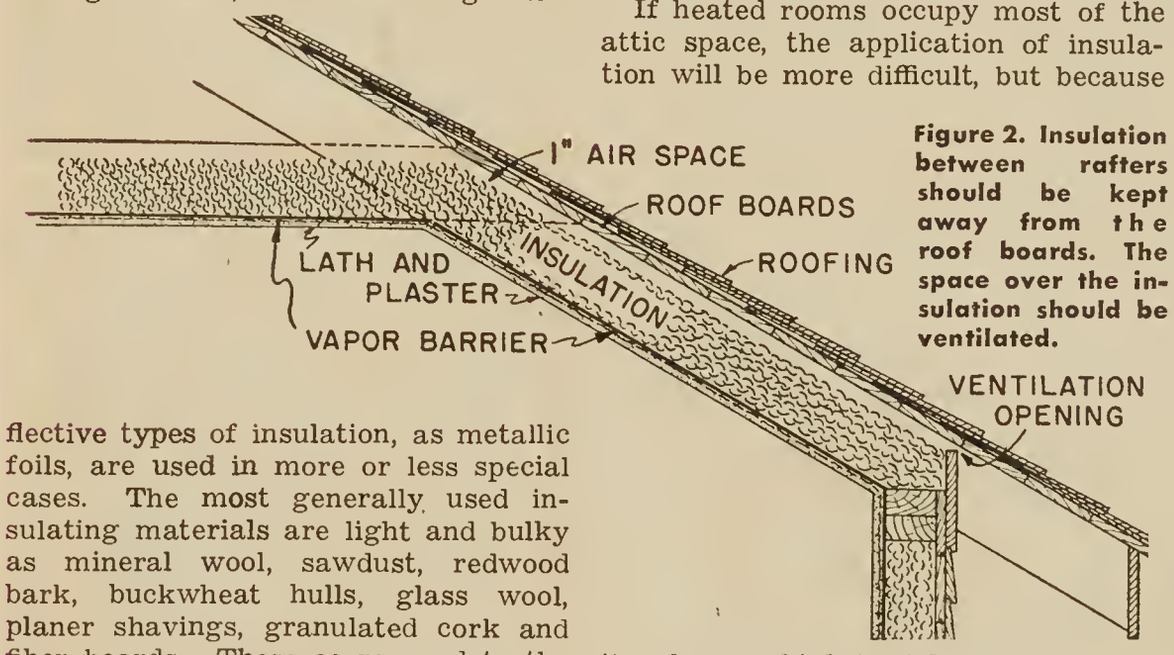


Figure 2. Insulation between rafters should be kept away from the roof boards. The space over the insulation should be ventilated.

Widely different claims are made about the advantages and disadvantages of various insulating materials. However, there is comparatively little difference in their actual insulating value, per inch of thickness. Rats and mice are as much or more at home in mineral wools as in native materials such as buckwheat hulls or shavings. The native materials will burn, but a wall in which the spaces between the studs are filled with them will not burn as rapidly as will a similar wall with unfilled spaces.

Moisture In Walls

Unless care has been taken to prevent it, moisture may accumulate in any insulated wall. Unprotected insulated walls have been opened and found to contain a solid mass of insulating material and ice.

Vapor Barriers

One cannot be dead sure when conditions may be right for the accumulation of moisture. Therefore, a moisture barrier is always good insurance. A moisture barrier may consist of light, smooth-surfaced roll roofing or of double kraft paper with asphalt between. The vapor barrier should be on the inner or warm side of the insulating material and directly under the plaster base. For finished walls a couple of good coats of good aluminum paint forms a good barrier.

Ventilation to the cold, or outer side, of the insulating material is essential. Nothing more moisture resistant than untreated fibrous sheathing or wood sheathing and untreated roofer's felt should be used under the siding.

If insulation is put between rafters, provision for ventilation as shown in figure 2 should be made.

What To Do First

In considering the cost of reducing heat losses from dwellings, it is naturally desirable to do first those things that will give the greatest return for the money and labor invested. It should also be kept in mind that the costs of reducing heat losses are epochal. That is, the expenditures have to be made but once. The cost of fuel for heating, on the other hand, is recurring. It is a cost that comes year after year. Any savings in this annual cost will, over a period of years, accumulate. These savings may soon exceed the cost of the improvements. The improvements also add greatly to the comfort of the home.

Caulking and the installation of storm sash on the north side of the house and on the side toward the prevailing winter winds may well be first steps.

If there is an unfloored attic over the upper heated rooms, the placing of insulating material between the ceiling joists is simple and easy. Because of the low cost and the large reduction in heat loss, this offers a high return on the investment.

If heated rooms occupy most of the attic space, the application of insulation will be more difficult, but because it reduces a high heat loss will make a profitable return.

How completely a family will weatherproof its home may be more easily decided after these first important steps are taken.

(*Continued on Page* 20)

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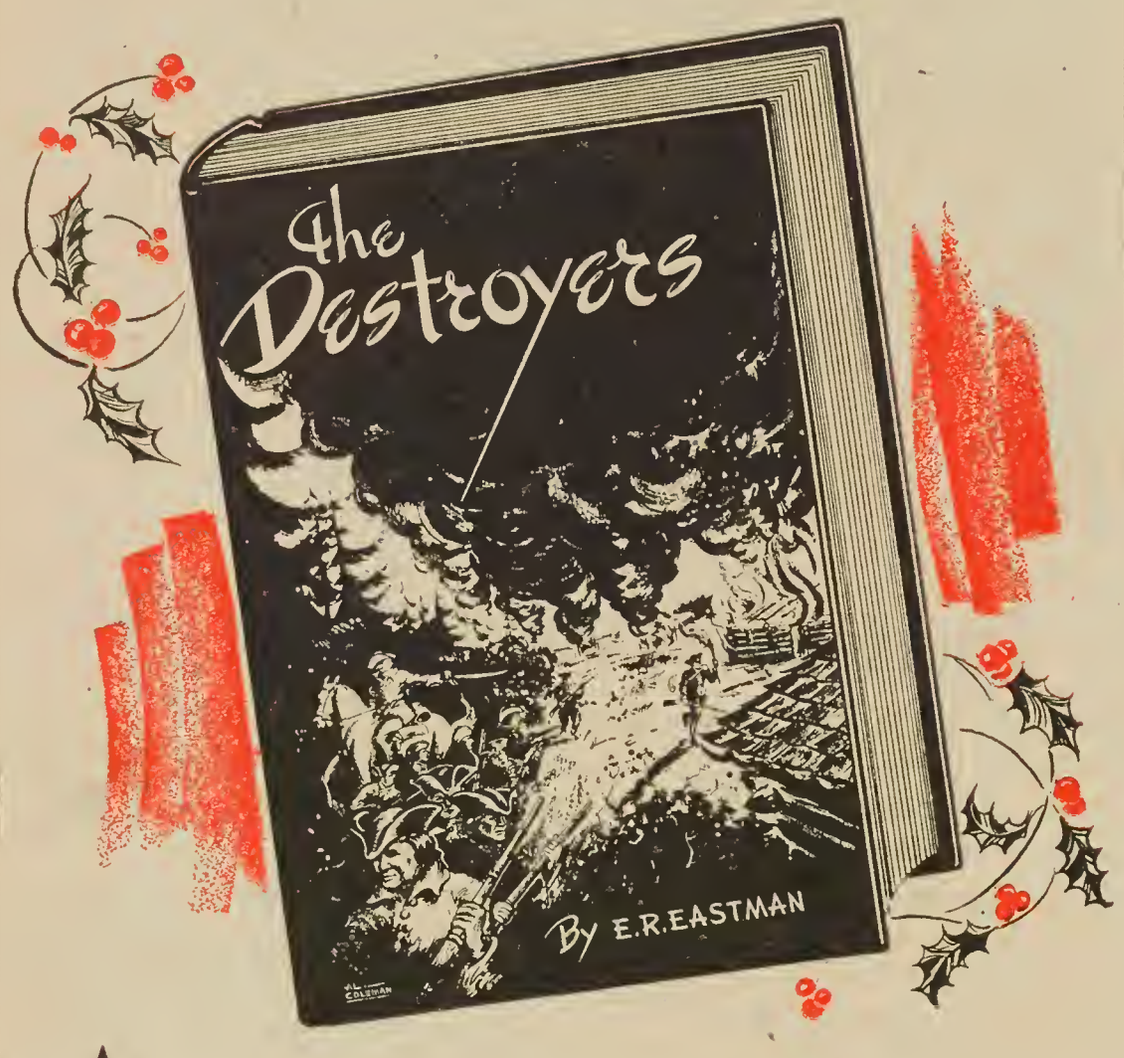
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We Take a Look at Idaho Farming

By Richard Fricke

EDITOR'S NOTE: In the November 2 issue, Richard Fricke, Assistant County Agent leader for New York State, gave you some of his observations on Western farming. Here is the next installment.

THE Snake River which originates near the western side of Yellowstone Park and encircles three sides of Idaho, the East, South and West sides, is responsible for much of this state's agricultural production. It is the water from this river that supplies much of the irrigated land in the eastern and southern sections of the state. It forms the boundary between Idaho and Oregon on the West, but runs through a deep canyon in the mountains until it flows into the Columbia River. The deepest canyon on the North American Continent is in western Idaho near Nes Paise.

By highway, through the Snake River Valley and over the mountains north of Boise, it is about 800 miles from the upper Snake River Valley in northeastern Idaho to Lewiston where the Snake turns west into Washington State.

The crops on irrigated land in the Snake River Valley are potatoes, sugar beets, seed peas and dry peas, dry beans, alfalfa, wheat and spring grains, alfalfa, red clover and alsike seed, and vegetable seeds such as carrots, radishes and hybrid sweet corn.

Irrigated Potatoes

All of the commercial potatoes are grown on irrigated land. In the upper Snake River Valley, near Rexburg, some of the land is sub-irrigated by keeping water in ditches at a level which raises the water level. These ditches are about 150 feet apart.

In Bonneville County at Idaho Falls, where water is plentiful, growers use as much as 9 inches of water per irrigation and irrigate 8 to 10 times a year for potatoes. In areas where water is less plentiful they use 4 to 4½ inches of water per irrigation. Most of the land is irrigated by flooding rather than by sub-irrigation. Water for the season costs about $1.00 per acre.

Idaho will produce in 1946 about 60 million bushels of potatoes on about 200,000 acres. The five-year average yield is about 225 bushels per acre, with good commercial growers averaging about 400 bushels per acre.

Potatoes are not sprayed except occasionally for Colorado potato beetle. Fertilization is moderate—400 to 600 pounds of 10-10-0 fertilizer per acre. Irrigated land sold for about $100 per acre before the war—now about double in price.

Wheat on irrigated land averages 40 to 50 bushels per acre; oats 70 to 75 bushels, with yields as high as 75 bushels of wheat and 115 bushels of oats. Grains and alfalfa are irrigated much less than potatoes, of course—one or two applications of water per cutting of alfalfa.

Cooperative Marketing

The Idaho Potato Growers Association, a marketing cooperative, handles 10 to 15 percent of the commercial potato crop. This year with 5 new warehouses they will handle 20 per cent. The Western Idaho Potato Growers Association is another Co-op marketing Idaho potatoes. They use the same sales organization and outlets as the Idaho Potato Growers Association.

The Association furnishes crews of men who do the original or rough sorting on the farms of its members. The grower is charged for the service at cost. Some growers of course do this work themselves.

When the potatoes are marketed, they are brought to one of the co-op warehouses where they are washed and graded and sacked either in 100 pound or in smaller consumer sacks. Potatoes grown on the heavier and better yielding soils show considerable second growth. There are sharp, steel, knife-like devices on the grading table, and second growth knots are cut off by the graders. These clipped potatoes may go as U. S. No. 2's if the cut surface is not too large.

Each grower is charged for grading and packing according to the time it takes to run his potatoes. The culls are sold to starch factories and some are dehydrated in the co-op dehydration plant at Idaho Falls. The returns from the culls are placed in a "retained refund pool."

The co-op pays growers the same price other dealers pay and the balance, if any, is put into this pool. It amounted to $300,000 in 1945-1946, or 20 cents a hundred, and is paid to growers at the end of the season.

Potato Prices

On September 17, growers were receiving $1.50 per hundred for No. 1's—50 cents for No. 2's. The support price, sacked and loaded, is $1.80 for 1's and 90 cents for 2's, with dealers' margin 50 cents a hundred for grading, sacking, loading, selling, etc., so farmers are receiving more than the support price. Potatoes were green and some were almost completely peeled after going through the washers.

With the exception of a limited amount of storage at the railroad tracks, growers store their potatoes on their farms. Because the country is level, most storages are above ground. They are banked with earth and a layer of soil is placed over the roofs of the storages.

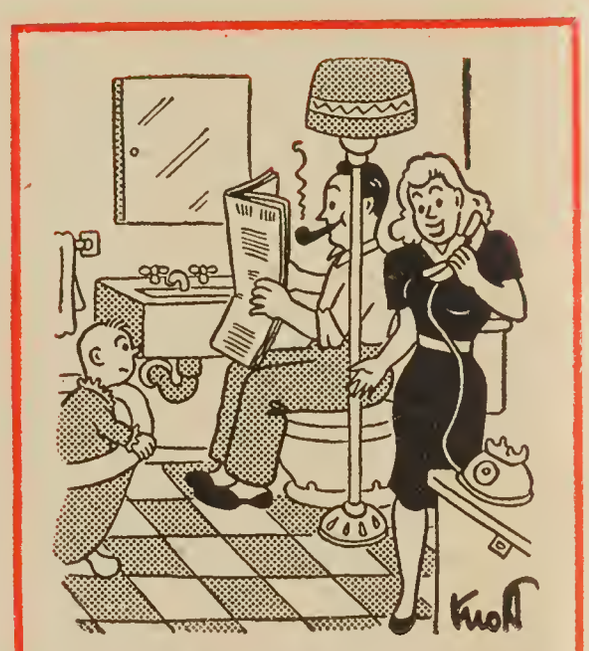
Considerable livestock is kept on irrigated farms. Dairy cows are selling at $200 a head for grades—$400 to $500 for purebreds. Fluid milk brings 95c a pound for butterfat—cream for butter 75c a pound for butterfat.

We found a horse auction in progress in Idaho Falls. Good young draft horses, weighing at least 1500 lbs., sold for $45 each. Saddle horses seemed in better demand, the top price of those I saw sold being $97.50. They say a Pinto would bring $200.

Room To Grow

Idaho is a large state 900 miles from Northwest to Southeast, with an area of 53 million acres. Twenty million of it is in national parks and another 11

(*Continued on page* 29)



"Yes, we finally found a nice little one room place."

The Question Box

How do I go about installing an electric fencer as a gutter guard in a dairy barn? What protects the cow from getting her tail into the electric wire when she lies down?

Simply stretch a bare wire at rump height back of the cows after they have been fastened into their stanchions so that it will touch them if they step back too far. Insulate it from any barn parts which might ground it, and connect it to your electric fencer or to the outside fencing wire which protects the nearby fields. It will not interfere in any way with the regular use of the fencer. A rubber insulated gate hook is advisable for disconnecting the gutter guard wire and hooking it up out of the way.—*I. W. D.*

* * *

I have some hill pasture that is badly grown up to brush and I would like to improve it. It is too rough to plow. What can I do?

First, we suggest that you consider choosing some of your better land for improvement. It is a fact that pasture on good land will yield more cow feed than any other crop with the possible exception of corn which, of course, requires a lot more labor. Perhaps the hill land you refer to is better suited to trees than it is for pasture.

However, if it is necessary to use this land for pasture, the first thing to do is to pull the brush, which is an expensive proposition. Also, lime and fertilizer or manure will doubtless be needed. Sometimes natural grasses come in where plant food is supplied and in some cases it pays to scatter grass seed. Pulling brush will leave a lot of bare ground so the seed will have a chance to grow, but grass seed is useless without also adding some plant food.

* * *

How can I locate a leak in a copper water pipe which runs between my house and barn four feet underground without digging up the whole pipe? I read somewhere of a gadget to use above ground which would show the exact location of the leak, but cannot find any such device. I am sure there is a leak, as the pump will start up every three hours, even when no water is being drawn.

Ordinarily a leak in an underground water pipe will show up as a damp place or one where the weeds or grass grow ranker, but if the pipe is laid in sand or so the water goes down instead of up, this test would not show. Hydrated lime mixed with the water in the pipe may make it show plainer.

If the leak is enough to make any noise whatever, it might be located by holding a stethoscope on the ground along the pipe and finding the place where the murmur is the loudest.

If one wire from a sensitive telephone receiver was fastened to the pump and the other to an iron rod which could be stuck into the ground along the pipe line, the point giving the loudest signal would probably indicate the location of the leak, since the damp ground would be a better conductor than where it was dry.

On the other hand, it is possible that a leaking water bowl or float valve on a tank may be wasting enough water to actuate the pump that often.—*I. W. D.*

* * *

What causes a cow to give milk which is bitter or rancid? How can it be prevented?

In all milk there is an enzyme known as lipase which tends to break down the fat into compounds which have a bitter or rancid taste. As a cow nears the end of her lactation period and produces less milk, the percentage of lipase in the milk increases. Where the man has a number of cows, some of which have recently freshened and others are nearing the end of the lactation period, the mixing of milk of these several cows when it is first drawn reduces the percentage of lipase in all the milk and usually there is no trouble. However don't mix milk that has already become bitter with other milk or you will spoil all of it.

If you have one cow for family use, you can handle the situation by heating the fresh milk to 143° F. for 30 minutes while it is still fresh. This destroys the enzyme. The best way to heat it is in a double boiler so that it won't develop a cooked flavor. Use a thermometer to check the temperature.

If you are making butter you will find that this pasteurized milk does not sour quickly, so it is a good plan to add one-half teacup of sour buttermilk from the previous day's churning.

* * *

I tried growing some cauliflower this summer but didn't have much success. I would appreciate some hints.

Cauliflower is a crop that does not head properly in hot weather. It is grown commercially on Long Island in the fall and in the Catskill Mountains earlier in the season. It is necessary for the home gardener to set out plants early so they will head before hot weather comes, or to set plants around the first of July so they will head in the fall. Except for this need for cool weather, cauliflower is as easy to grow as cabbage and has approximately the same requirements.

* * *

Where DDT is used to control the codling moth, is it possible to mix the DDT with lime sulphur?

These two materials can be mixed without any difficulty or damage. A number of authorities have stated that DDT is the most effective weapon against codling moth that has yet been found. This is good news to apple growers where the codling moth has developed resistance to lead arsenate and where its control has become a very serious problem.

* * *

What is the best age for a Holstein heifer to freshen?

In our opinion size is more important than age. A well-grown heifer should freshen soon after she is two years old. The nearer her mature weight she is at that time, the more milk she will give. Some even say that if you could grow a heifer to mature weight before she freshens, she would give as much as she ever will produce. A light heifer will continue to grow for a long time, and she can't produce to her capacity and grow at the same time.



"See! I told you not to brush too hard."

Farmers vote 2 to 1 in favor of open type tractor tire treads

NATION-WIDE POLL REVEALS FARMERS' OWN EXPERIENCES WITH TIRES

BALLOTS received from all 48 states in a poll of tractor tire tread preferences show that twice as many farmers prefer open tread tractor tires as prefer other principal types combined.

This is the conclusion of Fact Finders Associates, Inc., of New York City, who conducted the study in order to get a country-wide picture of farmers' actual experiences with tractor tires.

The first question asked was what type tread gives the most traction. Alongside this question were printed pictures of the open type with separate bars, the closed type with connected bars, and the button type. Tabulation of the votes showed 67.7% of all farmers voting in favor of the open tread. Only 26.6% preferred the closed tread for traction and 4.2% the button type. One and one-half per cent had no choice.

This is the picture for the country as a whole. State by state, the vote was almost the same. Some of the heavy tractor farming states, however, such as Minnesota and Wisconsin, showed almost a 75% preference for the open tread.

Returns analyzed by makes of tractors owned showed the same trend. According to the experiences of most farmers, any make tractor operates better on open tread, separate bar tires.

The open tread illustrated on the ballot was originated by B. F. Goodrich 10 years ago. It has been the only type tractor tire tread used by the company since that time. On this tire the bars or cleats each form a separate traction unit. The bars are arranged in pairs to give extra bite and prevent slippage. Because the tread is open and the bars unconnected, mud and trash drop out as the tire rolls. The tread stays clean, unclogged. Traction is improved, work is handled more quickly with less fuel used.

Here are actual comments from farmers as reported by Fact Finders Associates: "The open center cleans better and a clean tread always gives good traction." "I have used all 3 and prefer B. F. Goodrich." "The tread with separate cleats seems to have better cleaning and more bite." "I have watched all different types of tread on the same kind of tractor in the same field. The open center holds best and cleans best." Many farmers said they had tried various makes of tires but liked B. F. Goodrich best because of the extra traction.

The heavy preference, 2 to 1, for the B. F. Goodrich type tread is explained by the experience of farmers who have tried several types of tractor tires on their own farms. Farmers who own several tractors and have used three or four types of tread are strongest in their conviction that the open tread gives the greatest traction.

While supplies are still short in some areas, all B. F. Goodrich dealers are now taking orders for these open tread tires. Many are making immediate deliveries.—*advertisement of The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio.*

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10 Heifers bred to the famous Canadian Sovereign sire himself whose daughters have sold up to $11,000.
Many cows milked 60 lb. to 80 lb. In good condition and with such a large offering, you are certain to make some wonderful investments of profitable animals. Sale starts promptly at 10:00 A. M., each day, held in a warm, waterproof tent.
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34 Milkers—⅔ fall cows, 14 Bred and Open Heifers, 10 Heifer Calves. 2 HERD SIRES: Senior Herd Sire—an own son of the famous DUNLOGGIN WOODMASTER from a 710 lb. 2 year old, sells with 40 daughters. Junior Herd Sire—by the $7700 DEAN OF THE PEARLS. Herd founded in 1873, oldest Holstein herd in the United States, all females raised on the farm. Good ages. Farm and equipment selling at auction later in the same week. A sale you will be sure to attend. Just the opportunity you have been waiting for—a chance to buy the result of 72 years' breeding on one farm.
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Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad", be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

LIVESTOCK is swiftly on its way toward a true price level. Just what that level will be no one knows. Generally speaking, most men in the industry feel, and it is only a feeling, that no GOOD meat animal, regardless of whether cattle, hogs, lambs, or calves, will average to sell below $20 per hundred this winter or spring.

The spread between common and good stuff will undoubtedly be very wide, at least until the cost of grain is sharply lower. This will particularly apply to cattle. Old cast-off dairy cows at around $10 a hundred is about all that can be expected. Old ewes and "bob" calves from $8 to $10 a hundred with cull lambs $5 to $7 under good lambs. This wide spread not only represents the difference in costs of producing good grain-fed meat animals but also the ability and willingness to pay for good meat even at the cost.

In a way this is as it should be, and the way it **wasn't** during controls. If a man goes to extra expense, time and care in breeding good animals that are in demand, surely he should be paid for that effort, the only exception being that the man who produces just an edible animal may be over penalized. In fact, it is true at present. Therefore, right now, do not market an animal you can carry on with and make better.

Right in that connection, never was there so much grain per head of livestock in this country, and never was there such a shortage of fats, and never was there so much money for people to buy good fat meat. A lot of "nevers" but that only adds up to one thing, get every possible pound on your livestock before you market it. How many times in a lifetime are we able to put gain on our animals at a price of 10c to 20c a lb?

There is a world of meat around right now, too much, but do not forget there wasn't any marketed for about 6 weeks and unfortunately it all came out at once. Present prices, particularly for the low classes of meat will not continue. We are facing the last "glut" caused by politicians entering the livestock business. It will be a long time before railroad embargoes will have to be placed on livestock going into the New York area again as they have been imposed on livestock this past week.

Everything indicates our livestock will go into the winter in excellent shape; may it come out better than it goes in. That is up to us.

POINTS TO REMEMBER WHEN COWS FAIL TO BREED

1. The solution of the problem of difficult breeding in dairy cattle varies with the cause. Does the problem involve the entire herd, the bull, or individual cows?

2. Difficult breeding in the entire herd may be the result of impotency of the bull, poor nutrition, or disease.

3. Individual cows may show failure to come in heat, irregular heat periods, or regular heat periods with failure to conceive when bred. Some of these troubles can be corrected by a veterinarian. Keep a complete written record for each cow of the dates of heat periods, breeding and calving. Records of veterinary treatments and examinations are also helpful. Such records will remove much of the guesswork from the breeding program, and improve the efficiency of both natural and artificial breeding.

4. Routine pregnancy examinations by the veterinarian will save time in the breeding schedule and will help to detect and correct promptly certain breeding troubles, or to decide when cows are hopelessly sterile.

5. Breed "problem" cows on the first or second heat periods or within 40 days after calving if their reproductive organs are normal. Breed heifers at 14 to 16 months to allow time if several services are required.

6. Heifers usually mature faster sexually if they are properly nourished.

7. Difficult breeding in individual cows can possibly be transmitted from one generation to another. Cull poor breeders.

8. Raise replacement stock and thereby avoid the risks which go with replacements which have been passing from one herd to another.

—Maine Extension Bulletin 335.

— A.A. —

Uses Oxen and Likes Them—When Arthur E. Allen of North Granby sets out to do a day's work on his 100-acre farm, he has none of the mechanical worries of the modern farmer. Today in his seventy-seventh year, Mr. Allen runs his farm with a yoke of 1800-pounds Ayrshire oxen, depending on them for plowing, harrowing, hauling hay or wood and other farm jobs.

— A. A. —

LOOK OUT BELOW!

Near Corning, New York, a hawk flew low over a Pennsylvania freight locomotive. A blast of the whistle frightened the hawk, causing it to drop its quarry into the tender. The train crew quickly killed a rattlesnake that was almost five feet long.



W. S. Howell, R. F. D. 1, Lafayette, N. J., and his prize in the calf weight-guessing contest at the G. L. F. Annual Meeting.

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If it is lacking, goiter may result. The chief loss from Iodine deficiency comes from interference in reproductive processes, and the birth of weak, deformed offspring which may die.

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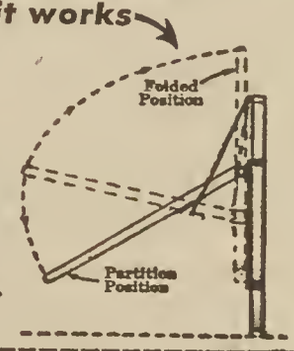
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Here's what it does: keeps cows from stepping on neighbors' udders; makes milking easier by folding up out of the way in safe position—never in way when bedding or cleaning stables; keeps cleaner—no iron pipe to gather manure, to rust, or break off.

Here's how it works—and here's how you Save

...reduces cow injuries; fits any stanchion frame; fits in low-ceiling barns; saves work—easy to install—no outside help required; low first cost.



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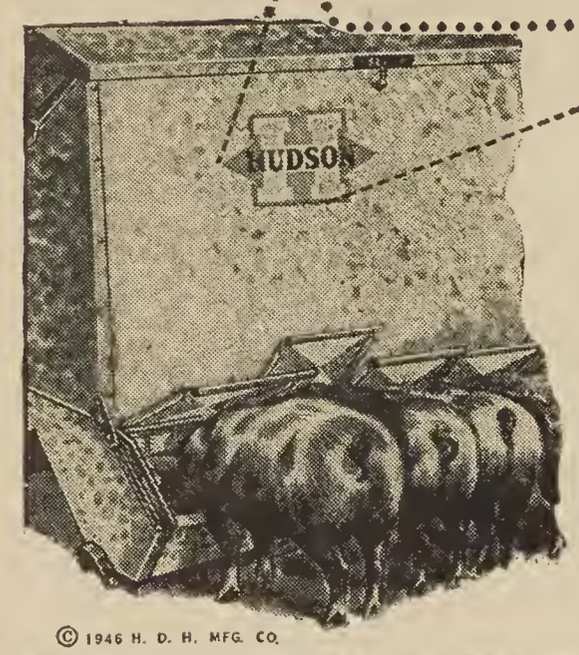
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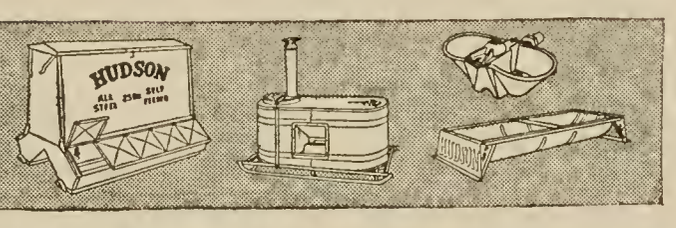
Built to Fatten Hogs Faster

When you buy a self-feeder—get the one that *will* do what a self-feeder *should* do—fatten hogs faster. Get a HUDSON "Money-Maker," the kind that's designed to let every pig in the lot eat as much as it wants, when it wants. It's rain-proof, rat-proof, handles all kinds of feed and is built to last. Your pigs will gain faster—you'll save feed, labor and time. Get more for your money in livestock equipment—buy from the dealer who sells the HUDSON "Diamond-H" line.

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Winter need not stop
CONCRETE WORK
which helps farmers



There is no need to wait for spring to get concrete improvements which save labor and help increase food production.

Tested methods of mixing and placing concrete make it possible for farmers to complete necessary concrete repairs and improvements in the winter when other work is slack.

Simple rules to follow in doing winter concrete work on the farm are explained in detail in a free illustrated folder.

If you need help, see your concrete contractor, ready-mixed concrete producer or building material dealer.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Dept. K11c-1, 347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
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Send free folder on how to do winter concrete work.
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Wait for Your Unadilla!

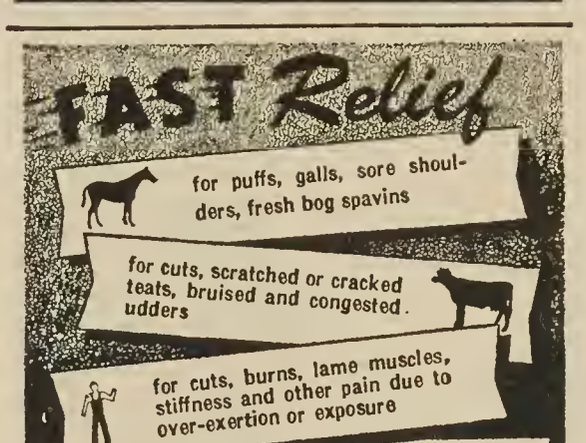
The kind of quality lumber that goes into Unadilla Silos is not available. We will not use substandard materials and label our product *"Unadilla"*.

Register your silo specifications with us. We will notify you just as soon as our standard of quality lumber is available. It will pay you to wait.

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FAST Relief



for puffs, galls, sore shoulders, fresh bog spavins

for cuts, scratched or cracked teats, bruised and congested udders

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Will not blister. Will not remove hair. Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh has been a favorite farm and household liniment and antiseptic dressing for 99 years. Covers cuts and scratches with a protective coating. Massage it into sore, stiff muscles and congested areas to relieve lameness and pain.

Large size, bottle $1.25—*at your dealer's or druggist's, or mailed postpaid.*

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Weight 33 lbs. with 20" blade, 14" and 26" blades available. Gasoline motor, multiple disc clutch, automatic oiling. For information, write —
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How I Raise "Orphan" Pigs

ON April 20 we had a large, gentle sow farrow for the second time. She had 12 pigs. About a month before she was to farrow, she did not eat well. We thought nothing about it; we thought she would be O.K. after the pigs arrived. Instead, she had no milk.

We got the doctor, but we could not make her eat. When the babies were 10 hours old, we were obliged to take them away from her, milk a cow in the middle of the day, and teach them to eat out of a trough. I would take one in each hand and hold its nose in the milk a few seconds. I did this with each pig until finally one started to eat, then another, and by the time they were 24 hours old all were eating wonderfully. I would see that each got its place to eat and soon they fought for food.

We gave them warm whole milk six times a day, every three hours, with 1 tablespoon of corn syrup to each feeding. The corn syrup would take care of their bowels, and also sweeten the milk, as cows' milk is not quite as sweet as pigs' milk. I used this formula for 4 weeks, then I stopped feeding the corn syrup, changing it to stock molasses. I feed it three times a day to keep their bowels in good condition. I raised them all.

—Mrs. Charles Muggelberg, Clarence Center, N. Y.

— A.A. —

ANOTHER FOX TRAPPING CONTEST

LAST year the New York State Farm Bureau Federation and *American Agriculturist* sponsored a fox trapping contest, of which winners were: First, Gordon Smith, Melrose, N. Y.; second, Floyd Merrifield, Jr., Hudson, N. Y.; third, George Roberts, Holland Patent, N. Y.

The contest is to be repeated this year. Awards will include cash and medal prizes and an all-expense trip to the Cornell campus for a day of education and entertainment. Last year's winners will vouch for the good time they had last year.

The purpose of this contest is to teach farm boys how to trap properly and control wild life where it needs to be controlled; to encourage young people to consider wild life as a farm crop; and in general to teach the facts and true values associated with wise wild life management.

Selection of the best county pelt should be determined locally by someone qualified, such as a furrier or trapper. All pelts will of course be returned after they have been judged.

The following rules will govern this year's contest:

1. The contest officially ends March 1, 1947.
2. Tallies of foxes caught and the best county pelt should reach the State 4-H Club Office by March 15th.
3. Last year's winners are not eligible to compete again this year.
4. Foxes must be trapped. Other methods are recognized.
5. Contestants must be under 21 years of age on January 1, 1947.
6. ALL rural youth are eligible for contest.

If you are interested in this contest, see your 4-H Club Leader or write to *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York, or to Mr. D. B. Fales, Assistant State 4-H Club Leader, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

— A.A. —

WINTER COMFORT

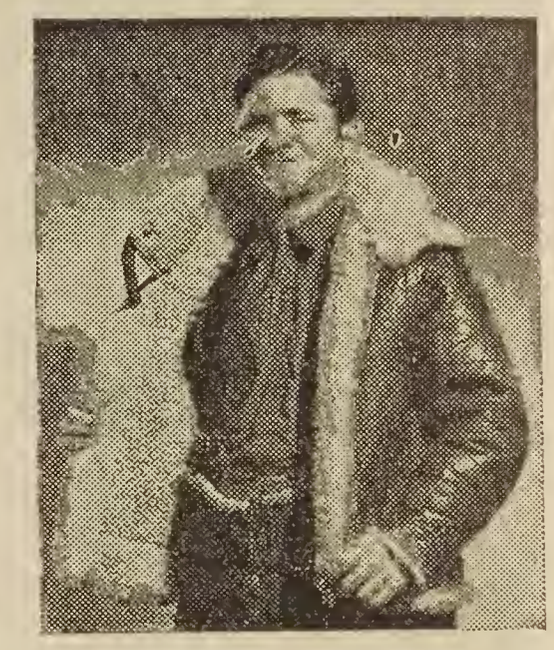
(*Continued from Page* 15)

The first inch of insulation installed will result in a greater percentage saving in fuel cost than will the second inch. The actual saving will, however, be greater with the two inches.

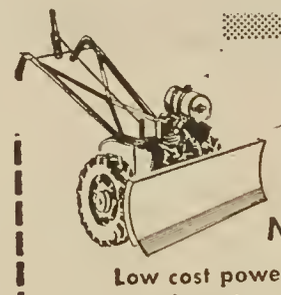
Much of the cost of insulating is for labor. Insulating is a job that makes somewhat of a mess around the home. For these reasons it is usually best to install at least two or three inches while the job is being done. The labor costs will not be much more than for putting in less material.

The cost of making the home tight and insulating it will, over a period of years, be returned in fuel saving; but after all, like fixing up the old coat, the greatest return is in comfort.

KEEP WARM
WITH ARMY SURPLUS BARGAINS



Sheepskin Leather Jacket—Air Corps Type B-3. Brown leather; water repellent finish; zipper front. Newly manufactured from surplus material 36-46....$15.95
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Pants—Cotton GI fatigues. 30-34 only .95
Jackets—GI fatigue shirt—2 pockets.... .95
Dresses—WAC seersucker blue, tan. 10-14. ..... 1.75
Coveralls—NEW Navy water repellent Byrd Cloth....sizes 36-38 only 7.50
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Write for full list incl. gloves, blankets.
Money back guarantee.
All clothing reconditioned unless specified new.
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When Floyd Loper of Hornell, N. Y., R. D. 2, doesn't get home from his woodlots early enough for chores, his purebred Ayrshires are well cared for by Mrs. Loper and son, Floyd Jr., who flags down traffic when they cross the highway at milking time. The 14-year-old cow, above, is Nancy's Eleanor, sired by Capacon Leto 19th and out of Nancy of Far View. Her life-time production record is 120,000 pounds of 4.3% milk.

Steuben Co., N. Y. Dairymen Want Type and Production

MOST Steuben County, N. Y., residents would say "potatoes" if asked what product accounted for most of the county's agricultural progress during the past 15 years. Perhaps they would be right, because thousands of what were abandoned acres are back in production of tubers since the migration of hundreds of Maine Staters to the Southern Tier county in the 1930's. However, William Stempfle of Bath, N. Y., who will celebrate his 25th anniversary as Steuben County Agent next April, says that less spectacular but equally forward steps have been made by the county's dairymen.

Long rated with the leading counties in the New York milk shed, Steuben's production has, for the most part, come from small family-sized farms. Challenged during the war with the problem of increasing production without extra labor, many found the answer by increasing the quality of their herds without adding to them.

One-man herds that formerly were liberally sprinkled with mediocre grade cows now boast stock of blue ribbon class, and more cans are rolling daily to consumers without additional manpower on the farms.

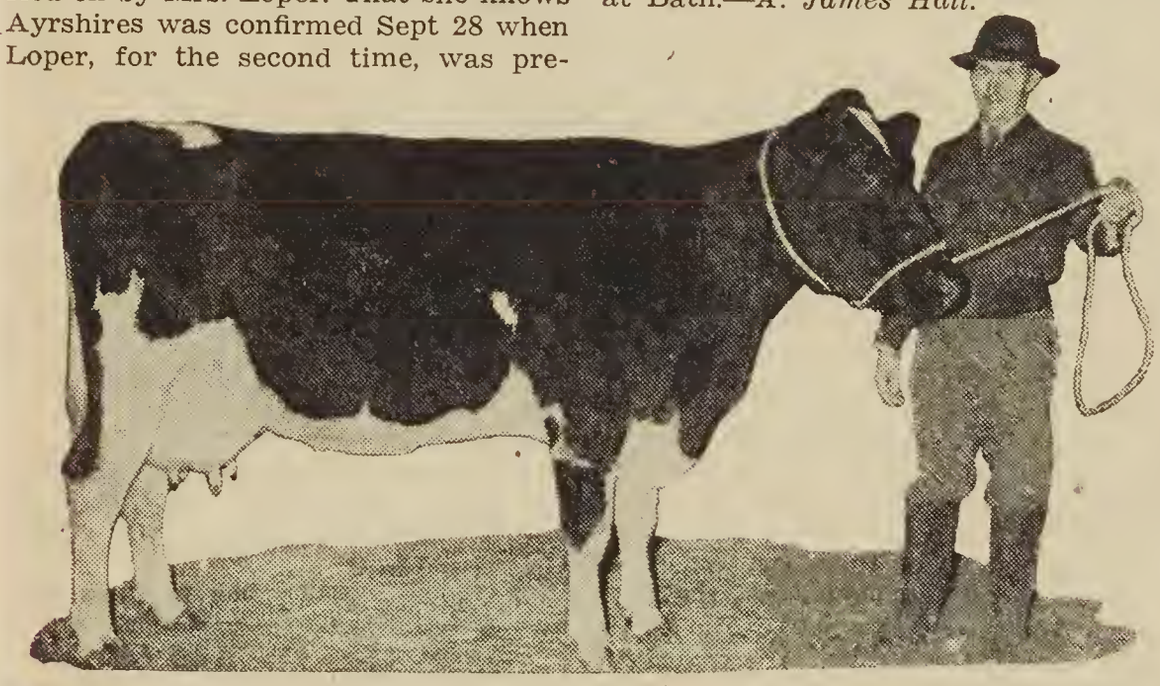
Floyd Loper, who farms near Hornell, started raising a herd of Ayrshires back in 1931. Two years later he became a member of the Ayrshire Breeders' Ass'n. and began up-grading his herd until now his milking herd of 12 head is rated among the top 10% of the breed on type characteristics.

Loper has been busy the last few years conducting logging operations on other farms he owns and much of the work with his herd has been carried on by Mrs. Loper. That she knows Ayrshires was confirmed Sept 28 when Loper, for the second time, was presented the Constructive Breeder Award by the Ayrshire Breeders' Ass'n. The previous award was presented Loper at the Columbus, Ohio, sale last May.

To qualify for this honor it was necessary for the herd to excel in type and production, and a high percentage of the herd had to be bred and developed by the owner. Official Judge James M. Cochrane of Bath gave the herd a score of .833. Five cows were classified "Very Good", which is the second highest rating given any Ayrshire. As for production, the entire herd averaged 9,099 pounds of 4% milk. Ninety-two percent of the herd was bred or owned by Loper for at least four years. Loper sells his milk to the Elmhurst Dairy in Hornell.

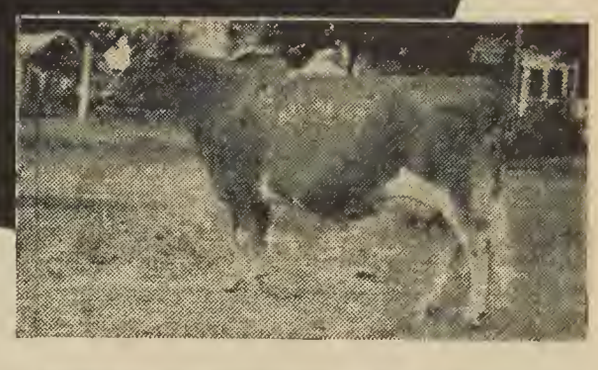
Alvaro H. Lyke of the Town of Howard is another Steuben dairyman who favors purebreds. He is carrying on the Holstein herd that his Dad started in 1918. With only occasional day-help he maintains 19 milch cows with about 13 usually fresh. He also has 19 head of young stock, which keeps him so busy that he has time for only dairy crops on his 275 acres.

When Ward Stevens of Syracuse, official judge for the Holstein-Friesian Ass'n., classified Lyke's herd on Sept. 25, 6-year-old Lyke Erma Pride was scored "Excellent", the highest possible rating. This daughter of Cornell Pride 25th and Lyke Erma Fobes, besides rating so high for type, produced 16,750 pounds of milk with 644 pounds of fat in 305 days last year. Two others rated "Very Good," 10 "Good Plus" and 3 "Good". The whole herd was rated .823. Milk from the Lyke herd is sold through the Dairymen's League plant at Bath.—*A. James Hall.*



Alvaro H. Lyke of the Town of Howard, Steuben County, N. Y., is justifiably proud of Lyke Erma Pride, 6-year-old Holstein, rated "Excellent" in classification judging in September.

VITAMIN D helps cows-in-calf build strong, healthy young!



GOOD feeding, with close attention to mineral and vitamin requirements, is important if cows-in-calf are to produce vigorous, well-developed young.

Weak, unhealthy calves are costly. They have a high death rate. They require longer growing periods. And they take a lot of extra care.

That's why it's wise to make sure the rations you feed cows during gestation are well balanced, and that they contain plenty of calcium, phosphorus *and vitamin D.*

Vitamin D helps in the utilization of calcium and phosphorus necessary to give calves a good start in life—helps develop strong, vigorous bodies — helps prevent rickets. Vitamin D helps the cow maintain her own calcium and phosphorus reserves while in calf and later when milking.

Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast is a rich, *economical* source of vitamin D for all four-footed animals. The next time you buy feeds, concentrates or minerals, look for the words "Irradiated Dry Yeast" on the feed tag.

$3.50 POSTPAID 5-POUND PACKAGE

If you can't obtain feeds, concentrates or minerals containing Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast, ask your dealer for FIDY. Or send for the $3.50 postpaid 5-pound package. (Include dealer's name.) Contains enough vitamin D for 8 dairy cows and 6 calves for a year or 6 brood sows for one year and 40 pigs to market size. Feeding directions with each package. Address STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED, Desk AA-11-16.

FREE BOOKLET — Send today for your free copy of "Importance of Vitamin D for the Entire Dairy Herd". Address STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED, Desk AA-11-16.

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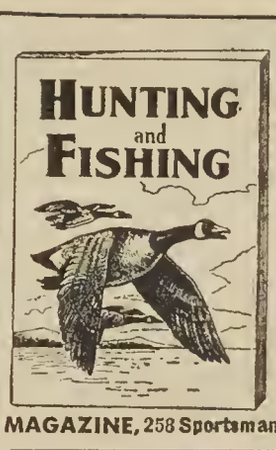
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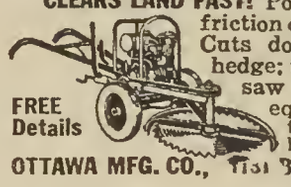
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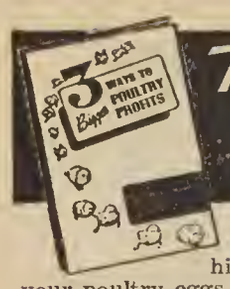
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Wash Eggs The Right Way

By L. E. Weaver

ON the average poultry farm, cleaning, grading and packing eggs takes as much time as all the other chicken chores combined. That's not a guess. It's a fact proved by actual studies. It is the cleaning of dirty eggs that takes most of the time, so a few hints on how to speed up that job will be appreciated by most people.

1. Produce only brown eggs. I have never discovered why leghorn hens soil their eggs so much more than heavy breeds do, but it is so. You can clean and pack almost two baskets of brown eggs in the time needed to clean and pack one basket of white eggs. And it is not wholly because dirt doesn't show so easily on brown eggs.

Of course, white eggs bring at least two cents a dozen more than browns on the average, here in the Northeast. Therefore, leghorn men will want to go on producing white eggs. So here are some hints for not letting eggs get dirty in the first place.

2. Provide plenty of roomy nests that are deep enough and tight enough that you can always have dry, fine nesting material in them at least five inches deep. Oat hulls and rice hulls if you can get them, are particularly good because eggs tend to sink into them and the hens can't roll the eggs around so easily. The "tunnel" and "community" types of nest are replacing the old open-faced wall nests, and I think it is a good change. For large flocks, a special laying room next to the entrance door is best of all.

3. Keep the hens' feet clean. Dry floor litter is a necessity here, and you can have it if the pen is well ventilated, the litter deep and not coarse, and if you don't try to keep more than one hen for every 4 square feet of floor space. It will help to keep the hens' feet clean if you screen the pit or droppings boards. Also, if the water supply is far enough away from the nests that a hen with wet feet will dry them to some extent in getting to the nests.

4. Finally, cut down the job of cleaning the soiled eggs by using the approved method of washing them with water. I know that many people are horrified at the very thought of putting eggs in water. Everybody felt that way in the old days before we knew why washed eggs spoil so quickly. Now that we know that bacteria washed into the shell did the damage, and that we can kill the bacteria by putting lye in the water, we are not so worried about eggs that have been washed in the right way. Here is the right way:

Get a container that is large enough

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

A Handy Roost Arrangement

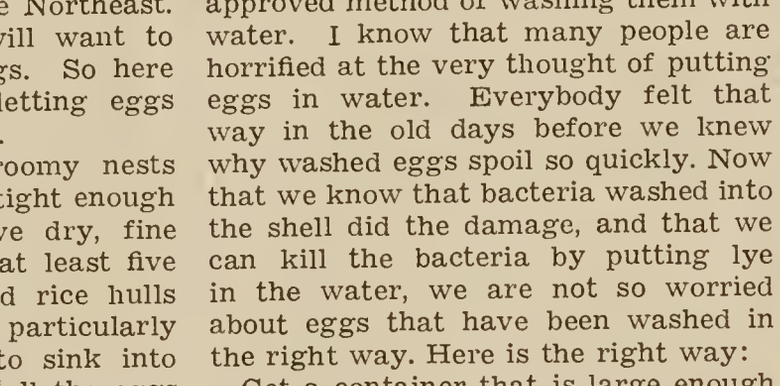
OF all the arrangements I have seen for roosts, this suits me best. We have a block of eight of these down the center of each of our 36 by 60 foot poultry pens. Each frame is 24 inches high. The wire floor is 12 inches off the floor. Roosts are spaced 14 inches center to center. They are 5 feet long. The two-by-fours on which the roosts rest are 7 feet long. When we build more of these we will make these supports of one-by-six boards in order to save weight. We will not use lighter wire. The one-by-four mesh shown in the picture is heavy enough that it does not sag.

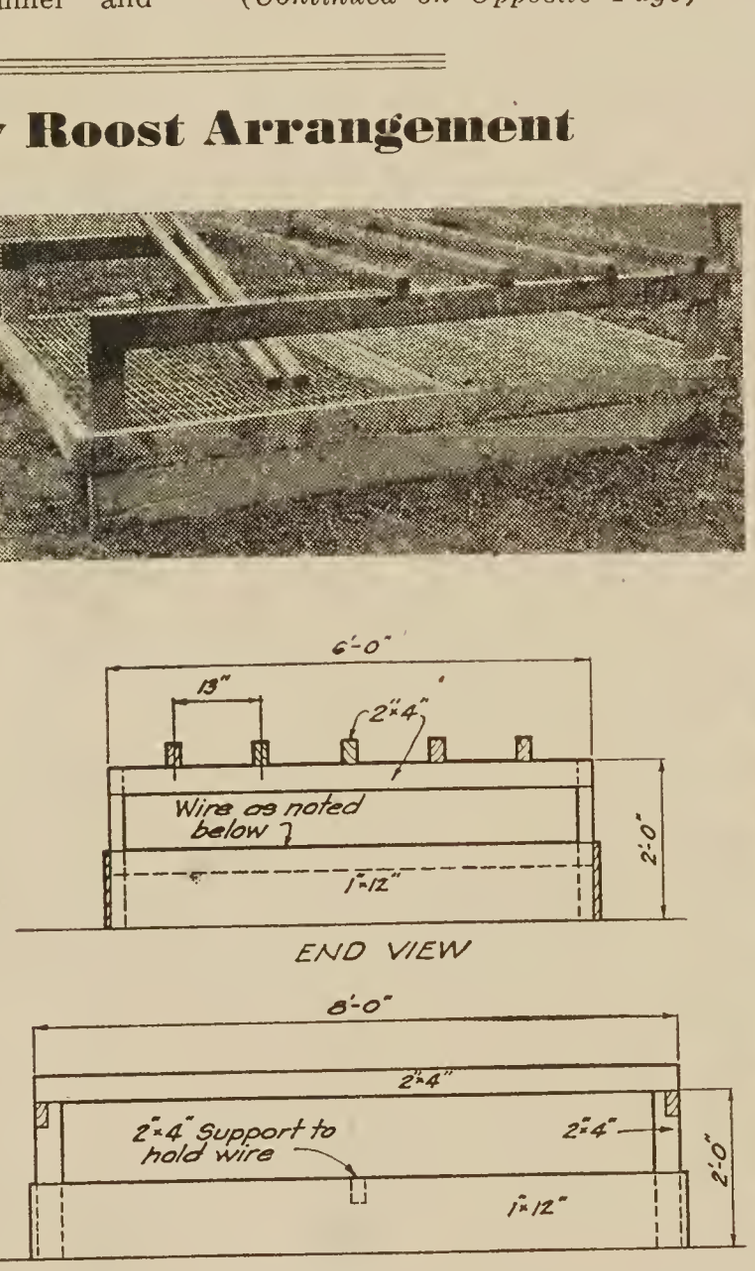
We clean out the manure every eight to ten weeks. One man, with a wheelbarrow and wide shovel or fork, can easily tip the frames out of the way and clean out in a short time.

The manure is not packed down because the hens have never walked on it. We spread superphosphate on the floor after cleaning and throw on more from time to time to keep down odors.

In the picture two roosts are removed to show that they are not nailed in place but can be taken off easily and laid in a tank of water for easy cleaning. Nails are driven into the frame and their heads cut off. Holes are drilled in the roost just a bit larger than the thickness of the nail.

One fault that I find with this roosting frame is that it is too clumsy and too heavy to be moved around much. The frame designed by the Pennsylvania State Department of Poultry Husbandry (shown in the drawing) is lighter because it uses less material.





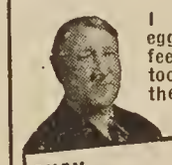
Two positive advantages that these low roosts have over the usual droppings board type are: (1) They reduce the danger of damage to the egg-making organs when hens jump down to the floor; (2) culling by flashlight becomes an easy job.

The objection which many people have to this plan, or to any so-called "manure pit", is that it robs the hens of floor space. Actually, however, the hens use the wire floor as much as though it were not there, and if you tried out some of these frames in one of your pens you would find that that objection does not hold. Quite to the contrary, these frames are a real improvement over droppings boards because they save time and labor.

—*L. E. Weaver.*

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The Semi-scald Method for Dressing Poultry

THE semi-scald method of dressing birds has all the advantages of the old fashioned method of plunging a bird in scalding hot water, after its head has been chopped off. In addition, it produces a carcass which is more attractive than a bird which has been dry-picked. The warm water seems to plump up the skin and gives it a smooth, clean appearance.

In spite of the belief of many who have not used this newer method, it is a rapid one and feathers can be plucked very easily if the bird has been properly "stuck."

The bird should be hung up by the use of a shackle or a length of sash cord, the end of which has been passed through a piece of wood, 2 inches by 1 inch, about 4 inches long. The throat should be cut with a poultry killing knife or a sharp jackknife. When bleeding has been well started, turn the knife over and pierce the brain. Then give the knife a half turn, and if the operation has been properly carried out, the bird will give a piercing squawk and at the same time beat its wings together. If the bird does not give this characteristic squawk, it is an indication that the bird has not been properly "stuck."

Remove the tail and the wing feathers while the bird is bleeding. The next step is to immerse the bird in hot water, with a temperature between 126 and 130 degrees Fahrenheit. The range in temperature is suggested, as old hens and stags need the higher temperature, while broilers require the lower figure. If it is necessary, do a little experimenting in order to determine the exact temperature for a particular job. If the water is not hot enough, the feathers will not come out easily, and on the other hand, if the temperature is too high, the outer layer of skin will peel off and there will be shine on the carcass. To determine the correct temperature, a thermometer is absolutely necessary. We have found that a dairy thermometer is the easiest to read quickly. Always check the temperature while the bulb of the thermometer is still in the water.

Move the carcass around in the water, with the legs well spread for about 30 seconds, and then hang the bird up again and remove the feathers as rapidly as possible. By the time the bird is picked, the heat from the body will have dried any water which may have remained when the bird was taken from the semi-scalder.

For those who dress a large number of birds every week, there are ready-made electric semi scalders on the market. These have thermostats, which keep the water at the correct temperature at all times.—*D. H. Horton.*

LEUKOSIS A SERIOUS HEN DISEASE

IN two days of poultry farm visits I recently found three flocks of pullets where leukosis had already taken a heavy toll. All of these flocks were laying heavily—70 per cent or more. To look at them you would not suspect that anything was wrong. Closer observation usually revealed a few pale combs or pullets that were listless. They stood humped up with ruffled feathers. They kept on the move but appeared to lack the ability to move quickly. We picked up a couple in one flock. One was very thin and light. The other was thin but fairly heavy. I am sure she had a big liver.

It has been a long time since I have seen a flock where paralysis and blindness were common. Those forms of the leukosis complex, it seems to me, are less common than in the past. But the "big liver" and the "wasting away" forms still are killing pullets by thousands in the Northeast. Of course the sad part of this situation is that no one has ever found a drug or a treatment that will stop these losses. Pullets are almost certain to keep on going bad all winter. Usually, the loss totals 25 to 30 per cent of the original flock, sometimes more. The pullets that are not infected go right on laying to beat all. The owner has the choice of selling off the entire lot now, or keeping the flock as long as egg prices stay high, taking the weekly loss in birds, and selling out when egg prices go down or egg production slumps.

Naturally the owner of a leukotic flock wants to know how he got it. He wants to see that it doesn't happen again. Some information is available, and if recommendations based on that information were one hundred per cent effective, I could tell anyone exactly how to be certain that leukosis would never hit him again. But our information is not complete, and recommendations don't always work out. Here are examples that have left me puzzled.

At one farm all the losses have occurred among the crossbred pullets. Not one among the New Hampshires. But they were all brooded and reared together, and came from the same hatchery on the same day. At another farm all the layers had been sold last spring and the premises cleaned and disinfected before the chicks were started. Yet there was the disease. You might suspect that it came with the chicks but the county agent had purchased the same variety of chicks from the same hatchery and he has had no loss from leukosis. I suspect that further investigation would bring out facts that would explain these seeming contradictions. I still believe that the fight against leukosis should begin with the purchase of resistant chicks (if you can find them) and be continued by brooding and rearing them far removed from older chickens.

— A.A. —

WASH EGGS THE RIGHT WAY

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

to hold a wire egg basket loosely. Don't use aluminum. Any other metal will do; also, glass or agate ware. A large stone crock is good if you don't mind its weight. It must be emptied and cleaned often. By trial find out how much water is required to cover completely a basket full of eggs. If you have only one case of eggs or less to be cleaned, put two level teaspoonsful of lye (the kind that comes in tin cans) into each gallon of water. For larger lots of eggs make the solution a little stronger. Use warm water only. That is very important. The water must always be warmer than the eggs; otherwise some bacteria may be drawn into the shells.

Put all soiled eggs in the basket. Try to keep out any that are cracked. Immerse the basket of eggs in the solution for 10 to 15 minutes, depending on how dirty they are. Before removing the basket, churn it gently up and down and around in the water. Rinse by pouring clean water over them (not too cold), or by immersing in clean warm water. An electric fan will dry them quickly. Use rubber gloves if you handle the unrinsed eggs. The lye can burn your hands.



Harvest—of Hard Work

● Once more the skill, determination, and plain hard work of the American farmer have overcome every obstacle. With the aid of a favorable season, his efforts have been rewarded with a magnificent harvest.

Now it is the task of the railroads to distribute the harvest as quickly and efficiently as possible. And because only the railroads have the capacity to carry such loads to every part of the country, people have come to rely on them to accomplish such big, difficult jobs.

True, the railroads face unusual obstacles this year. They have not yet been able to overcome the effects of wartime service upon their car supply—especially the high-grade boxcars required for most farm products. But they have ordered more cars, which are being built as fast as shortages of materials and production difficulties permit.

Every available boxcar is being worked to the limit. And the same skill, ingenuity, and good old-fashioned sweat with which the railroads handled the immense wartime loads are being used to move this harvest.

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By GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

EYES are priceless and deserve the best lighting that can be provided. Adequate light allows eyes to see quickly, without undue strain, is free from glare and deep shadows. The harder the seeing job, the more light required. Glare is harmful. Bare bulbs in ceiling or in wall fixtures may be as harmful as is the glare reflected from shiny surfaces. Every lamp bulb needs a shade, but not so much shade that sharp contrasts of light and dark are set up which would require constant adjusting of the eyes.

Larger bulbs are more desirable. A 100-watt bulb gives 50 per cent more light than four 25-watt bulbs, yet uses the same amount of current; and four smaller bulbs cost more than one 100-watt bulb.

Lamp shades, metal or parchment, tend to become darker as they grow older. Their reflective power is increased by painting the inside with white paint. If the parchment shade is oily, first apply a coat of shellac, then the white paint. Absolute cleanliness of lamps and fixtures is another aid to see-ability. Wash reflectors with soap and water and wipe off light bulbs. Clean, light ceilings and walls reflect rather than absorb light.

Plenty of outlets, one to every 12 feet of wall space—will do much to avoid the tangle of extension cords which make lighting—and living—difficult. Since electric wiring is buried in the walls of the house and is costly to replace or to repair, use only quality wiring devices and materials and the best workmanship available. Furthermore, the circuit needs protection against short circuits and overloads. An automatic circuit-breaker, conveniently located, will trip if the circuit is overloaded. After removing the cause, the lever is flicked back in place and service restored.

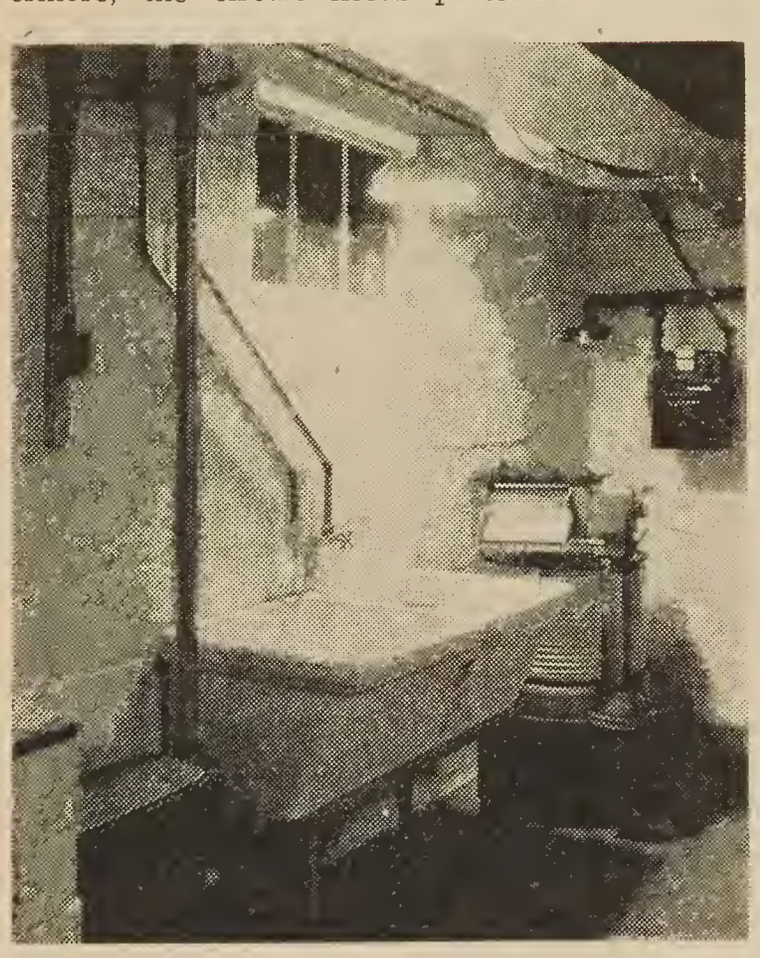


The most important thing about reading light is the lamp itself. It should satisfy these requirements: 1. Tall enough base with wide enough shade so one doesn't have to crawl under it to get the light; 2. Proper size bulb or bulbs; 3. Properly placed—to one side, either right or left, *when reading; but when writing, sewing or performing any other manual task,* lamp should be at left if right-handed, and vice versa if left-handed, to avoid the shadow of your hand on your work: 4. Shades should be deep enough and dense enough so that bulbs are not visible under shade nor annoying by glaring through the shade.



LIVING ROOM LIGHTING at its best should include floor and table lamps wherever a member of the family customarily sits to read, sew or do any kind of close eye work. (A central ceiling fixture affords general illumination only.) Fluorescent tubes concealed behind the window valance in this room are essentially decorative, but they have a utilitarian value by adding to the general illumination throughout the room. Ideally, lamps used for reading, writing and other close eye work, should be equipped with reflector bowls.

Photos by Westinghouse



LIGHT WHERE IT'S NEEDED. Cardinal principle in lighting a laundry is that there should be local light at wash tubs, washer, ironer or ironing board and other work centers. Otherwise, you are apt to put yourself between the light and many of your tasks, thus creating deep shadows on the work. In such shadow-dimmed light the eyes struggle to see. This may call for two or three fixtures, depending, of course on the location of the laundry equipment. Using a dome reflector with a silver bulb, as illustrated above, helps to eliminate glare. Not only does adequate light prevent eyestrain, but it also means quicker seeing for greater safety, especially where there are moving parts, as in laundry, kitchen, home work shop or at the sewing machine.



Dark spots and shadows and the worker standing in her own light make this kitchen difficult to work in.

A globe on the ceiling light plus a light over the stove, one over the sink and others under the cupboards rout darkness and shadows.





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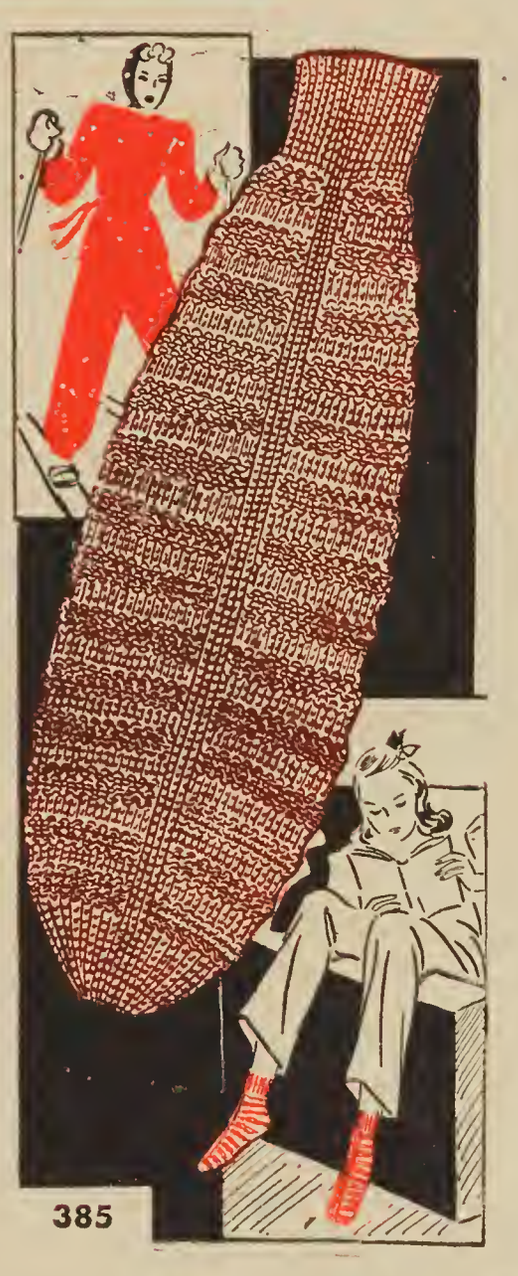
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No. 2789 is the perfect blouse to tie in with a dressy suit or an extra skirt. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 18, 1¾ yards 39-in.

No. 2123 has all the charm of a "fairy tale" heroine in this small waisted, square neck dress. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4 dress, 2⅛ yards 35-inch; bonnet, ⅜ yard 35-inch; panties, ⅝ yard 35-inch.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in coins for each pattern wanted. Add 15 cents for our New Fall and Winter Fashion Book. Address Pattern Dept., *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.





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Pumpkin Chiffon Pie

Pastry

1¼ cups Robin Hood Flour
½ tsp. salt
7 tbsp. shortening
4 tbsp. ice water (about)

Sift flour and salt into a mixing bowl. Add half of the shortening and blend until fine as meal. Add second half of shortening and blend until the size of peas. Add ice water and mix into dough. Roll out on slightly floured board or pastry cover to ⅛-inch thickness. Place pastry in 9-inch pie pan and cut 1 inch larger than the pan. Turn edge back and flute rim. Prick with fork. Bake in a very hot oven (450° F.) for 10 to 15 minutes.

Pumpkin Mixture

1½ cups cooked pumpkin
½ cup brown sugar
¾ tsp. salt
½ tsp. cinnamon
½ tsp. ginger
½ tsp. nutmeg
3 eggs, separated
⅔ cup milk
1 tbsp. gelatine
¼ cup cold water

In the top of a double boiler, mix together the pumpkin, sugar, salt, spices, milk, and slightly beaten egg yolks. Cook over hot water until it begins to thicken. (This will take about 15 to 20 minutes.) Soak gelatine in cold water. Add to cooked pumpkin mixture while still hot. Blend well so that the gelatine is thoroughly dissolved. Remove from heat and cool. When it begins to set, fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour mixture into baked pie shell which has been cooled. Place in the refrigerator until thoroughly chilled. Garnish with cream cheese, whipped cream or honey. Nuts may also be used to add interest.

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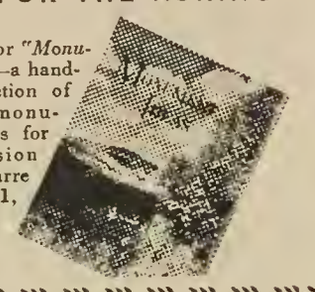
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Mother, This Home-Mixed Cough Relief Is Wonderful

No Cooking. Very Easy. Saves Dollars.

To get the most surprising relief from coughs due to colds, you can easily prepare a medicine, right in your own kitchen. It's very easy—a child could do it—needs no cooking, and tastes so good that children take it willingly. But you'll say it's hard to beat for quick results.

First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup. Get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist, and pour it into a pint bottle. Fill up with your syrup. This gives you a full pint of really splendid cough syrup—about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and lasts a family a long time.

And for real quick relief, it's very effective. It acts in three ways—loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages.

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Get Carter's Pills at any drugstore—25¢. "Unblock" your intestinal tract for real relief from indigestion.

WANTED! One-Act Plays

A.A's. Playwriting Contest To Start At Once—Open To All—$50 in Cash Prizes



It's fun to see a good one-act play, particularly when the actors are home town folks. It's fun to write a play, too, and *American Agriculturist's* contest gives you your chance to try. See details on this page.

BECAUSE of the tremendous demand that we have had from our readers for one-act plays suitable for production by amateur dramatic groups connected with farm and small town organizations, churches, high schools, etc., *American Agriculturist* has organized a one-act play department which distributes especially selected plays practically at cost and *royalty free.*

Most of the plays we distribute were written by our readers and were prize-winners in playwriting contests which we conducted before the war. Because of the great success of these plays and the increasing demand for them, we have decided to have another playwriting contest.

The contest starts immediately and is open to everyone. Remember that you don't have to be a professional writer to enter it. Amateurs often write surprisingly good plays. Cash prizes totalling $50.00 will be awarded as follows:

FIRST PRIZE	**$25.00**
SECOND PRIZE	**15.00**
THIRD PRIZE	**10.00**

The contest rules are simple:

1. Plays entered in contest must be one-act plays, or skits of one-act play length.

2. Plays must have a rural or small town background and be easy to stage.

3. Manuscripts must be mailed not later than March 1, 1947, to *American Agriculturist* Play Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

4. All prize winning manuscripts become the property of *American Agriculturist* and are open to royalty-free production by amateur dramatic groups.

All types of plays are eligible, including comedies, melodramas, serious plays, and clever skits. (In the past, however, comedies have proved to be in the greatest demand.) The length of the play should be such that it will take from 20 to 30 minutes to play it.

Inasmuch as we have numerous calls from high schools and 4-H Clubs for plays suitable for their production, we hope that this contest will also turn up some good one-act plays or skits for teen-age dramatic groups.

As to subject, you may choose your own, providing your play has a rural or small town background. If you have a good idea for a Christmas play, write that kind of a play. If you know of some interesting story in connection with your neighborhood or state—history, legend, tradition, anecdote, local happening—see if you can't write a play about it. If you have a one-act play on hand that you wrote some time ago, and which perhaps was successfully produced in your locality, you may submit it in this contest. Or you may have prepared a clever skit for high school or club production. If it was well liked, enter it in our contest. It may win a prize!

If your play is a prize winner, you will not only receive a cash award, but also your play will be printed by *American Agriculturist* and made available to rural amateur dramatic groups throughout the Northeast for royalty-free production.

Judges for the contest will be Professor A. M. Drummond and Edward Kamarck of the Cornell University Drama Department. Don't forget that March 1, 1947, is the deadline for sending in manuscripts. If you have a play or skit ready now, send it in at once to *American Agriculturist* Playwriting Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Send for This List

To get a good idea of the kind of plays we are looking for, we suggest that you obtain a copy of our current list of *American Agriculturist* One-Act Plays. Write to the above address and enclose a three cent stamp to cover postage.

PRIZES

FIRST .....$25.
SECOND ... $15.
THIRD ..... $10.

All persons interested in securing good rural life plays for production by amateurs should also send for this list. *American Agriculturist* one-act plays are only 35 cents each and are royalty-free to amateur groups. The list includes plays for both adults and young folks.

At Our House



By ELIZABETH TOWNSEND

SATURDAY, October 5th, between morning and evening chore time, my husband and I drove to Harrison Park to see the Grand Canyon of Pennsylvania. It was only 100 miles from our home at Trumansburg, N. Y., but after we left Watkins Glen the country was new to us and we felt we had been on a far journey.

As we went south, the sumac, sugar maples and hickories were a blaze of glory. Much of the way lay between steep wooded hills, with the road following the Cohocton, Canisteo and Tioga rivers and meandering Crooked Creek. These were now gently flowing streams, but debris high in the trees showed the result of spring freshets. In this region we saw old time tobacco sheds, today used for barns and poultry houses.

Along our route in Pennsylvania were few poultry farms and very little fruit. Corn harvest was under way, but much of it was poor. Most farms had a silo and a small herd of Holsteins. There were cattle upon a thousand hills, but no sheep. We saw only one flock, which augurs ill for future lamb chops and wool clothing.

As we rounded a curve from Wellsboro to the Park, there appeared a little red church, gaily trimmed with white, gray and black. It had two steeples, and, surrounded as it was by mountain-like hills, the whole picture seemed transposed from a foreign land.

At Harrison Park were tables where we ate our lunch. One thousand feet below were the rippling waters of Pine Creek and the railroad track along it. The steep wooded sides were gorgeous with autumn colors, but they would be lovely at any time with groups of white birches among the evergreens and other trees.

Less than a week before, our daughter, who was driving to California with friends, saw the Grand Canyon of Arizona, with its vivid, shifting colors and vast distances. While this smaller Pennsylvania canyon is not comparable with the greater one, it is well worth seeing.



Now when earth is patchworked with autumn leaves
And the moon is tip-tilted above the hill,
The mind has a faith and the heart believes
In the glory of harvest as gnarled trees spill
Their russet-gold beauty on tawny grass.
The pumpkins lie yellow deep in the hay
And a thin ice forms where the slate-blue bass
Only yesterday leaped. A November day
Is answered promise of planting and plough,
Of pale pink petals and seeded fields,
Of green-nubbin fruit on the springtime bough
And long hours of work in the blue-hot fields.
Rich harvest lends zest to the edge of living
And the soul lifts to God in glad Thanksgiving.

—By Anobel Armour.

SECOND PRIZE LETTER in the *Fat Shortage Contest*

MRS. DAVID M. SMITH of Coblesskill, N. Y., was given second prize in our Fat Shortage Contest. Her experiences may furnish ideas which will help you in your own efforts to make fat go as far as possible:

"Let's share our fat with others by making one pound do the work of two. Store butter, margarine, lard or other fat in a tightly covered container in the refrigerator. When using fat for cooking, have a low heat. Fat will turn rancid if you let it smoke. When a can is nearly empty, heat it slightly in the warming cupboard to remove the last drop of fat.

"We use a family butter dish instead of individual pats so that each person will take only the amount that can be eaten at one meal. Butter is taken from the refrigerator at least 20 minutes before the meal to allow it to soften.

"**BREADS:** Hot rolls and toast are spread in the kitchen. Sandwiches are made with fairly moist fillings. A good supper dish can be made by placing tomatoes, cheese and bacon on toast and covering it with white sauce made from the bacon fat. If bacon is baked in the oven, it will be crisp and the fat will not burn.

"**QUICK BREADS** may be made if you have no shortening by purchasing prepared mixtures for pancakes, waffles, corn muffins, gingerbread, popovers and biscuits.

"**VEGETABLES** should have the butter added to the individual vegetable dish and not the cooking utensil. Leftover potatoes are creamed by a method known as "stewed" or "hashed in cream." Very little fat is required and no flour since the natural starch of the potato is used to thicken the milk.

"**MEAT FAT** cooked from meats should be poured off before the gravy is made. The fat from a meat loaf may be used to make a white sauce for potatoes or vegetables. Trim fat from pork chops and render. The cracklings may be used for muffins. Pork chops can also be placed on top of scalloped potatoes to bake or they may be covered with diluted tomato soup or a mixture of brown sugar, mustard and milk. Wienies may be just covered with water which is boiled away. The fat cooked from them is used to fry the wienies.

"**FISH** may be broiled or baked and served with lemon instead of the usual tartar sauce. Oil from canned fish (salmon) can be made into a white sauce for potatoes.

"**DESSERTS** that do not require fat are good: these include ice cream, fresh or canned fruit and puddings.

"**CAKES** such as sponge and angel food require no fat, and plain gingerbread and cottage pudding require very little. Frostings may be made that do not require a fat base. Meat fats, bacon and chicken, may be used if chocolate and spices are added to dark cakes and lemon flavoring to light, to counteract the flavor.

"Grease muffin, cookie or cake tins with butter or oleo wrappers.

"**COOKIES** made with melted semi-sweet chocolate mixed with puffed rice cereal can be kept in the refrigerator.

"**PIES:** The usual recipe for a one-crust pie may be used for two single crust pies or one double if the crust is rolled thinner.

"I have used the ideas stated above in addition to those suggested in the *American Agriculturist* article. Any unusable fat is finally put into a tin can and sold to the butcher."

Mrs. Edna Smith of Stewartsville, N. J., writes:

"I have been a registered nurse for thirteen years and I have always contended that we Americans use entirely too many fats and oils for our health and digestion.....I limit my family to rich pastries on special occasions only. We have pie about once a week and sponge cake when sugar permits. We use lots of fresh fruits, vegetables, eggs and milk. I have learned that potatoes can be prepared in many ways.

"Instead of having buttered vegetables I often cream them. I just thicken milk with a flour and water mixture and season it well. Omit fat.

"When I make a pie from pudding mixture, I often line the pie plate with crushed cookies. Ginger snaps are especially good. Add your pudding and meringue and you have cookies and pudding in one dessert.

"Most of our meats were baked, roasted, boiled or broiled, even before the fat shortage. Good seasoning is an important factor in preparing meats. Scramble, poach or soft cook your eggs; they are much better for you than fried ones. Use all bacon drippings and fats from cooking and turn in those not usable.

"I also make salad dressings without fats or oils. Here are some of our favorite fat-saving recipes:

MASHED POTATO FILLING

2 cups mashed potatoes
4 slices bread finely crumbed.
3 eggs
2 tablespoons minced onion
1 tablespoon minced celery
Few sprigs parsley (optional).
½ green pepper, chopped
Salt and pepper to taste

Fry onion, parsley, pepper and celery until soft. Add eggs to potatoes; add bread crumbs and fried ingredients. Mix well. Place in baking dish, dot with butter and bake until brown at 350 degrees.

TOMATO GRAVY

1 tablespoon fat (bacon drippings preferred)
½ cup finely chopped onion.
½ cup finely chopped celery.
1¼ cups condensed tomato soup
1 cup water
¼ teaspoon chili powder
Salt and pepper to taste
1 tablespoon flour

Melt fat in skillet. Add chopped onion and celery and fry until slightly browned. Add flour, then soup, water and seasonings. Cook until well blended. Especially good over meat loaf.

COTTAGE CHEESE DRESSING

½ cup cottage cheese
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon sugar
1 teaspoon paprika
¼ tablespoon minced onion
¼ cup top milk

Combine ingredients and mix well. This is very good with all vegetable, fruit or gelatin salads.

CRUSTLESS CUSTARD PIE

2 eggs, beaten
2 tablespoons sugar
4 tablespoons flour
2 cups milk
Dash of salt
1 cup cocoanut (optional)

Beat eggs, sugar and flour until smooth; add milk and salt; fold in cocoanut if used. Bake in greased pie dish 45 minutes at 350 degrees. Makes its own crust."

THANKSGIVING

By Lalia Mitchell Thornton

Thanksgiving is for more
Than selfish, careless people.
It's for sparrows in the alley
And the pigeons in the steeple,
The raven in the woodlot,
The grackles in the hedges,
The little rabbits hiding
In the garden's farthest edges.

Thanksgiving is for feasting,
For fun and loaded table . . . .
It also is for sharing
As much as we are able.
Our words may mean so little,
But in deeds we are expressing
Our gratitude to Heaven
For each kindness and each blessing.

Deliciously different!



try this meal brightener!

Plan on plenty of praise when you serve up this Appetizing Apple Cake. What family could resist it—golden-brown, and full of the rich flavor you can depend on when you use Fleischmann's Fresh Active Yeast.

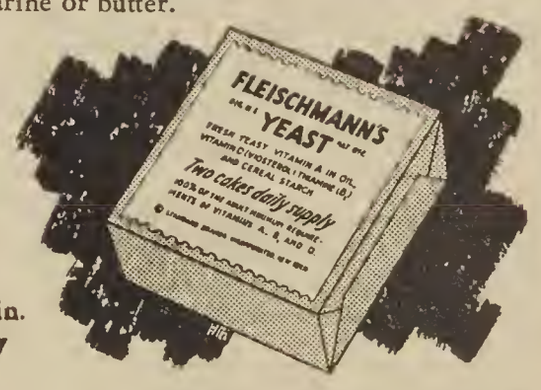
If You Bake at Home—you can always count on it for quick action, finer results. No waiting—no extra steps. Fleischmann's Fresh Active Yeast goes right to work because it's *actively* fresh . . . helps you turn out more delicious, finer-textured breads, rolls, dessert breads.

Get Fleischmann's Fresh Active Yeast in the familiar yellow label. See why it's been America's favorite for over 70 years.

Appetizing APPLE CAKE

NEW TIME-SAVING RECIPE—MAKES 2 CAKES

Scald ½ cup milk.
Add and stir in ½ cup sugar, ¼ teaspoon salt, ¼ cup fortified margarine or butter.
Cool to lukewarm. Measure into bowl ½ cup lukewarm water, 1 tablespoon sugar.
Crumble and stir in 3 cakes Flesichmann's Yeast, add lukewarm milk mixture.
Add and stir in 2 eggs, beat in 2¼ cups sifted flour, beat until smooth.
Add and stir in an additional 2¼ cups sifted flour, beat until smooth.
Turn out on lightly floured board.
Knead dough quickly and lightly until smooth and elastic.
Cover and set in warm place, free from draft.
Let rise until doubled in bulk, about 1 hour.
When light punch dough down and divide into 2 equal portions.
Form each portion into a smooth ball.
Roll out into oblong pieces ½-inch thick and place in 2 well-greased pans (11½ x 8½ x 2 inches deep).
Brush cakes with ¼ cup melted fortified margarine or butter.
Sprinkle with ¼ cup sugar.
Peel and core 12 apples.
Cut into eighths and press one-half the apples into each cake, sharp edges downward and close together.
Mix 1½ teaspoons cinnamon, 1 cup sugar.
Sprinkle over cakes.
Cover and set in warm place, free from draft.
Let rise until doubled in bulk, about 45 min.
Bake in moderate oven at 400° F. about 40 min.
Cover with pan for first 10 min. to thoroughly cook apples.



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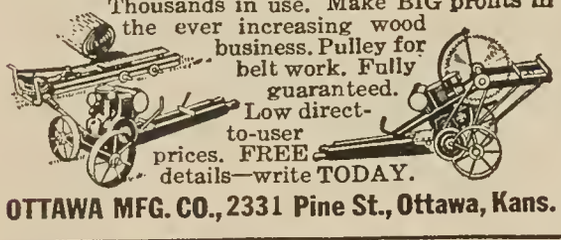
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WE hear a great deal these days about freezing precooked foods. More than 22 commercial concerns already are freezing one hundred different cooked or prepared foods for retail sale, according to Dr. Faith Fenton of the Cornell Experiment Station, who has done a great deal of very fine research work on frozen foods.

Talking about freezing your own precooked foods in your own home freezer, Dr. Fenton says, simply prepare larger batches than usual of foods that require a great amount of preparation or long cooking; freeze food for lunch boxes, for infant feeding, for special diets, for special occasions and for entertainments and for meals for the family during your absence from home. She suggests apple pie, baked apples and applesauce while apples are at their peak of quality.

Dr. Fenton remarks that some precooked frozen foods on the market are not of high quality because of too long storage and marketing difficulties, but home freezing does not have these disadvantages. She emphasizes that you must start with excellent food, never overcooked because most foods need reheating before serving. She adds the following advice:

Since cooked foods spoil more quickly than uncooked foods, utmost care in handling is necessary. Cool cooked foods quickly before freezing; season foods before *serving* rather than before freezing. Salt and onions, for example, gradually lose flavor in storage while pepper becomes more pungent.

Package the amount that will be eaten in one meal; small packages freeze and also thaw faster than large packages—which helps to prevent a warmed-over flavor. Make as solid a pack as possible leaving only enough space at the top of the package to allow the liquid to expand in freezing. Pieces of meat or poultry keep better if protected from air by covering with a gravy or sauce. Air causes loss of flavor, aroma, color and ascorbic acid. Use frozen cooked foods soon enough to be still good in quality.—*G. W. H.*

— A.A. —

PRESSURE ON NERVES

By Dr. W. Schweisheimer

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second in a series of short articles by Dr. Schweisheimer on injuries resulting from the lifting of heavy burdens. Straining of the heart was discussed in the last issue, and coming issues will contain discussions of lumbago, knock knees, flat feet, and hernia.

A farmer overstretched his right arm while he was carrying a heavy load, probably in connection with a brisk movement. The next day he felt a dull pain in and below the right shoulder. An important nerve had been under pressure because of the heavy weight of an unusual load. Besides the pain he felt, he could not move the arm in the normal way; forward and backward movements of the right arm were weakened. Quite a few kinds of treatment were used, but the condition did not improve for quite some time.

The nerve fibres which join the muscles with the brain are frequently wrapped in a good layer of fat or connecting tissues. In some other places, they are more superficial, close under the skin, and strong pressure may very well injure them. Traction on the arm, a fall on the shoulder, and especially pressure exerted on the shoulder from above by a heavy load, may affect one or several nerves.

The muscles in that part of the arm then feel weak. They may lose strength and the arm or hand may even be paralyzed. A typical nerve injury is that of the long thoracic nerve—a nerve to the muscles of the shoulder. When it has been injured by excessive strain, such as carrying a heavy sack, it may take some time until full recovery. Proper treatment and avoiding heavy lifting will restore the normal function of the nerve.

— A.A. —



PRIZE COOKIES: Mrs. Allen Herrick of Melrose, N. Y., whose molasses cookies won first prize in the Rensselaer County Pomona Grange Cookie Contest, scoring 99 per cent. Mrs. Herrick is a member of Pittstown Grange. Two other recent county winners are: Cattaraugus County, Mrs. Louise Bailey of Cattaraugus, N. Y., member of Cattaraugus Grange; and Schoharie County, Mrs. Lee Winegard, of Hyndsville, N. Y., member of Seward Valley Grange. All three winners will represent their counties in the final State Cookie Contest to be held next month at the New York State Grange annual meeting in Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

LOW PRICES HIT VEGETABLE GROWERS

(*Continued from Page* 11)

low the drops in wholesale markets. This has always been true in some degree, but it is ridiculous for cauliflower to retail at 20 cents a head in a given town when hundreds of crates go to loss, uncut, within 50 miles.

This matter of price spread with perishable products poses a number of tough problems. Cussing the grocer will accomplish nothing. Nor can the cost of handling be cut in proportion to the drop in farm price. Moreover there is much confusing argument about the extent to which reduced prices increase sales. A beginning has been made in the use of public information and the enlistment of retailer cooperation to help meet these surplus situations as they arise. Vastly more could be accomplished. Certainly California has done well at selling its peewee oranges at good prices.

Growers Must Do It—Most of the effort to date has been made by extension and government agencies. Little of permanent value is likely to be accomplished until growers themselves get right down and dig out solutions to the problems. Vegetable farmers do well in production. Not so with marketing.

Growers have organizations that can demand research to find the facts. These associations can foster cooperation among growers with the business groups that handle our goods.

But if we are not to find ourselves bound in the chains of bureaucratic control, growers will have to do some things themselves.



WELDER: The GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY has recently announced a new form of arc welder. If you would like to have more details, write G. A. Reitz, Manager, Farm Industry Division, General Electric, Schenectady, New York.

RESISTING RUST: The COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY puts out a product called Rust-Ban which you will find useful on implements stored for winter. Contrary to general opinion, tests show that used crank case oil is not much help in preventing rust. For more information write Esso Marketeers, Room 1600, 26 Broadway, New York 4, New York, and ask them to send you free copies of the Esso Farm News.

HYBRIDS: THE DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASS'N, DeKalb, Illinois, have a new booklet "Acreage of Gold" which explains the DeKalb Hybrid corn varieties for 1947. The Association will be glad to send you a copy upon receipt of a postcard. You will find it entertaining and instructive.

FARM LIABILITY: The NATIONAL GRANGE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, State Tower Building, Syracuse, N. Y., is offering broader insurance coverage. If you have been considering farm liability insurance, this company would be glad to give you information.

MEAT: This time of year the thoughts of farmers are on butchering and preserving meat. The *INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY*, Dept. AA-11, Scranton, Pa., will be glad to send you without cost, a booklet giving directions for handling pork from raising to curing.

SCHOLARSHIPS: The sixth annual search for science talent among high school seniors is under way. From about 3500 students who are expected to qualify, forty will be chosen and brought to Washington next March for a five-day science talent institute. The WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION will award $2400 scholarships to the outstanding boy and girl and eight four-year science scholarships of $400 will also be awarded.



HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, of Wallingford, Connecticut, is shipping chicks by air to points west of the Mississippi. Mr. Hall says: "We have been shipping about 16 million chicks a year and we can't jump that figure too fast, but within the limits of quality breeding we will make Hall Brothers chicks available through air shipments all over the United States and abroad."

Thanksgiving Reflections

(*Continued from Page* 1)

become the realities of the present.

Let us then throw off this awful pall of irritation, gloom and sorrow and work at being cheerful and happy again. If you have suffered the loss of a loved one, remember that in the larger sense he is all right. God has him in His care and you still have those who remain. If you have not suffered such a loss, then certainly you have little cause for complaint and double cause for thankfulness. At the risk of being personal and as a suggestion that you do likewise, I have made a list of some of the things for which I have cause to give thanks:

1. I live on a farm.

I know what the problems of farming are. I can even remember when as a small boy we didn't have any too much to eat. But with all of the problems it is a privilege and a cause for thankfulness to live on and maintain a home on the land and enjoy the products raised by my own hands.

2. I live in the best country in the world.

I sometimes think that it would be a good thing for all of us if we had to live for just one month in any other country in the world, just to give us an appreciation of America and of the privileges of this Republic. With those privileges come the responsibility of maintaining the principles that have made this a great country.

3. I am blessed with friends far beyond anything I have the right to expect.

What a Lonesome Road it would be, indeed, if we were obliged to travel it alone or with strangers.

4. I have my family.

I have my lifetime partner, and although our boys are grown up and have established homes of their own, they are near enough so that we see them often; and I have had ample proof of their love and care when I needed it.

5. I have the opportunity and the privilege of helping others.

I am sure that no one has a right to receive who does not give, and also that no greater happiness can come to any of us than that which we feel when we lend a helping hand to others.

— A.A. —

WE TAKE A LOOK AT IDAHO FARMING

(*Continued from Page* 16)

million in public domain—owned by the Federal Government and leased for grazing. There are between seven and eight million acres of crop land, two million of which are irrigated. There are 43,000 farmers and the total population of the state is only about half a million. One-third of the income of the state is from mining and forestry; two-thirds from agriculture. With developments in prospect, ultimately another one million acres will be irrigated.

There are about 900,000 cattle, of which 250,000 are milking dairy cows, one and one-third million sheep, and 250,000 to 700,000 swine.

In the dry land areas, wheat, peas for seed and dry peas for human consumption, alfalfa, oats and barley are the important crops. The state produces about 27 million bushels of wheat, and grain elevators dot the countryside in all of the dry farming areas.

The soil is black prairie soil in the better regions and the rainfall, which comes largely in the winter and spring, varies in the different sections.

The Camas Prairie is quite level and has about 19 to 20 inches of rain a year, but practically none in July and August. Idaho County, 8539 square miles, is larger than Massachusetts. Winter wheat is planted from September 1st to November 1st. Winter wheat in this area averages 35 to 40 bushels per acre, with some yields as high as 60 bushels, and oats average 45 bushels.

The Tom Bell area, named after an Indian, is a series of very rolling hills but very fertile, black soil. Rainfall is about 18 inches per year, and winter wheat averages 37 bushels here. Spring wheat yields average considerably less than winter wheat in all of the dry land areas. They plant all the winter wheat they can, depending on the weather, and then finish up with spring wheat.

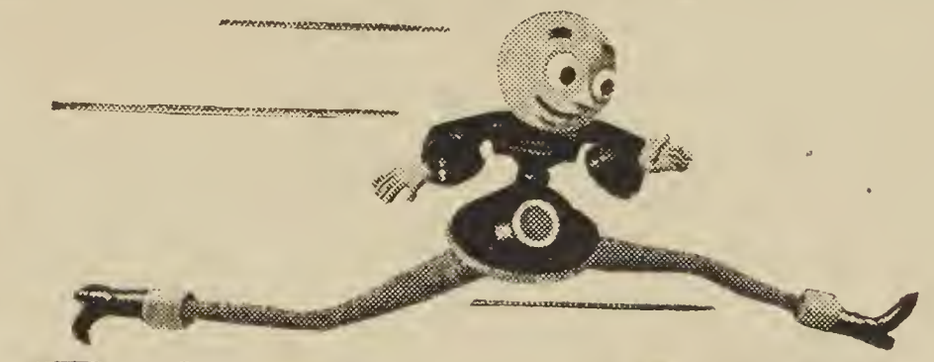
The rotation is sweet clover, or sweet clover and Brome grass seeded alone or in peas. This is plowed down the following June, fallowed till fall and sown to wheat. The following year it is planted to spring grain and then peas the next year.

Alfalfa may be seeded in place of the sweet clover, in which case the alfalfa is cut for hay for 3 to 4 years. They get only one cutting, about 2 tons per acre of alfalfa per year.

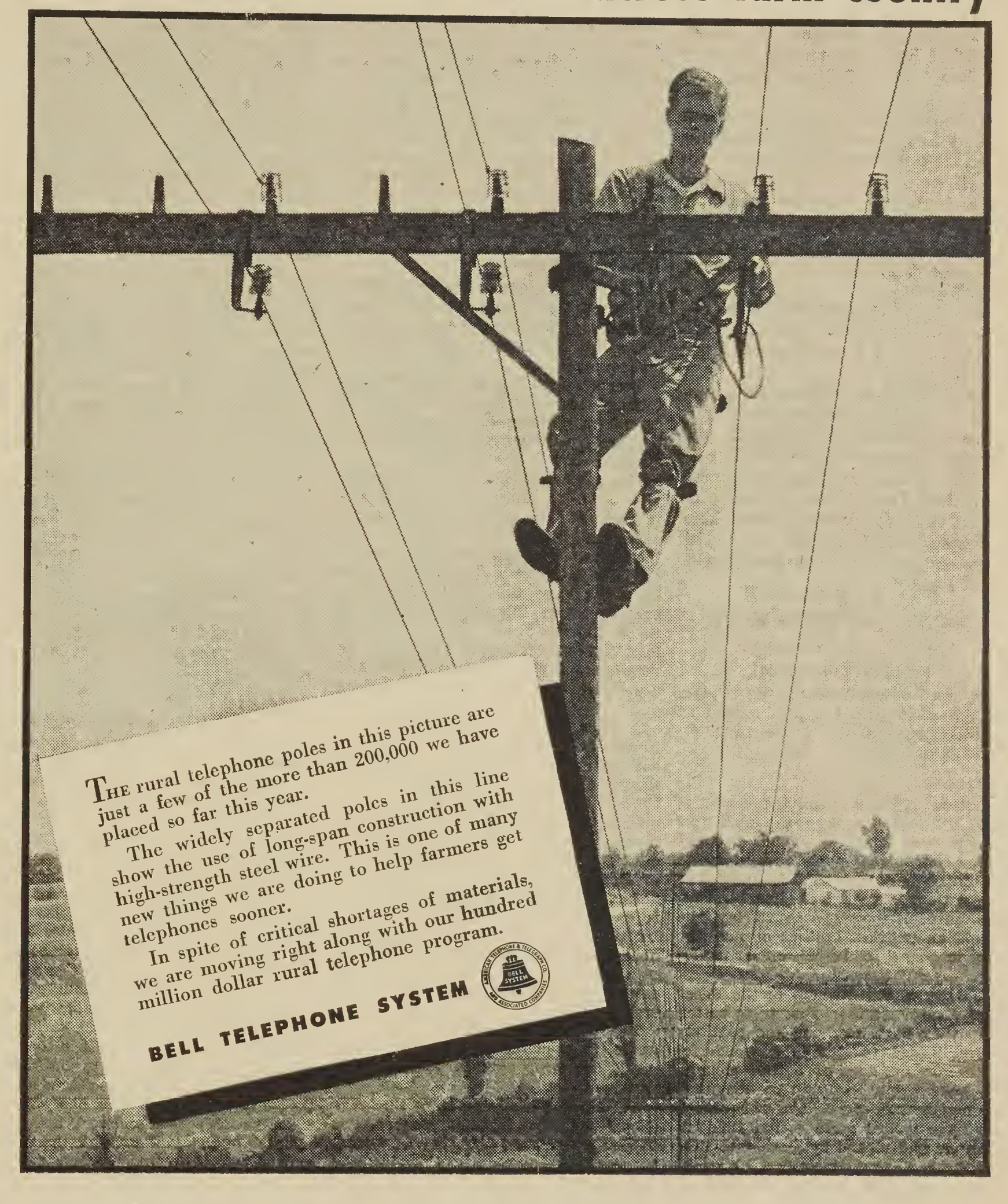
The better dry land sold for $75 an acre before the war, now $150 to $175. The typical farm is 600 to 700 acres on the dry land; 100 to 150 acres on irrigated land.

In addition to the mountain areas which furnish some grazing, there are vast areas of desert land where the rainfall is only about 10 inches per year, all or most all coming in the winter and early spring. From Hagerman to Boise you drive for 75 miles through this type of country. It takes 40 to 60 acres of this to give grazing to one beef animal during the spring months. The cattle and sheep are moved from these areas into the forest ranges for the summer and are fed hay mostly in the protected valleys and on the irrigated lands in the winter.

Water is the miracle which makes the land highly productive, while lack of it results in almost barren wasteland.



BIG STEPS across farm country



Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

TO bring the readers of this page down to date on Son Howard's farming in New Mexico, I asked him to report on his season down there.

Deflation Coming

You will note that he, being a long way from market, has already encountered some of the adjustments which are ahead for all of us. He couldn't sell his onion crop. It is important to note also that cotton pickers' wages have dropped as cotton has fallen in price.

The Future

What has begun to happen in New Mexico makes me more interested than ever in farmers getting under way some plan of improving their markets through upgrading the American diet. For example, I am sure that the dragging onion market this summer was as much due to the lack of stew meat as to an apparent overproduction of onions. In this connection I wonder if people wouldn't have eaten more potatoes if they had had meat gravy for them.

Whatever may be the facts about onions and potatoes and cotton this year, two overall conditions with which we must deal as farmers are daily becoming more apparent:

(1) We're going to have to adjust to lower farm prices. These declines will probably come faster than we expect them.

(2) The American people are far short of eating an adequate diet. What they eat determines our farm markets.

In the light of this second condition, is there any good reason why farmers, industry, labor and all consumers should not immediately take an interest in improving the American diet? Is there any better plan for furnishing farmers with markets, industry with business, labor with jobs, and the American people with good meals?

* * *

DOWN MEXICO WAY

By H. E. BABCOCK, Jr.

(*Written October* 30)

By way of catching up the readers of this page with the past season at South Spring Ranch, I am going to attempt to review it here.

Cotton

Cotton has been receiving considerable national attention the past few weeks. The situation which brought this about is as much a mystery to cotton farmers here as it is to most of the nation. With the election so near, the natural tendency is to lay the blame on politics. Politics or not, the dropping market has led to near panics here several times.

On the whole, farmers in the Pecos Valley are making the best cotton crop they have made in the past six years. Added to this is a wonderful open fall and lots of cotton pickers. My own cotton crop will be one-quarter bigger than any I have ever raised. We have picked more cotton this fall than we had picked by December first last year. Yesterday we had 102 pickers in the field turning out a bale every twenty minutes. On yesterday's market this cotton was worth over $3,100. Fortunately I had it sold in advance at $37 a cwt., so it will bring me over $4,400.

The above paragraph shows what is typical of most farms in the Valley. The gins cannot keep up with the amount of cotton being picked. Those farmers who have not covered the sale of their cotton see the market dropping daily. The cotton cannot be sold until it is ginned. Good manners and courtesy are strained to the breaking point at the gin as the growers vie to get their cotton ginned and in the bale ready to sell. Very few farmers are bullish and many expect the market to go back into the thirties again. Cotton buyers have stopped guessing.

The only bright spot in this picture is the continual rise in the price of raw cotton seed. Here our good fortune is the Northeast farmer's loss, for this means higher prices for high protein concentrates. Raw cotton seed is now selling for $100.00 per ton.

For the first time in many years the price of cotton picking has gone down. Picking during the high cotton market was set at $3 to $3.50 per hundred. When the market dropped, the near excess of cotton pickers which we now have here made it possible to lower the price to $2.50 per cwt. without any loss of picking time. The excess of cotton pickers comes about because of the failure of the cotton crop in much of the dry land sections of Texas and Oklahoma. This failure is also the cause of high prices for cotton seed.

Truck Crops

I have not yet had the opportunity to get all my figures together on my truck crops operation for this year. I know without adding up that they made a loss.

This year we had 18 acres of tomatoes, 25 acres of onions, 10 acres of cantaloupes, and small acreages of bell peppers, chile peppers, watermelon, and sweet corn.

The onion market has been sluggish all season. The normal July and August market that we expect to sell in was overloaded with June carryovers. Fifteen acres of my onions met a market that did not justify digging. The other 10 acres were finally harvested and sold at about the cost of producing them. The 15 acres were a complete loss. Nevertheless, since I need the diversification that gardening offers, I am going to raise onions again next year.

A frost October 12 threatened the tomato crop. For several days we gave the crop up. At that time it had returned about $200 per acre. This untimely frost was not followed by others, however, and today we are still picking tomatoes. How they keep producing with their tops frosted out is a mystery, but the yield is going to be normal. The local cannery was ready to close with only 6,000 cases canned. In the past two weeks they have canned another 6,000 cases, and the prospects are for a total of 15,000 cases. This, for their first year of operation.

The cantaloupe market was also weak this summer, but by heavy yields this crop grossed over $200 an acre.

Our biggest bragging point this year is our 1¼ acres of chile peppers. To date this patch has grossed over $1,500. We are still picking and drying red chile from the vines. We have on hand 200 pounds of dry chile. The market right now for dry chile is 40 cents a pound. Where this crop will stop this year is anybody's guess. The chile market is such, however, that an increased acreage would have brought us in no more money. We saturated the market with 1¼ acres.

Our bell pepper patch of one acre grossed us $810.80. The crop played out early because we were unable to keep it picked as often as would be best for maximum production. We could stand more acreage of bells, and probably will plant more next year, inter-rowing with sweet corn for shade. Sunburn caused us some loss this year.

Our acre of watermelons was planted for home consumption. However, they outdid themselves and brought in over $200 in addition to keeping every kid on the farm sick during the season.

Grain Crops

Due to a hail storm this spring, our oats and barley crops were uneconomical. Up until the hail, they showed every promise of beating anything we had raised in the small grain line. This was the first serious hail that we have had in the last six years.

Pasture

We have been providing the past two years, for our family cows and our Palomino horses, Sudan and oat pastures. We try to carry this stock with these two crops and staggered use of our fields without dry feed. Our plan is to have oat pasture coming on as the Sudan is frosted off in the fall. This oat pasture is for early winter pasture. The Sudan ground is planted to oats after frost for late winter pasture. The early winter pasture is sown early to Sudan for the early summer pasture, and the late winter pasture is sown to Sudan for late summer pasture.

I was interested in the discussions on Sudan pasture by Dad and other northeastern farmers on this page this summer. Our experience in pasturing horses on Sudan pasture has been that it is best to pasture as the Sudan is heading. The horses seem to get more good out of this more mature plant than they do from shorter pasture. As long as the Sudan is tall and heading or headed, the horses are content. On short pasture they are always uneasy and have killed several trees by chewing the bark. Bark chewing stops as the pasture matures, and starts as they eat it off. They will chew bark always on short winter pasture. For our part, so far as is possible, we will always turn on Sudan after it begins to head, even if this means some hay during the wait for this maturity to arrive.

Feeding

We have started already this fall a winter pasture program with registered Corriedale bucks, brothers to the lambs we ran last winter. The bucks are being wintered on a maintenance and gain basis.

The bucks are running on alfalfa pasture, part of which has been cut five times. We left a small block of fifth cutting to insure plenty of pasture for these bucks. They also have access to some fall sown oats. When the hegari bundles cure enough so that they can be ground and held in a self-feeder without spoiling, this ground feed will be made available to the bucks as a supplement and variety.

Feeding of lambs or cattle in the Valley as a whole will be very light. The uncertainty of markets has changed the normal picture. Hay has sold at $28 a ton all season and very little hay remains in the Valley. With the cattle market uncertain and the hay market high, most farmers sold their hay as a sure thing, and are now in no position to feed. Our lamb pasturing project is on breeding stock and is not affected by the butcher market.

Alfalfa

In spite of the dry, low humidity season, alfalfa did very well as long as we were able to keep it irrigated. The shortage of labor this summer caused some farmers to get behind in watering, but we were fortunate in being able to keep our irrigation fairly well on schedule.

We started cutting May 16. We made our fifth cutting October 25th. Cuttings were made June 19, July 25, August 29, and as above. The total yield on fifty acres for four cuttings was 57 tons per cutting. This we considered average since the fields were three years old or younger. They will reach full yields at five years of age. Due to my speeded up program of getting a good rotation started, I probably will plow these fields before that time.

Meanwhile we planted 66 acres of new hay this spring and will plant another 50 to 80 acres this next spring. About 30 acres of three-year-old hay will be plowed this next spring for cotton.

Next Year

In spite of the ups and downs of crops this year, both as to price and yield, I plan about the same acreages of crops next year. I believe that we have about the right diversification of crops to make the ups and downs average out over the years. Our failure in onions this year was brought about by farmers jumping into what was a good market the past year. I am not looking for the good crops, but trying to settle on a group of crops that will prove out over the years on paper and in the ground.

MR. BABCOCK NAMED ON IMPORTANT NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Ed Babcock has been appointed as a member of an eleven-man committee to advise on methods and means of carrying out the provisions of the Agricultural Research and Marketing Act of 1946. Other Committee members are: C. W. Kitchen of the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association; James E. Patton, President of the National Farmers' Union; John Davis, Executive Secretary of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives; Fred Bailey of the National Grange; H. J. Reed, Dean of the Purdue University School of Agriculture; Kerr Scott, veteran Commissioner of Agriculture for North Carolina; Robert R. Coker, noted South Carolina seed scientist; Walter L. Randolph, aggressive head of Alabama's Farm Bureau Federation, and Albert K. Mitchell, New Mexico ranchman and director of the National Livestock and Meat Board.

The Agricultural Research and Marketing Act has two purposes —research and marketing. Research will be done in improving methods of production marketing, processing and distribution; also in human nutrition, breeding better plants—in fact, in most of the factors which influence farm products.

In marketing, attention will be given to standardization and official inspection, giving more market information and statistics, better marketing methods to move larger quantities of produce to the consumer and the development of markets abroad.

Mr. Babcock will bring to the Committee a wide experience in farming, in providing farm supplies to farmers, and in promoting better nutrition for everyone.

—*E. R. E.*

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

A SLICK PARTNERSHIP DEAL

IT is dangerous business to go into partnership with any person that you do not know well and trust absolutely! Here is a case which illustrates the point:

One of our subscribers, Mr. Edwin Joy of Pittsfield, New Hampshire, was persuaded by a man named Elwin Smith to enter into a partnership, buy a power saw at a cost of over $200 and make some money by cutting wood. Mr. Joy met Mr. Smith at the Pittsfield, New Hampshire, Fair this last fall. The deal sounded all right and the saw was bought. In order to borrow the necessary amount of money, Joy gave a mortgage on his car and horse.

The two men tried the saw the next morning, and after the trial, Smith said he didn't like it and suggested that they take it back and get their money. They returned it, and Smith proposed, inasmuch as they didn't know each other too well, that each of them take one-half of the money and return it to the man from whom it was borrowed. But when the sun rose next morning, Joy, at whose home Smith and his wife had stayed, found the bedroom window open and the room empty, empty not only of Smith and his wife, but also of some of Joy's shirts.

Mr. Joy paid his half of the money back to the man from whom the money was borrowed, and unless Smith can be located and persuaded to reimburse him, he will also have to pay Smith's half.

It was a slick deal, cleverly executed. Smith had been following the fairs and it is believed that he is now somewhere in Vermont. He is about six feet tall, weighs about 180 pounds, was wearing riding pants with leather top high boots, a woodsman's shirt and a large felt hat with buttons and decorations on the band. The Smiths have a youngster about a month or two old. Mrs. Smith is slight and has an impediment in her speech.

If any reader knows where Mr. Smith is now living, we would very much appreciate it if he would immediately notify Deputy Sheriff Jack Parker of Pittsfield, New Hampshire. If it is a long distance call, you can reverse the charges—or if Mr. Parker won't accept them, *American Agriculturist* will guarantee that the charges will be paid.

— A.A. —

CLAIMS AGAINST TOWNSEND

Several subscribers have sent us claims against E. W. Townsend & Sons of Salisbury, Maryland. This Company is no longer in existence, but any time before January 1, 1947, creditors can file duplicate claims with supporting evidence with Joseph W. T. Smith, Court House, Salisbury, Maryland. If you have an unpaid claim against this concern, we urge you to send it in promptly.

— A.A. —

STEELCO COMPANY NOW MAKING DELIVERIES

Commenting on the item "No Delivery" which appeared on this page in the November 2 issue, Mr. I. Volkman, district manager of Steelco Stainless-Steel at Buffalo, says:

"We started deliveries on June 12th. The first deliveries amounted to only about 100 sets a week in Western New York. Today, the pace has been accelerated to a rate of 500 sets per week. We have to date already delivered in excess of 2,500 sets and we are expecting to exceed 500 sets per week for the balance of the year."

We are very glad to get this report and we know that our readers will also appreciate it. Mr. Volkman believes that all back orders will be delivered by January 1.

— A.A. —

YOUR INSURANCE

To cover the subject of Insurance would require a book but thousands of letters from our readers about insurance indicate some definite conclusions about pitfalls to be avoided.

Fire Insurance: Check your policy now and see if you have adequate coverage. It would cost more to replace your buildings than it did a few years ago.

Do not assume that you will get the full amount of the policy in case of a fire. If the contents of a building are insured, it's up to you to show that they were worth what they were insured for. You can't insure buildings for the full value in two companies and expect both companies to pay the full amount of the policies.

Life Insurance: Know the type of policy you want and buy it from an agent of a company licensed to do business in your state.

An endowment policy gives you the face value of the policy in a specified number of years, or the full amouunt, in case of death, to your beneficiary. It has an investment as well as a life insurance angle.

Term insurance gives you a lower rate for a definite term, but has no investment value. If you take out term insurance for five years and live, the policy **has no value** at the end of the five years. It does allow you to give greater protection to your family at low cost while children are young.

"Family policies" mislead some people. When you buy such a policy of $1,000, with five in the family, you get $200 when a member of the family dies.

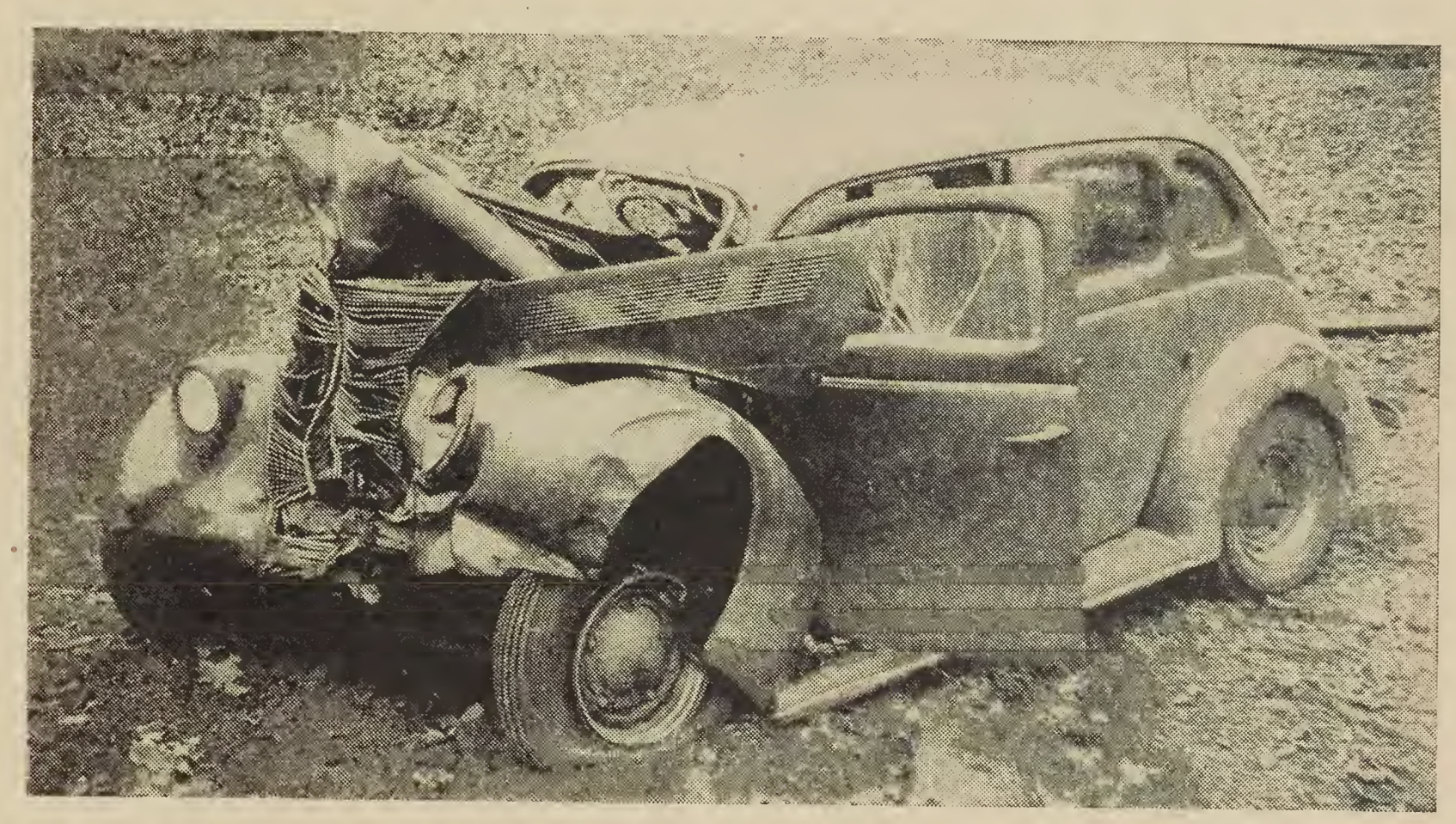
Sickness and Accident Insurance: Buy a policy from a licensed company.

Each state has an insurance department to supervise all types of insurance. Companies doing business through local agents must be licensed by the State Insurance Department. However, the law permits an insurance company from another state to solicit your business **by mail** without being licensed.

I make no claim that all companies that solicit business by mail are unreliable. I do claim that many of them are, and it is my opinion that the safest course is to buy insurance only from companies licensed by the insurance department of the state in which you live. The North American Accident Insurance Company, which issues the policies sold by salesmen licensed by their State Insurance Departments is licensed in the states in which *American Agriculturist* circulates!

Your State Insurance Department has no control over unlicensed companies. If you have a claim and are not satisfied with the settlement, there is little or nothing you can do. The chances are that the company settled according to the terms of the policy, but that the policy did not give you the coverage that you thought it did. Some policies are worded "up to $1,000." This means that your beneficiary will get less than $1,000 if you are killed—in most cases a lot less.

Sickness and accident policies have various amounts of coverage, and the more coverage, the greater the cost. A partial coverage policy in a licensed company is worth what it costs. The important thing is to know what it covers. A full coverage sickness and accident policy will cost around $30 a year.



LOOK AT THIS ONE

Ernest J. Bernier, Ohio, N. Y., was injured when his car collided with a truck during a snow storm. After receiving his check he wrote: "Wish to thank the North American Insurance Co., & your local agent Ellis Smith for the generous settlement of my claim after I was seriously injured en route from Poland to Utica.

"Received the check yesterday in the mail for total settlement of my claim. I'm not only going to renew my policy but also going to take out the larger one."

Falling leaves—foggy nights and mornings—slippery roads—older cars and smoother tires—these things are with us. The terrible toll of travel accidents will increase. Now, we all need more travel accident protection.

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPT., 16 CANNON ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

By following the six point milk production program

I'm Marketing More Milk

GEORGE PRINGLE, a young League member, from Lounsberry in Tioga County, N Y., says dairymen can help consumers and themselves by producing and marketing more fall milk.

In 1937 George Pringle bought a farm in Tioga County's Susquehanna Valley. Like his father before him, he joined the Dairymen's League and started to build what has become one of the best purebred Holstein herds in New York State. Today there are 39 Milk cows in the herd. All are big, healthy, heavy-producing cows. Every calf raised on the Pringle farm is raised on dry calf starter. George Pringle is in business to produce milk, and he says, "Raising calves on dry starter allows me to market more milk and at the same time I can grow excellent calves."

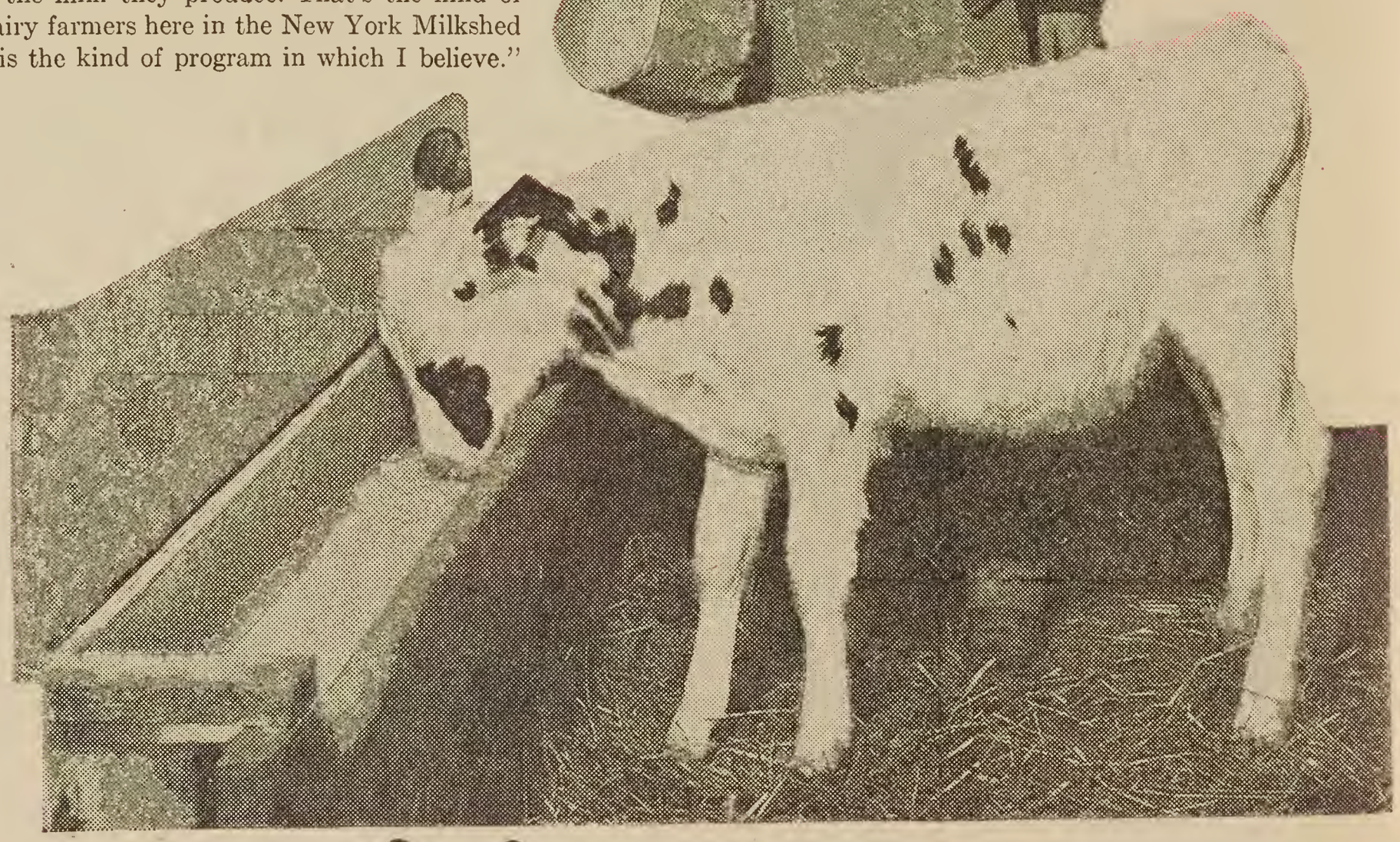
"Using calf starter is only one point in the fall milk production program," points out Pringle, "but right now dairy farmers can divert more milk to human consumption by following that point than by any other practice. Consumers want milk and we League members are supplying all of it we can, because we know we have the League behind us to see that we get a fair price."

"In July the League took the initiative in setting up the 'Super Pool' to make up for the loss of subsidies," continues Pringle. "They carried the fight to Secretary Anderson and had a minimum price of $5.02 set on Class I milk. Then when other markets were taking milk from the New York Milkshed, the League raised the return to producers 40 cents for Classes I and II-A milk and others followed in line."

"Consumers benefit by the League's program, because they receive the milk they want. Members benefit by receiving a fair price for the milk they produce. That's the kind of program that dairy farmers here in the New York Milkshed need, and that is the kind of program in which I believe."

George Pringle of Lounsberry, New York, saves milk by using a calf starter. He does such an excellent job raising calves that he was selected by Cornell University as one of the farmers to conduct an experiment in the use of vitamins in raising calves. Mr. Pringle says that good calves can be raised cheaper on dry calf starter than any other way. Right now it affords a way to supply the market with more fall milk.







DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH DECEMBER 7, 1946

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST





Weather Vanes and Trotters

By ROMEYN BERRY

WHEN I was a boy, there wasn't much choice in weather vanes around where we lived. You had to have either an American eagle or a trotting horse. And on our farm now it's a trotter that tells us how the wind sets and provides our one most reliable topic of conversation at breakfast, dinner and supper.

The government weather reports are all right, I suppose, but when it comes to making a pretty important decision, like whether to cut more clover on Saturday afternoon to cure over Sunday, it's the trotter we rely on most for guidance. That and the radio. If the horse is all flattened out and trotting madly off into a dubious quarter, we may hesitate. But if, on top of that, the radio snaps and crackles all through the county agent telling what, if anything, to do about late blight, we don't propose to have any grass down over Sunday, or to set off for church without an umbrella. On the other hand, if the horse is headed Northwest and extravagant praise of breakfast foods and washing powders is coming in without interference, we might knock off a little grass to have some hay to go to work on Monday.

Our weather vane was cut out of a solid chunk of brass by a village blacksmith armed with no tools save a hammer, a cold chisel and a file. We've traced its origin to a blacksmith who flourished in Free Hollow, over on the far side of the county, when Andrew Jackson was President. In the wintertime when work was slack, he'd make weather vanes, and though the blacksmith has slept in his grave a hundred years, the work of his hands lives on as his enduring monument.

You didn't have much choice when you went to the blacksmith shop in Free Hollow for a weather vane. We were all both horsemen and an intensely patriotic people when Andrew Jackson occupied the White House, and you could take your pick as between a trotting horse and an American Eagle. That was all the blacksmith made. That was the limit of selection, and our predecessor, I'm glad to say, took the trotter. American eagles. however patriotic, are stationary and unexciting, but the old-time trotters are all action, forever stepping into the breeze at a good three-minute clip. Everytime you look at the speeding trotter on our corn crib, you feel a tendency, however weary, to get up off your heels and show a little burst of speed yourself!

All little farm boys now know that horses, when they trot fast, do not show the form depicted by our weather vane: all four feet off the ground at once and stretched out horizontally fore and aft. The instantaneous photograph has corrected our ideas on that point. But that was the way they trotted in the Currier and Ives prints, and in the chromos of champions supplied by Dr. Frank Miller's Harness Dressing and the makers of Petersen's Condition Powders. Our weather vane looks all right to me, for in all those works of art Goldsmith Maid trotted that way when General Grant bet his shirt on her, and so did George Wilkes, Flora Temple and Mambrino Chief. Those harness dressing lithographs were tacked on the doors of every self-respecting grain room and they all showed Dexter (2.17¼) and Jay-Eye-See (2.10) doing it the same way as the horse on our corn crib.

But little farm boys don't seem to care much about famous trotters any more. They just don't listen when I try to tell them about Sunol and Nancy Hanks and Lou Dillon. I have yet to find an active 4-H member who gives a hoot about Dexter (2.17¼) or Maud S, who did 2.08¾ when Robert Bonner changed her shoes and gave her more weight forward.

Oh, well! I don't suppose there is anything you can do about it. Little boys are interested in jeeps and jet-propelled bombers now, and horses must seem pretty slow and silly. Another half century, perhaps, and our weather vane will have to do double duty, both as a monument to the blacksmith of Free Hollow and as the last tablet to the American standard-bred trotter as a means of personal transportation.

You can still see trotters, and much faster ones, but you have to go to the Fair Grounds to do it. They are racing machines. But the old-timers, like the one on our corn crib, were essentially the owners' driving horses. Maud S was never matched, or raced, after she made her world's record of 2.08¾. She was Robert Bonner's buggy horse, and probably the fastest thing that ever stepped on the dirt roads between the

(*Continued on Page 24*)



G. L. F. BULLETIN BOARD



Plymouth Rock
3 1/2 months



New Hampshire
3 1/2 months



Rhode Island Red
3 1/2 months



White Leghorn
3 1/2 months

If You Want Pullets Like These

. . . *buy your chicks close to home*

NORTHEASTERN poultrymen produce more eggs per hen than poultrymen in any other section of the country. Last year egg production per hen in the Northeast was 15 eggs over the national average. This year it's expected to be equally as good. As a matter of fact, Northeastern egg production hasn't been surpassed by any other section in the last ten years.

Best Breeders Right Here

It comes as no surprise then to find that poultry breeders in the Northeast are noted for having some of the finest egg laying strains of poultry. Right here in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania we have men who have bred and selected their poultry breeding stock so well that their birds will stand up with those from anywhere else in the world. Most Northeastern poultrymen have found that it's impossible to get better chicks than those hatched in this section; whether they want Leghorns, New Hampshires, Rhode Island Reds Plymouth Rocks or one of the popular cross bred strains.

Poultrymen like the idea of being able to visit the hatcheryman and check up on the parent stock. That way they can make sure that their chicks are from high producing strains. That's important too, for a hen can only be expected to produce up to her inherited ability. In order to take advantage of her inheritance a hen has to be well cared for from the day she is hatched. Chicks that are bought from nearby hatcherymen just naturally receive better care from the start for they run less chance of being chilled and weakened from long trips than those that are shipped long distances.

Two Important Steps

This year's pullets have just started to lay but there are two very important steps that you can take now that will help insure high quality pullets for next year . . . 1. Order your chicks early, and . . . 2. Order disease-free, high producing chicks from one of the good Northeastern poultrymen.

GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—*The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey and northern Pennsylvania—*

OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

NEWS NOTES

TIME FOR ANTI-FREEZE

Twenty years ago farm tractors were seldom used during the winter months. Except for an occassional day of buzzing wood which often started with steaming teakettles of water going into the radiator and even corn cob fires under the transmission to warm the oil enough to make cranking possible, tractors stayed tucked away in the corner of the machine shed.

Driving the farm car in winter wasn't an easy chore either. Steaming, blanket-covered radiators were the rule rather than the exception. Today, farmers have learned to use all kinds of farm machinery no matter how low the thermometer may be.

Corn cob fires have been banned from the machine shed by the use of winter grade oil. Steaming radiators and cracked cylinder heads have been eliminated by the proper use of a good anti-freeze. Most farmers now make sure that they won't have winter radiator trouble by keeping a supply of anti-freeze on hand.

While permanent anti-freeze is scarce this year, there is an ample supply of G.L.F. Super Anti-freeze—the alcohol base type. Your Local Service Agency will either fill your own container from their bulk supply or furnish what you need already packaged—ready to store on your own farm.

☆ ☆ ☆

CHOOSE THE RIGHT PROTEIN LEVEL

Today farmers in G.L.F. territory can obtain almost any livestock feed they want in as large quantities as they desire. G.L.F. is once again able to supply a complete line of dairy feeds, and farmers can gear the protein level of their dairy feeds to the kind of hay that is available.

"It is uneconomical to feed a greater amount of protein in the ration than is generally needed," according to Professors W. T. Crandall and Kenneth L. Turk in their Cornell Bulletin "Feeding the Dairy Cow Efficiently." They also point out that "the protein needed in the concentrate mixture depends upon the protein content of the roughage and the amount of roughage consumed."

Therefore, G.L.F. Patrons who want to produce milk as economically as possible will choose a dairy feed that fits their hay Here are some suggestions:

1. When the hay is alfalfa or clover, or a high quality mixture of grass and legumes, G.L.F. 16% Dairy Feed will generally prove ample, even when silage is used in the ration.

2. Where only fair quality mixed hay or very poor legume hay is feed with silage G.L.F. 18% Dairy Feed is recommended.

3. With non-legume roughage such as timothy hay, with or without silage, the concentrate mixture should be rich in protein. G.L.F. 24% Milkmaker will provide ample protein and when large amounts of grain are fed, it might be better to feed G.L.F. 20% Exchange Dairy.

Your Local G.L.F. Service Agency will be glad to talk over your feeding needs with you, and help you select the grain that will produce the most milk for the least money.

BAGS NEEDED



G.L.F. Black Branded Bags are badly needed. The war-time bag rental program has been abandoned. The market price for second-hand burlap bags is sharply higher. Patrons who return G.L.F. Black Branded Bags to their Local Service Agency will receive a price in line with the current market price. They will be freeing their investment in the bags, and they will be helping their cooperative keep feed moving.

Controlling Brucellosis in New York State

By DR. E. V. MOORE

Assistant Commissioner New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets

RECENTLY, numerous articles on the control of brucellosis or Bang's disease have appeared in the agricultural press. I should like to present the subject of brucellosis control from the viewpoint of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets as a result of its experience in carrying out a campaign against this disease.

Untold millions of dollars have been lost by breeders and milk producers from this disease. Any disease that threatens such a large portion of the farm income naturally is of great importance to our Department. Seventy per cent of New York's farm income is derived from the livestock industry, with more than half of it obtained from milk and dairy products.

For twenty-five years I was a large animal practitioner in one of the best dairy sections of New York State, and I realize the important part brucellosis plays in the economic life of our dairymen. When I came to Albany in 1943, the sixty-four dollar question confronting our Bureau of Animal Industry was how to handle the problem of brucellosis or Bang's disease. At that time there were two basic methods of control—test-and-slaughter and calf vaccination. There are many subdivisions of each method, but the whole control procedure may be divided into test-and-slaughter and calf vaccination.

Test and Slaughter

The test-and-slaughter method is an idealistic plan. Perhaps it may be workable where the incidence of infection is low and the cattle population small, and where there is a limited movement of livestock. However, the slaughtering of blood reactors is not the answer to the brucellosis problem in New York State. Because of the nature of the disease, brucellosis control by the same extreme measures used under the tuberculin-testing program is not economically sound; nor is it necessary. Nearly a million cattle in New York State have been slaughtered on account of tuberculosis, which cost the state more than 60 million dollars. In the face of this, we feared even to estimate the cost of controlling brucellosis by the test-and-slaughter method.

The records of animals slaughtered throughout the United States under the elimination program for brucellosis control—approximately four for each animal now maintained in a brucellosis-free herd—is quite conclusive with respect to the economics involved. We did not have enough surplus cattle so that four animals could be eliminated for every one that we maintained in our brucellosis-free dairy herds.

Even if we had had the animals to spare, it is very doubtful that we could have obtained the funds to pay indemnities. We were in the midst of a great war, and dairy products were of vital importance. We felt that a test-and-slaughter program would financially embarrass a large percentage of our dairymen. We decided that we could not afford to eliminate that number of animals from our dairy herds, thus drastically curtailing milk production and perhaps ruining thousands of dairymen.

Vaccination

Before coming to Albany, I was convinced from my own clinical experience that vaccination with Brucella Strain 19 was a valuable weapon in the control of brucellosis. I felt that we would have to find some way to clean up our herds without slaughtering four animals for every one we maintained in a brucellosis-free herd. We called together many representative breeders and agricultural and veterinary leaders of the state with the hope of formulating a workable vaccination program. It was the opinion of this group that any successful vaccination plan must be adaptable to any type of herd.

The ultimate goal of this program is to build up approved vaccinated herds whose members will have a considerable degree of immunity and can be shipped interstate. In New York State an approved vaccinated herd is a herd in which all unvaccinated cattle more than six months of age and all vaccinated cattle more than two years of age passed two annual blood tests. Our Plan B (vaccination without herd blood test) was instituted to fit the needs of commercial dairymen and to build up great reservoirs of vaccinated cattle in order to protect the milk

(*Continued on Page* 21)



(LEFT TO RIGHT) Donald Huckle, WGR Farm Director, Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, Quentin Reynolds, President of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, and Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The occasion was the making of a radio transcription for re-broadcasting of a discussion by these farm leaders who attended an executive meeting of the major farm organizations at Buffalo, on October 9-12. Topics discussed were: The purpose of the Buffalo meeting, recent world-wide meetings on food held in London and Copenhagen, and present agricultural national problems and policies.

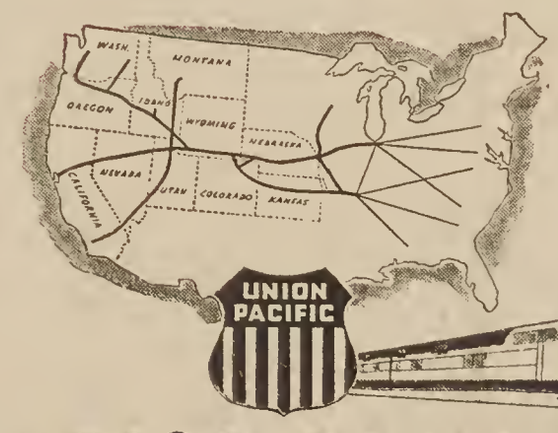


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ROAD OF THE Streamliners AND THE Challengers

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

LABOR COSTS INCREASE FREIGHT RATES

ALTHOUGH the volume of freight traffic in the first six months of 1946 was larger than in any comparable peacetime period, and the same was true for passenger traffic, operating expenses are so high that the railroads face bankruptcy unless they can increase their rates.

Most of the increased operating costs are due to the increased costs of labor.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized a temporary increase in freight rates effective next July 1, pending a thorough study of the whole freight rate situation.

PLANS TO CONTROL BANG'S DISEASE

HOW tragic it is after a dairyman has spent half a lifetime building up a fine herd of cows to lose all or part of them through a storm of disease! Over the years I saw this happen time and again with TB, but finally by using drastic methods the State and Federal governments, cooperating with dairymen, got bovine tuberculosis under control.

Now the losses from Bang's Disease are even worse than those from TB. Just as we learned to control TB, we will in time largely wipe out contagious abortion; but the job is not easy. It will take eternal vigilance and drastic methods, and the methods are not the same as were used to conquer TB.

Because of the importance of the problem it is constantly being discussed, and unfortunately there is some disagreement among veterinarians as to the best procedure. We are receiving many letters saying that dairymen are worried and confused, and no wonder!

That is the reason why we asked Dr. E. V. Moore, Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture and Markets for New York State, to explain the plan for controlling and conquering Bang's Disease which is now in use in New York State. I know of no one better qualified to write on this subject than Dr. Moore. Before going with the Department he had long years of practical experience as a veterinarian in a dairy section. His article is on Page 3. Whether you live in New York State or in some other part of the Northeast, you should read it.

One point in the control of Bang's Disease cannot be over-emphasized, and that is that sanitary measures are fundamental no matter what other methods are used. There is no point in the use of vaccination or the test-and-slaughter method if right sanitary measures are not followed afterwards.

PLANS FOR POSTWAR FOOD SURPLUSES

IN a recent radio address, Arthur L. Deering, Dean of Agriculture at the University of Maine, called attention to the problem which farmers will face when surpluses of farm products begin to pile up again, as happened with potatoes this year. Dean Deering said:

"If the farmers of this country are encouraged to produce the maximum quantity of food possible with no plan of preventing, controlling, or handling surpluses, then they face ruin as they did after the last war, and we may expect another great depression. Yet, if we follow only a program of restriction on production such as prevailed in the thirties, it will reduce our efficiency, cost this country millions, and do nothing to feed that segment of our population crying so desperately for food.

"I would rather have seen some of the millions of dollars we have spent to restrict production used to aid in the distribution of our surplus food among the needy in this country and in the world."

Arthur also called attention to the good that can be accomplished by the World Food and Agricultural Organization, called FAO for short, which has for its program:

1. The stabilization of prices of agricultural commodities on the world markets.

2. The establishment of a world food reserve adequate for any emergency that may arise.

3. The providing of funds for financing and disposal of surplus agricultural products.

FAO's plans for taking care of surpluses are all to the good, but none of them is better than the one that is being pushed so strongly by Ed Babcock. Briefly, Ed's plan is to improve the diet of the American people and solve the surplus problem by increasing the consumption of high quality food crops and animal products such as we produce here in the Northeast, including milk, meat, eggs, vegetables and fruit.

PATHS FOR PEDESTRIANS

SOME of the old-timers will remember when there were well constructed bicycle paths alongside the highways for the convenience of cyclists. The other day I was reminded of how I used to ride these when I was a boy by a statement made by the American Road Builders Association that if sidewalks for pedestrians could be constructed along main traveled highways, it would save thousands of lives annually.

The problem, of course, would be to finance this extra construction.

ACREAGE CONTROL NOT THE ANSWER

JOHN YORK of Kensington, New Hampshire, and Dwight Stiles of Milan, New Hampshire, report potato yields this year of 687 and 644 bushels per acre respectively. So far as records are available, these are the highest yields for the state of New Hampshire and probably near to the highest yields of potatoes ever produced anywhere.

The results were due to excellent management, to favorable weather, and to DDT.

Potato yields were a record crop nearly everywhere this year. Of course there will be years when in spite of good care, yields will be down. That is one reason why acreage control is foolish; but the average increase in total yield of potatoes in recent years does present a problem to growers.

As yet, however, no one has found an artificial scheme for controlling production better than the law of supply and demand. There is nothing like a large crop and a low price to teach growers to go a little slower next time.

DISAGREEABLE BUT NECESSARY

ONE of the disagreeable jobs of the year is filing income tax reports, but it has to be done and it is time to remind you to get your records together.

If you have kept fairly good accounts during the year, the problem is simple. For some pointers that will help you, read Dr. Van Hart's article on page 9.

SAYS NORTHEAST CAN GROW MORE CORN

T. E. MILLIMAN, whom thousands of you know, is at present in England studying farm cooperation. He writes complaining of "chilly, damp England" where he cannot keep warm because of the poor heating facilities.

Tom reports that he grew 200 bushels of corn to the acre this year on his farm in western New York, and says this bears out the claim that he has been making for five years that it is possible and practical for northeastern farmers to grow corn for grain. Better yields of hay and pasture tend to release land for corn, and the hybrid varieties increase the corn yields.

England, says Tom, is the land for grass, far surpassing our northeastern pastures in total yield, and he adds that our job here is to continue to work to find varieties and strains of grasses that will stand our hot, dry summers.

SELLING SURPLUS PUREBREDS

SOONER or later, almost every dairyman toys with the idea of whether or not he should keep purebred registered cows. There are many factors that should be taken into consideration in answering this question. One of the chief of these is whether or not you are a good salesman.

One of the sources of income that can be realized from well-bred registered dairy stock is the sale of surplus stock, but the average small dairyman is apt to be a much better producer than he is a salesman. As a matter of fact, that is true of all farmers. We know how to grow stuff pretty well; we don't know how to sell it, nor do we have time.

But it takes time and considerable skill to get the best prices for purebred cattle. One needs to attend the sales, make a constant study of records, talk with other purebred breeders, and handle a large amount of correspondence. Most farmers have neither the time nor the desire to do this sort of sales work.

SECOND YEAR HYBRID HENS DON'T PAY

A YEAR ago last spring I purchased some very excellent hybrid pullets, a cross between Rhode Island Reds and Rocks. Last spring, because of the difficulty of getting help, I decided to keep the hens over for another year and did not purchase any pullets. They laid well until about a month ago, when they went into a molt and have laid very little since.

Some of my experienced poultrymen friends tell me that this is common experience in keeping over hybrids. I know that it doesn't pay very well to keep any hen over, but this seems to be particularly true of hybrids. They just have to be changed every year.

I wonder if any of our readers have had similar experience?

"EXCITING ADVENTURES, GRAND LOVE STORY"

"I have just finished reading Mr. Eastman's new novel, 'The Destroyers,' and I want to be one of the first to congratulate him on it. I don't know which I enjoyed more, the grand love story in it or the exciting adventures of all the folks who went along with Clinton and Sullivan on their expedition. One of the things I liked a lot was the map showing the route they took from Pennsylvania through central and western New York. I have often seen signs along the road marking the Sullivan route, but never before have had such a clear picture of what those boys did, and where they went.

"Thanks for a great story, and please send me one more copy of the book. I am planning to give it to my father for Christmas. Check is enclosed." —A. M., N. Y.

COPIES of "The Destroyers" may be obtained by sending $3.00 per copy to *American Agriculturist,* Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York. The book will be sent postpaid.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

ONE of my pet hates is noisy, so-called music when I am trying to visit with a friend in a restaurant, so I am very much in sympathy with the sentiments of George Bernard Shaw when he went into a London restaurant to have lunch. The orchestra began to play tunes that had nothing to them but noise. After two or three such pieces, Shaw called the waiter and inquired politely:

"Does the orchestra ever play requests?"

"Yes, sir," answered the man. "Is there something you'd like them to play?"

"There is," replied Shaw with considerable emphasis. "Ask them to play dominoes until I have finished eating!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 143, No. 23. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representative, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager: Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. Colby Bartlett, Associate Circulation Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

WITH the issuing of the November 1st crop report, most of the uncertainties about this year's production are over. Here are some of the highlights:

ALL CROPS: Estimated total crop production is 3 per cent higher than the previous record made in 1942; 27 per cent above the 1923-32 average.

CORN: The estimate of 3,381,000,000 bushels is up 6 million bushels above October 1. Average yield of 37 bushels per acre is a record.

GRASS SEED: Alfalfa, red clover, alsike, sweet clover, timothy and Sudan grass seed total 13% above last year. Sweet clover, timothy and Sudan grass are below average. Carryover of seed is low.

BUCKWHEAT: Estimate of 7,289,000 bushels is 9% above last year and about equal to ten-year average.

DRIED BEANS: Estimate is 15 million bags; last year 13½ million. New York, 1,362,000; last year, 679,000.

FRUIT: Commercial **apple** crop estimated at 121,494,000 bushels, about 75% above last year's small crop. In New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania the estimate is 31,644,000 bushels—1 million bushels above October estimate. U. S. **pear** crop was 2% above previous record of 1945. U. S. **grape** crop is slightly above last year's crop. Production of **grapefruit** and **oranges** is heavy, with a 20% increase over last year of early and mid-season oranges and a 6% increase in production of grapefruit. The **cranberry** crop is 833,100 barrels; last year 656,800.

POTATOES: November estimate was 6,800,000 bushels above October estimate and almost 13 million bushels above previous record of 1943. Following some talk that making price support dependent upon acreage control is unconstitutional, talk has shifted to giving "incentives" to growers who reduce acreage to quotas. Long Island growers are up in arms over drastic cut proposed in that area.

CABBAGE: Domestic cabbage crop was excellent in New York but light in Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. New York State kraut factories have had difficulty in keeping up with the harvest. The Danish crop in New York is estimated at 287,500 tons, 17% above the October 1st estimate and 22% above the 1945 crop. The U. S. estimate for Danish cabbage is 6% above 1945.

CAULIFLOWER: Long Island production was 9% above last year and the U. S. fall crop is the largest on record. Considerable amounts of Long Island cauliflower went unharvested because the harvesting and cost of packaging about equalled the price received.

CELERY: Due to low prices, considerable percentage of fall celery in Wayne County was unharvested. Cold storage holdings in western New York are heavy.

PLANS: Base your plans for 1947 on these facts and opinions:

1. Costs of production will continue high.
2. Farm labor will be scarce and high. New York index of farm wages was 388 on October 1 compared to 345 a year ago.
3. Crops most likely to exceed demand in '47 are vegetables and potatoes.
4. We have probably reached the peak of milk prices but the outlook for next year is good.
5. Many farm supplies are still short or uncertain due to possible strikes, transportation, etc.! Order your fertilizer, seeds and spray materials early!
6. Following every war, prices have dropped sooner or later. History has a habit of repeating itself.

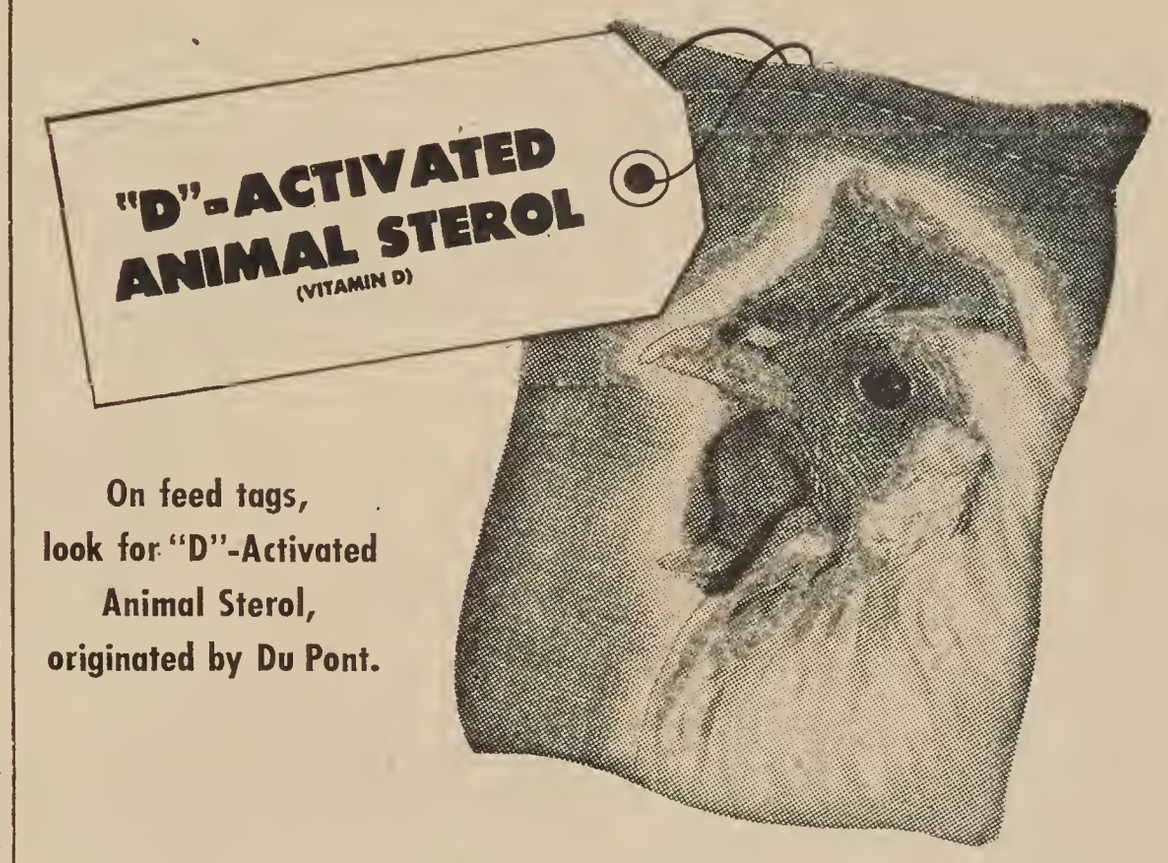
The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR read where someone said that steel mills soon would shut down dead; unless they get some scrap to melt, they'll have to tighten up their belt and we will have to wait some more for new machines we're hoping for. So neighbor's rushing 'round like mad to gather up the junk he's had around his place since V-J Day when scrap drives took a holiday. He's got so wrapped up with the thing, he's picked up all that's loose, by jing; he doesn't stop with iron, instead he's cleanin' out each barn and shed. And now he's arguin' with me to do the same thing here, by gee.

But there's no junk around my place, of scrap I haven't got a trace; oh, there's a few things here and there that I might need when I repair my tractor or the wash machine. And anyhow, if things are clean it wouldn't seem like home no more, there's nothin' makes me quite so sore as huntin' for an hour or two to find an extra bolt or screw. This way, I find 'em everywhere and never have to fuss or swear. And anyway I'd have to get Miranda to say what she'd let me haul away because, by jing, she might need it for work next spring.

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↑ Spraying Tomatoes for Disease Control.

← Tomatoes Affected by Late Blight.

Blight Threatens Entire Tomato Industry

By Robert H. Rumler

THE tomato growing season is over! But the tragedy of an estimated $40,000,000 loss by tomato growers during the past season will long be remembered. This year, for the first time, commercial production of tomatoes in practically all of the important tomato growing areas east of the Mississippi River was seriously affected by "blight", as it has been commonly termed by tomato growers. It ravished and in many instances completely destroyed tomato crops from Florida to New England and from the Atlantic Coast to the Mississippi River.

As a result of "blight", many commercial tomato growers, farm planning experts, as well as commercial canners, are wondering just what the future of their industry may be. They are wondering if this disease is going to alter their present plan of southern plant production for early transplanting in northern fields. They are also wondering if the tomato industry may now be at the same place in agricultural history as the potato industry found itself some fifteen or twenty years ago. At that time potato growers were forced to change to a more highly specialized and commercialized type of production because of this same blight. These questions and many others have been brought rapidly to a head this year by the late blight disease.

Although plant pathologists generally agree that the "blight" fungus which affected tomatoes has long been known as the same fungus which causes late blight on potatoes, its exact identity remains questionable in the minds of some. Technically the late blight organism is known as *Phytophthora infestans.*

How Blight Develops

On tomato leaves, "blight" first appears as irregular, blackish-green, water-soaked spots. These spots enlarge rapidly and in moist weather a downy growth of fungus may appear around the infected area. On the tomato fruit itself the "blight" attacks fruit in all phases of growth. The first symptoms are gray-brown water-soaked areas which may enlarge and cover half or more of the tomato. Then, as the fruit becomes older, the spots take on a green, blotched-with-brown appearance.

The surface of the tomato itself is firm, but has a wrinkled or corrugated appearance. As the fruit ripens, the area becomes dark green and separated from the healthy red tissues by a green border. It takes about five days for infection of the tomato fruit to take on the above symptoms.

This fungus is not known to live from year to year on the tomato seed, dead plant parts, or in the soil. Some pathologists believe that the explanation for the wide-spread occurrence of late blight this year lies in the possible introduction of a new strain of the fungus, which may be more tolerant to high temperatures. With air-borne sporangia, this disease could very easily sweep the country if weather conditions were favorable. This apparently is exactly what happened with late blight on tomatoes this year.

Started In Florida

For those who have been interested in plant disease problems, it has been extremely interesting, although not very pleasant, to watch the development of the tomato "blight" disease during the spring and summer of 1946. Actually the "blight" started in Florida in the early Fall of 1945, when it was first reported in southern Dade County.

Of course, no one is willing to say that the disease which started in Florida and other southern tomato areas was actually the cause of the entire eastern infection of this disease. However, the appearance of the disease in southern areas, plus extremely favorable weather conditions throughout the entire growing season, is believed to be responsible for the millions of dollars which were lost by the tomato industry this year as a result of "blight".

The situation regarding tomato "blight" in Florida is indicative of the extreme care which must be exercised in order to control diseases particularly when weather is favorable for the development of disease in epidemic proportions.

In the fall of 1945, there was no frost in either of the two areas in which the "blight" was reported in Florida. Had there been a frost, the old crop of vines would have been killed and with them the disease might also have been eliminated.

However, with the establishment of tomato seedbeds in the immediate vicinity of the affected areas, the opportunity for infection on the fall plants as soon as they emerged from the soil was ideal. This resulted in a total loss of the crop in some areas and a considerable reduction of the crop in others.

Then, too, the disease spread progressively to field planting and appeared in most all home gardens throughout the state. The problem was further complicated by the fact that some home gardeners and many commercial growers were unprepared to spray or dust to check the disease or to prevent infection.

In Georgia the tomato blight situation was much like Florida. Some transplants were brought from the tomato growing areas of Florida and Georgia for early setting for the green-wrap market. Some of these plants set in the Georgia fields were the first to mature. Ten to ninety per cent of the fruit on these plants showed "blight" spots.

As a result of the spots showing up on green-wrap tomatoes, buyers left the market and prices dropped to around $1.00 to $1.50—less than half the opening price on the market this year. It has been estimated in Georgia that a loss of at least one half of the crop was realized by tomato growers. In addition these growers received less than half of the average price of last year's tomatoes for that portion of their crop which they were able to market.

Reports from Maryland indicate that late blight losses were the most severe suffered by tomato growers in the past twenty-five years. As early as the middle of August 1946, Maryland pathologists were estimating their losses at approximately 45 per cent. With continued favorable weather for the development of the disease, this loss mounted steadily throughout the picking season. The $10,000,000 tomato industry in Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, as well as the great cannery areas of New York State, suffered equally with the industry in other areas.

The impact of the tomato blight upon processing companies has been just as great as upon growers. Officials of one large processing company indicated that they had "never seen anything to equal the ravishes of the current blight which is sweeping across practically all the Eastern States." In their statement this company pictured entire fields of tomatoes as virtually disappearing from Monday to Friday under the destructive forces of this disease. The production of acreages under contract with them was reduced from as much as 700,000 bushels to an estimate of 250,000 bushels. This estimate was further reduced by continuous favorable weather for "blight" development.

The problem of tomato blight and the extreme loss caused to growers this year was not a lack of knowledge of how the disease could be controlled, nor was it a lack of materials for the control of the disease. On the contrary, the basic problem was the lack of a plan for the control of a disease which previously had not been of economic importance to the industry. In demonstrations conducted by extension and research personnel of the agricultural colleges, it was conclusively shown that late blight on tomatoes could be controlled successfully with the application of sprays or dusts.

Sprays and Dusts

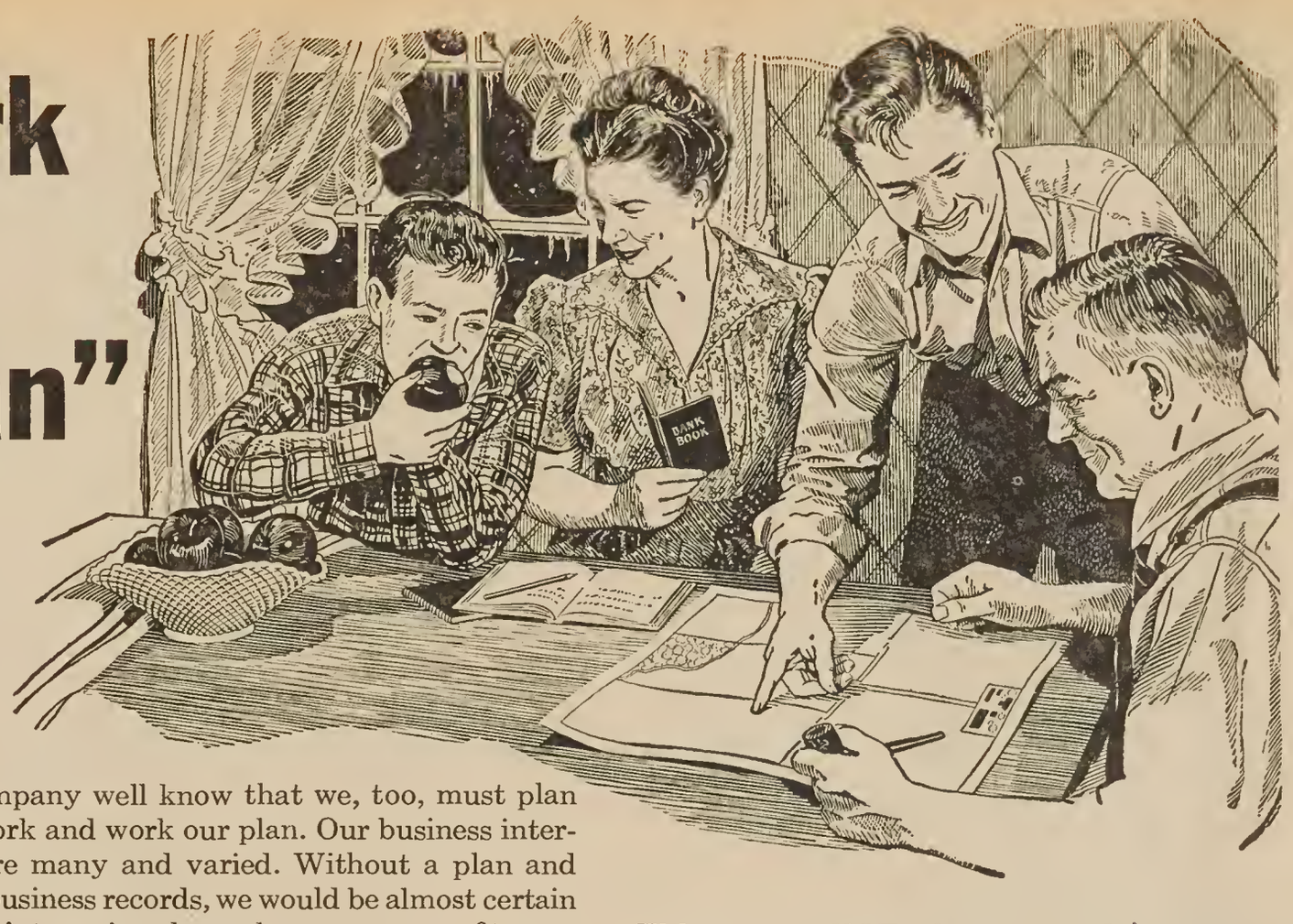
A number of growers reduced their tomato blight losses to a negligible figure by keeping their plants covered with protective fungicides such as "fixed coppers", or with bordeaux mixture which proved effective but is much more injurious to tomato plants.

Tests in Pennsylvania showed practically no disease on tomatoes which had been sprayed with fixed or insoluble copper such as Copper A, but almost a complete loss of tomatoes in adjoining rows which had not been sprayed.

In New Jersey the first three pickings from 100 unsprayed plants showed over 2,600 green and ripe fruits destroyed by late blight, while only 12 diseased fruits were found on an equal number of plants sprayed with insoluble copper fungicides. Early reports from this demonstration in New Jersey indicated that the sprayed areas produced twice as much marketable fruit as the unsprayed areas, with

(*Continued on Page* 11)

"Plan your work and Work your plan"



Long winter evenings bring families together after chores are done. Then there's time for serious talks and good fun. In December there's opportunity, too, to review the results of the past year's work . . . to make plans that can be carried out efficiently in the year that lies ahead.

Proper planning uncovers new opportunities in any business. With experience, know-how, and plain "horse sense" to draw on, plan-making should not be difficult. You think back with pleasure on your good crops . . . on how well your livestock or poultry programs turned out. You remember little things that made them profitable, or caused a loss. With this in mind, you look ahead and decide on next year's crops and rotations. You think of ways to improve your livestock operations. You make provision for the purchase of breeding stock, seed, machinery, fencing and equipment. You consider your problems from all angles. That's the way a sound plan is made. Then you set your course and stick to it.

What's true of the individual farm or ranch is true of any business, small or large. We at Swift & Company well know that we, too, must plan our work and work our plan. Our business interests are many and varied. Without a plan and good business records, we would be almost certain to run into serious losses because our profit margin is small. But by planning carefully, diversifying and working efficiently, we—like you—hope to increase our earnings in the future.



A DOLLAR SAVED IS A DOLLAR EARNED

This true old saying has been an important guide in the business philosophy of Swift & Company right from the beginning of our history. And it always will be, because that is the *only* way anyone can make money in the meat packing business.

In no other business that I know of is there such a narrow margin of possible profit. In the purchase of livestock, for instance, our buyers compete with buyers representing 3,500 meat packing plants and 22,500 other commercial slaughterers. Then, we sell our products in competition with the same 26,000 slaughterers with whom we compete when purchasing the livestock. Because of this constant competitive pressure from both sides, our profit margins are very narrow.

Thus, *to make money we have to save money.* Yes—we, too, have to "plan our work and work our plan." That's why we are forever checking our operations to increase efficiency . . . to eliminate waste . . . to do our job better. That job is to process and distribute more than six and one-half billion pounds of meats and other products each year. Only on such a volume of business can tiny savings per pound add up to the profit which keeps us in business.

F.M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

See This New Film!



The birth of a great new industry . . . the romance of the cattle business when the West was young . . . the excitement of pioneering a new business for a growing nation . . . all this is captured in the Hollywood-produced, full-color film "RED WAGON." Grand entertainment for classrooms or clubs. Runs 45 minutes. It is a 16-mm. sound film. No rental charge. All you pay is express charge one way. Get your request in early, as this popular film is booked several weeks ahead. Write to "RED WAGON," Public Relations Department, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois.

To all our friends on America's farms and ranches, we at Swift & Company wish

a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

John Holmes, *President*

TAKE TIME TO SAVE TIME

by L. S. Hardin, Purdue University

There is a labor-saving or labor-wasting way to do every farm job. Because we use too many old, hard ways, we waste 15 to 25 percent of our time. Greater attention to *how* we do our jobs can save time and work.

Ways of doing livestock work easier, faster and better are especially needed. Most farmers still use almost as much work to make 100 pounds of pork, beef or milk as they did 25 years ago. Yet, thanks mostly to machinery, we have reduced crop work one-fourth to one-half during the last 25 years.

Alert farmers are simplifying farm jobs, cutting chore time 15 to 50 percent. Five Indiana farmers, by carefully planning their work, are raising market hogs with one-quarter the average hours of labor. A Minnesota farmer rearranged his barn, adopted correct milking practices, saved 300 hours of work and 138 miles of walking a year. By rearranging his watering system, a poultry man saved 22 miles of walking a season. Some farmers are making hay in 90 man-minutes per ton. Others, using similar equipment but harder ways of working, spend twice the time.

What these farmers are doing, others can do, too. Know just what you want to accomplish. Figure out how to do a job the easiest, cheapest and best way. Cut out those unnecessary steps, combine jobs, rearrange barns and lots, work out more convenient chore routes, keep equipment busy, choose new equipment that suits your farm. Give new practices a fair trial.

You'll find the easy way is the best way. Small improvements add up to days and dollars saved. Five minutes wasted a day equals 3 days a year; 5 steps a day amounts to a mile a year. With costs rising and profit margins due to shrink, *we can well afford to take time to save time.*

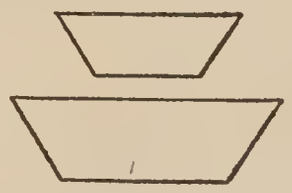
Soda Bill Sez:



. . . worriers die young; thinkers live long.

. . . a brain is no stronger than its weakest think.

Things are NOT always as they seem

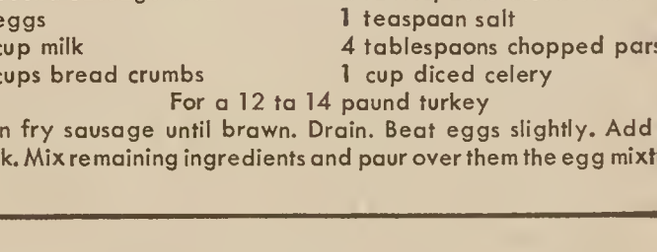


Which is the longer—the top line of the top figure, or the bottom line of the bottom figure? Well—measure them and see!

Similarly, in the livestock-meat industry, conclusions based on a quick glance at a situation are not always so. A case in point is the "spread" between prices paid for livestock and the price received by the meat packer for the meat. The *fact* is that this spread is narrow. Out of every dollar Swift gets from the sale of its products, 75 cents, on the average, is returned to producers.

Can you name another business that returns such a high percentage of its sales dollar to producers of raw materials? Can you name any other business that performs so many essential services with the twenty-five cents left from that sales dollar? The twenty-five cents pays all business costs. Livestock-buying expenses, slaughtering, refrigeration and processing. The cost of selling the meat and delivering it to thousands of markets all over America. Necessary supplies, such as salt, sugar, barrels, boxes, paper. Ever-present taxes, etc. After all these expenses are paid, Swift's share averages, over a period of years, less than 2¢ on each sales dollar. This amounts to a fraction of a cent a pound of product handled.

OUR CITY COUSIN



Far eating most at Christmas dinner
City Cousin was the winner.
All the other children hawl,
"No fair, he won an a fowl."

Martha Logan's Recipe for
ROAST TURKEY

Place stuffed turkey an a rack in an apen pan. Do not add water and do nat cover. Raast in a *preheated, slow oven (325°F.)* according to follawing schedule:

8 lbs. stuffed weight.....18 minutes per pound or 2½ haurs
12 lbs. stuffed weight.....15 minutes per pound ar 3 haurs
14 lbs. stuffed weight.....14 minutes per pound ar 3¼ haurs
15 lbs. stuffed weight.....13 minutes per pound ar 3½ haurs

Sausage Bread Stuffing

1 pound sausage meat
2 eggs
1 cup milk
7 cups bread crumbs
2 tablespaons diced onion
1 teaspaan salt
4 tablespaons chopped parsley
1 cup diced celery

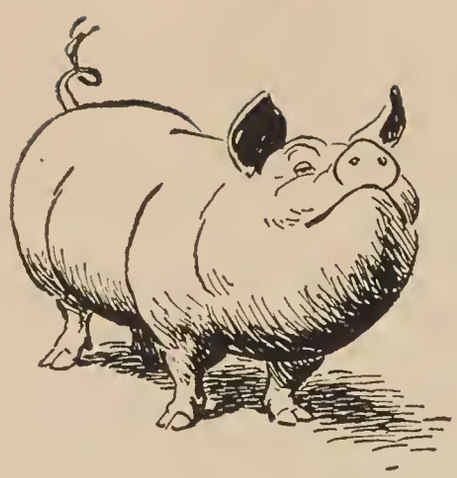
For a 12 ta 14 paund turkey

Pan fry sausage until brawn. Drain. Beat eggs slightly. Add hot milk. Mix remaining ingredients and paur over them the egg mixture.

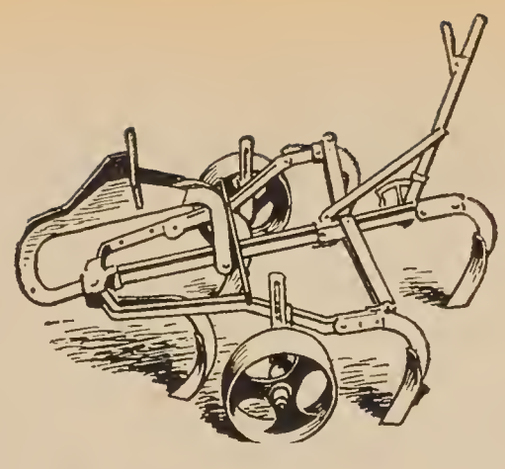
SWIFT & COMPANY
UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS—AND YOURS

Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years—and Years to Your Life

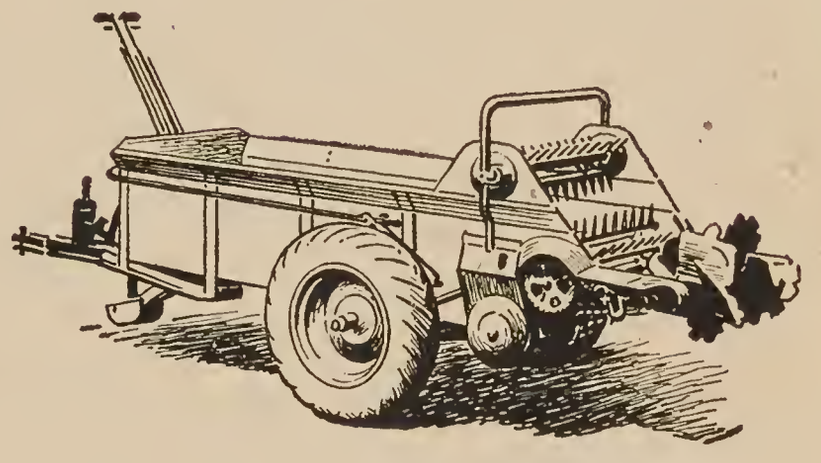


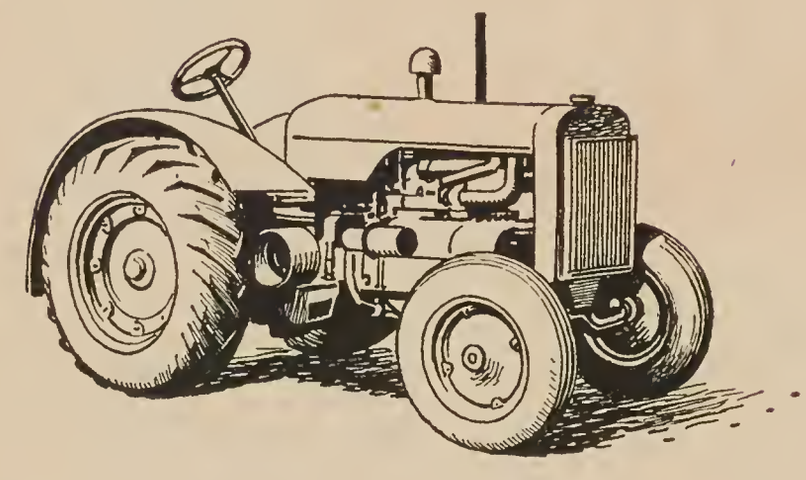












MEET SOME OF OUR BEST "QUONSET" CUSTOMERS

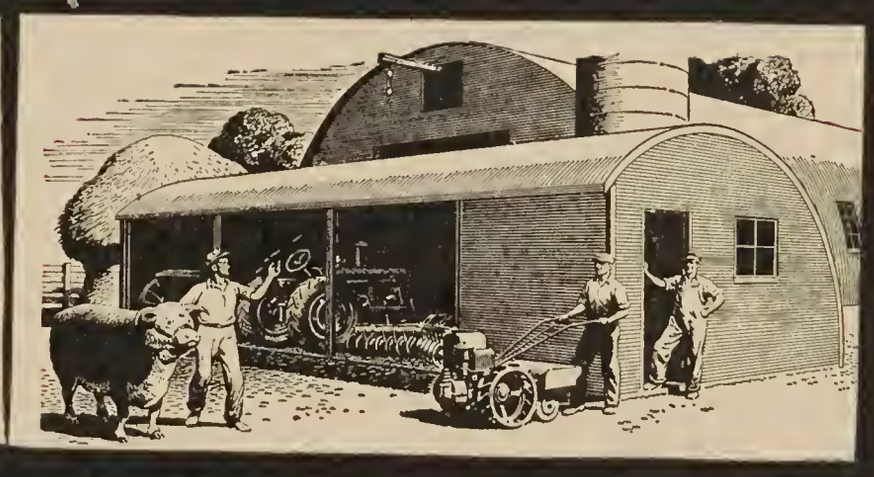


Yes, here are just a few of the "good customers" who enjoy the benefits of strong, sturdy "Quonsets." There are a lot more, too, because the flexibility of Stran-Steel nailable construction makes "Quonsets" adaptable to all sorts of interior arrangements, equipment installations, placement of doors and windows. Alert farmers are turning to "Quonsets" to meet their needs—exactly and permanently. See your local "Quonset" dealer for complete information . . . or send us a postcard requesting his name and address if you don't know where he is located.



THE "QUONSET 20"

20 feet wide; length as required, in 12-foot extensions. Standard end wall equipped with walk door, two windows and ventilating louvers. Side wall windows and solid end wall also available.



THE "QUONSET 24"

24 feet wide; length as required, in sections of 12 feet. Each section permits choice of open front, solid panel or sliding door. Standard end wall is solid; end wall with door and window available.

YOU NAIL TO STRAN-STEEL FRAMING

GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION

STRAN-STEEL DIVISION • DEPT. 6 • PENOBSCOT BLDG. • DETROIT 26, MICH.

UNIT OF NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION

It's Time for Farmers to Figure Their 1946 Federal Income Tax

By Van B. Hart

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

ANY farmer with a gross income of $500 or more is required to file a Federal income-tax return. A farmer reporting on the calendar year basis has two choices about the time of filing his return. He may file an estimated return by January 15 and a final return by March 15, or he may file his final return by January 15 and skip the estimated one. Because the full amount of the 1946 tax must be paid by January 15, about all that is gained by filing an estimated return in January and a final one in March is the rather questionable pleasure of making out two returns instead of one.

Changes in Rates and Exemptions

The normal tax rate is still 3 per cent, but the surtax rates have been lowered. The surtax rate on the first $2,000 of taxable income is now 17 per cent as compared with 20 last year, and corresponding reductions have been made in rates for the higher surtax brackets. Also after calculating his tax at the scheduled rates, the taxpayer is allowed to deduct a flat 5 per cent from the amount of his combined normal tax and surtax.

Personal exemptions for the surtax are the same as last year, being $500 for the taxpayer and $500 each for wife and dependent relatives. The personal exemptions for the normal tax have been raised and made the same as for the surtax. The reduction in rates and raising of the personal exemptions for the normal tax plus the 5 per cent rebate or dividend on the total tax bill *will mean a saving of about 10 per cent on the Federal income-tax bill of the average farmer.*

Another New Reduction

Formerly a farmer could not deduct wages paid a minor child. Reasonable wages paid by a father to a minor child for work actually performed as a bona fide employee in the farm business may now be deducted as a business expense. Such wages are included in the child's income, but if a child has a gross income of $500 or more, he must file a return of his own and cannot be claimed as a dependent.

The value of meals and lodging furnished by a father to his minor child is not deductible by the father as wages paid and need not be reported as income by the child. Also if the father takes the child's earnings or requires the child to pay for his own clothes or other necessities, the deduction of wages paid the child will be disallowed to that extent.

Reporting Livestock Sales

Last year taxpayers were allowed, under certain circumstances, to consider the sale of dairy, breeding, and work stock as a sale of capital assets. This usually meant that only 50 per cent of the gain from such sales was taxable. This same general ruling applies this year and its application is now clearly defined as follows by the Bureau of Internal Revenue:

For the 1946 tax year if the sale of dairy, breeding, and work stock is to be considered as the sale of a capital asset, the following requirements must be met:

(1) The animals must have been held for more than 6 months.

(2) The sale must have reduced the normal size of herd or made room for replacements to change the quality or breed of the herd.

Sales of livestock considered to be sales of capital assets are reported on a special blank called "Schedule D (form 1040)" rather than on the farm blank 1040F. Sufficient explanation of such sales should also be made on Schedule D (form 1040) to show that the animals sold had been held for more than 6 months and the sales reduced the normal size of the herd or made room for replacements to change the quality or breed of the herd.

How About the Hired Man?

The law does not require a farmer to withhold the Federal income tax from wages paid farm help. It is the hired man's responsibility to make his own return and pay his own tax. But a hired man with a gross income of $500 is required to file a Federal income-tax return. Also any farmer who paid a hired man cash wages of $500 or more is required to report such wages to the Bureau of Internal Revenue on Forms 1099 and 1096.

The gross income of a hired man includes his cash wages plus a fair value for board and lodging or for use of a house, and products supplied him, *unless it is necessary for him to live on the employer's premises in order to fulfill his duties,* as is the case on most farms here in the Northeast. This means that the average hired man who gets his board and lodging furnished or who lives in a tenant house on the farm does not need to report the value of these privileges. The farmer who furnishes them, however, is entitled to deduct as a farm operating expense the cash cost of board and lodging furnished hired help plus repairs, depreciation, and fire insurance on a tenant house.

New Income-tax Bulletins Available

For several years the New York State College of Agriculture has been publishing annual income-tax bulletins giving suggestions to farmers on making their Federal and State income-tax returns. This year's bulletin, which is "Cornell Extension Bulletin 707", is now available from offices of county agricultural agents or directly from the Mailing Room, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. Fewer copies were printed this year than last year, so they may be scarce later. Order yours now.

— A.A. —

A NEW APPLE

A new large red apple much like the McIntosh has been discovered and patented by A. M. Goodnow of Brandon, Vermont. He is the first Vermont apple grower to get a new apple patented. It has been temporarily named the Cummings McIntosh.

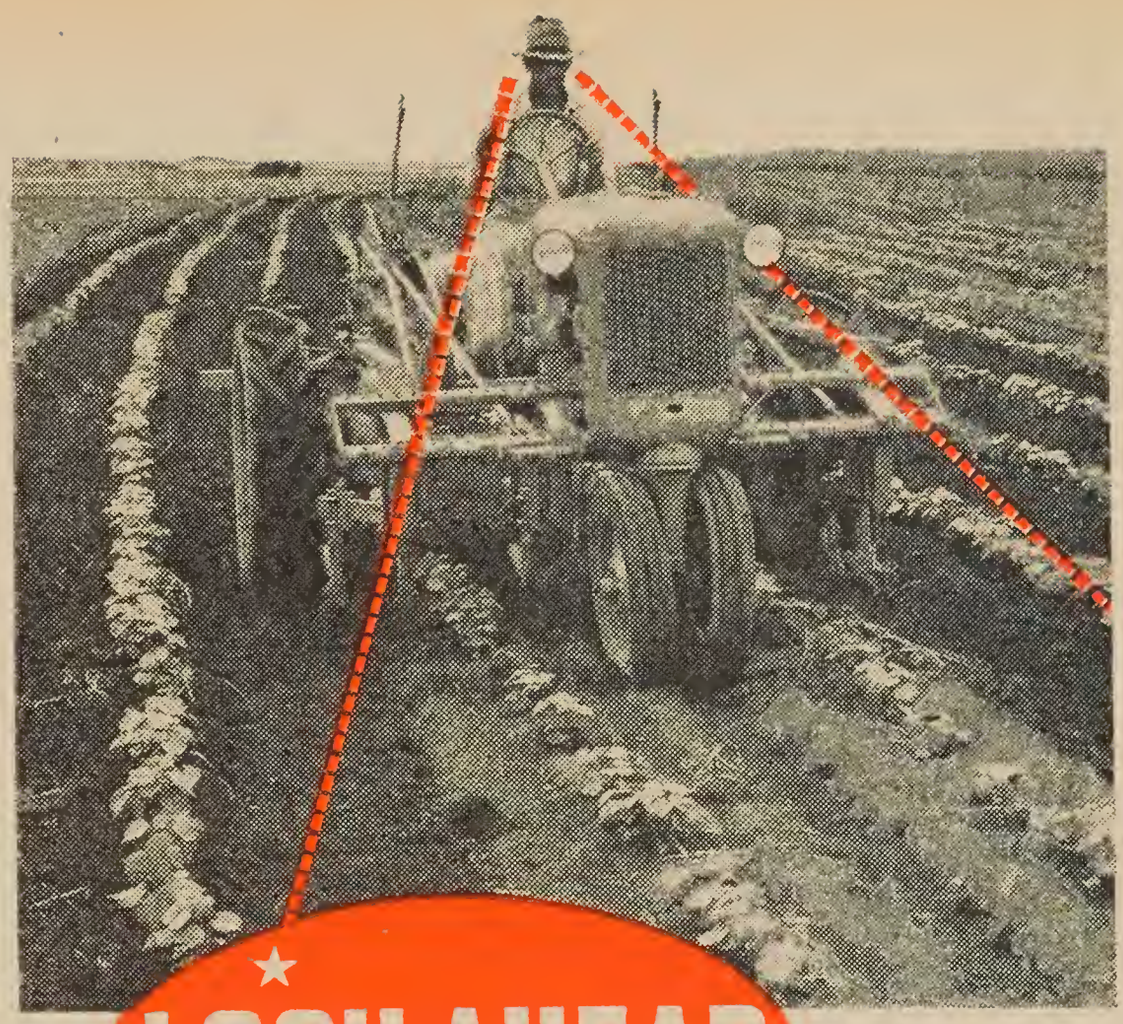
Dr. M. B. Cummings of the University of Vermont stored some of the apples for three consecutive years in a refrigerator to determine the storability and quality of the fruit and was surprised at the keeping qualities.

The flesh of the new apple is crisp, white and juicy like the McIntosh, its mother parent, but there are tinges of pink in the flesh. The skin is a brilliant red and has faint stripes and splashes. Thus far the tree has wintered well and been perfectly hardy in Vermont.

— A.A. —

DAIRY CONFERENCE TO MEET IN SYRACUSE

The annual meeting of the Northeastern Dairy Conference will be held at the Onondaga Hotel in Syracuse on February 18 and 19, 1947.



LOOK AHEAD

The KEY to Contour Farming

Cornbelt colleges and experiment stations predict a new and better crop growing system, based on contour tillage.

Advance U. S. Soil Conservation Service reports indicate a national average yield increase of 11 per cent to date for contour-cultivated corn.

Allis-Chalmers FRONT-MOUNTED implements with DUAL DEPTH CONTROL make contouring a real possibility for the average farm. A planter and cultivator mounted *ahead* of the driver's seat make it easy to follow a curved row.

Seed and fertilizer can be placed at precise depth, in contour rows that catch and hold moisture on the slope. Rotary hoe cultivator attachments roll directly over the row, lifting out weeds. Fewer young crop plants damaged by cultivator shovels mean a higher stalk population per acre.

These are methods recognized as setting a major new trend in agriculture. Allis-Chalmers "looks ahead" to better living for every family farm.



Handy dual control levers gauge the exact depth of right and left gangs independently. Even on terraces, back furrows or dead furrows, you can place seed and fertilizer at the desired depth.

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U. S. A.



LIME CREST CALCITE CRYSTALS

Chickens must receive an adequate supply of calcium to lay the maximum number of eggs.

Approximately 10% of the total weight of an egg is shell, and an egg shell is nearly all calcium carbonate. Lime Crest Calcite Crystals provide all calcium needed for making eggshells and do all necessary grinding; no other grit is needed. Ask your feed dealer for Lime Crest Crystals or write for FREE SAMPLES . . . a penny postal card will do.

LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CORPORATION OF AMERICA • Box 141, Newton, New Jersey

Goss Discusses Major Issues at National Grange Meeting

As usual, Master Albert S. Goss of the National Grange made a sound, thoughtful address before the 80th session of the National Grange in Portland, Oregon. The entire speech is well worth reading, but space will not permit our giving you more than the few outstanding comments which follow:

PEACE: "We must recognize the fact that we cannot secure peace merely by proclaiming it or by entering agreements on general principles. Peace must be built step by step by positive agreements which cannot be misunderstood, and if such a peace is to last it must be based upon justice and equity to all people involved.

"We must stand firm on what is right and maintain our strength at a point where the nations of the world know that we mean what we say."

* * *

"Probably nothing better could be done at this time to gain international goodwill and achieve better international relations than to do what we can to relieve the hunger of distressed people in the war areas.

"While the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has done a tremendous job and saved literally millions of people from very real distress and even starvation, its operations have been marked by shocking waste, and should be brought to an end as soon as possible."

* * *

SURPLUSES: "There are three major approaches to the surplus problem. One is to let nature take its course, with surpluses forcing lower prices, which will in turn retard production. The following of such a course led to the collapse after World War I. The second is to reduce production by acreage controls to prevent surpluses. This leads to a regimented economy of scarcity hard to defend. The third is to recognize that plentiful production is in the public interest; that if we are to be assured plenty, we cannot avoid occasional surpluses; and that we must make use of the surpluses by diverting them to inferior uses and preserving our normal marketing structure."

* * *

PRICE SUPPORTS: "Congress has guaranteed supports of most farm commodities at 90 per cent of parity for two years following the first of January after the war is officially declared ended. The law is clearly intended to provide a period in which agriculture can adjust its war production schedules to a peacetime basis, or find means of handling it.

"We agree with the Secretary of Agriculture as to the necessity of finding means of avoiding burdensome surpluses, but we do not believe the Steagall Amendment gives him legal authority to inject the acreage allotment program as a requisite for receiving price supports."

* * *

"It is confidently expected that the Agricultural Research and Marketing Law enacted by the last Congress may prove to be one of the most constructive pieces of legislation ever passed as an aid to meeting the farm problems."

* * *

BALANCE: "After having placed our full reliance for inflation control on price ceilings and subsidies, without regard to how they build up inflationary pressures, it will be very difficult to bring our economy back into a self-sustaining balance again; but if every move is mapped in conformity with sound principles set forth in the Grange program, it can be done. The following are necessary steps:

"1. Maintain production at a maximum. If increased production is directed largely to items essential to living, until they reach a stage of abundance, competition will automatically prevent profiteering prices.

"2. Hold spending power in check. The budget should be balanced at once through a reduction in expenditures and a sound tax program. Credit controls restricting credit to productive channels should be continued, and investment of savings in government securities should be encouraged.

"3. Balance should be established between wage income, industrial income and selling prices. These definite steps are proposed as a practical means of meeting the present labor management controversy on a voluntary basis: (a) establish a base limit on earnings on actual capital invested, (b) establish base salary schedules, (c) divide all earnings after these bases have been met three ways, part as a bonus to capital, part as a bonus to labor, and part as a reduction in prices to the public, the last payable on a patronage refund basis."

"The National Grange has taken the position that farm workers should be brought under the provisions of the Social Security Act, so far as it applies to old age and retirement benefits, and that these benefits should be extended to farm operators if and when a practical means can be developed to make it work."

* * *

CREDIT: "For more than 30 years the Grange has advocated a cooperative farmer-owned, self-help credit system for agriculture. In the last days of the session there was slipped through Congress an authorization for the government to insure farm loans made at a less rate than cooperative loans, on more favorable terms, up to 90 per cent of the farm value.

"The agency in charge would service the loan and pay all losses for a margin believed to cover only a fraction of the cost. Unless arbitrarily held in check by the Secretary of Agriculture, this will no doubt put the government into the business of making farm loans below cost on a huge scale."

* * *

CONSCRIPTION: "The Grange wants no peacetime conscription. The Congress should determine the size of the military force; then with adequate pay, coupled with an opportunity to secure the best education in many broad fields, we will have no difficulty in recruiting plenty of manpower on a voluntary basis."

GARDNER WRITING GRANGE HISTORY

Charles M. Gardner, who recently resigned as editor of the *National Grange Monthly*, will devote the next two years to writing a history of the Grange.

Mr. Gardner is well fitted for this task. He has been a Granger for 50 years and was editor of the *National Grange Monthly* for 35 years. At one time he served two terms in the Massachusetts State Legislature, two as head of the Massachusetts Dairy Department, and has been Master of the Massachusetts State Grange.

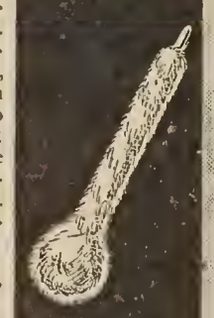
Since last spring, when Mr. Gardner resigned, Mr. William A. Ayres has been editing the *National Grange Monthly*.

...Troubled with **INJURED TEATS**

...scab teats, cut or bruised teats?
TREAT THEM WITH
Dr. Naylor's
SULFATHIAZOLE
MEDICATED
DILATORS

Relieve injured teats quickly. Dr. Naylor Medicated Dilators work three ways—Carry antiseptics and healing agents INTO teat canal to combat infection and promote healing. Furnish soft, absorbent protection to the injured lining, same as you would apply a soft, absorbent dressing to external wounds. Keep teat canal open in natural shape while tissues heal. A dependable treatment, ready to use. If not available at your dealers, write:





H. W. NAYLOR CO.
MORRIS, N. Y.
Large Pkg. $1.00
Trial Pkg. 50¢



H. W. NAYLOR
Dr. of Veterinary Medicine

Dr. Naylor
DEPENDABLE VETERINARY PRODUCTS

Attention Farmers!
Order Your
HAY BLOWERS NOW!



While we have time to make them before next haying season.

This Hay Blower has been approved and tested by the Department of Agricultural Engineering, Ithaca, N.Y. Write for information.

LESTER J. WOLFE
Hess Rd. R. 1, Appleton, N. Y.

Farmers Wholesale Nursery
a dependable source for good true-to-name fruit trees. Write for price.
P. O. Box 65
Smithville, Tennessee.

WANTED — DEERSKINS, HIDES, RAW FURS, TAME RABBIT SKINS, WOOL, GINSENG, Etc. Large or small shipments solicited. Quick cash. 41st year in business. Price list on request. KEYSTONE HIDE COMPANY, Dept. AA, LANCASTER, PA.

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KEEP UP TO DATE WITH
HYBRID SWEET CORNS
Our list for 1947 includes four new hybrids deserving the attention of all discriminating growers. Mail post card today for detailed description of these and our other proven money makers.
K. C. LIVERMORE, BOX A HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.

Using "Super" Pays Double Dividends

SUPERPHOSPHATE is relatively cheap compared to present milk prices. It's the most essential fertilizer to use on dairy farms.

For stable use, the granular type is better than the powdered. It reduces the danger of the animals slipping on the concrete floor. While there has been a temporary shortage of the granular type this summer, an adequate supply of it should be available this fall. Even so, one had better play safe and purchase the winter supply early.

On most farms one will double the fertilizing value of the manure by the addition of 40 to 60 pounds of superphosphate to each ton. The most practical way to do this is to use the granular superphosphate in the cow barn daily during the barn feeding season at the rate of from 1 to 2 pounds a day for each cow. Scatter it in the gutters and over any wet spots on the concrete floor.

An application of 10 loads of superphosphated manure to the acre will supply enough phosphorus for three or four crops. It will also reduce the odors in the dairy barn.

Superphosphate should be used in the poultry house also. For each one hundred birds one should use superphosphate at the rate of 2 pounds a day. A practical way to use it is to scatter over the dropping boards at about weekly intervals, using 12 to 15 pounds for each one hundred birds.

—E. L. Worthen.

— A.A. —

BLIGHT THREATENS TOMATO INDUSTRY

(*Continued from Page* 6)

many healthy fruit remaining for later pickings.

As early as mid-August Dr. W. T. Schroeder, plant disease specialist of the Geneva Experiment Station, was calling on New York growers to use copper sprays and dusts to prevent loss. He recommended that dusts made by combining 14 pounds of "fixed copper" with 86 pounds of talc or pyrax be applied at the rate of 40 to 60 pounds per acre. For those growers having facilities to apply sprays, his recommendations called for 4 pounds of "fixed copper" (about 50% copper) per 100 gallons of water applied at 200 gallons per acre with 4-2-50 bordeaux as another possible spray mixture. These recommendations parallel those which potato growers have found effective as regular applications for the control of late blight on potatoes.

Some Problems

The big question which now faces commercial tomato growers, canners, and others directly connected with the industry is the approach that should be taken to tomato production in 1947. Will the prevalence of late blight on tomatoes mean that plant production will have to be cared for in the immediate vicinity where the final crop is grown? Will plant growers in the southern areas be willing and able to change their management plans in order to control disease outbreaks before transplants are pulled for shipment north?

So far as the commercial growers in the North are concerned, it is now quite obvious that a complete spraying or dusting program will be necessary in order to insure the crop against similar outbreaks of "blight" and other diseases, and insects, during the years to come.

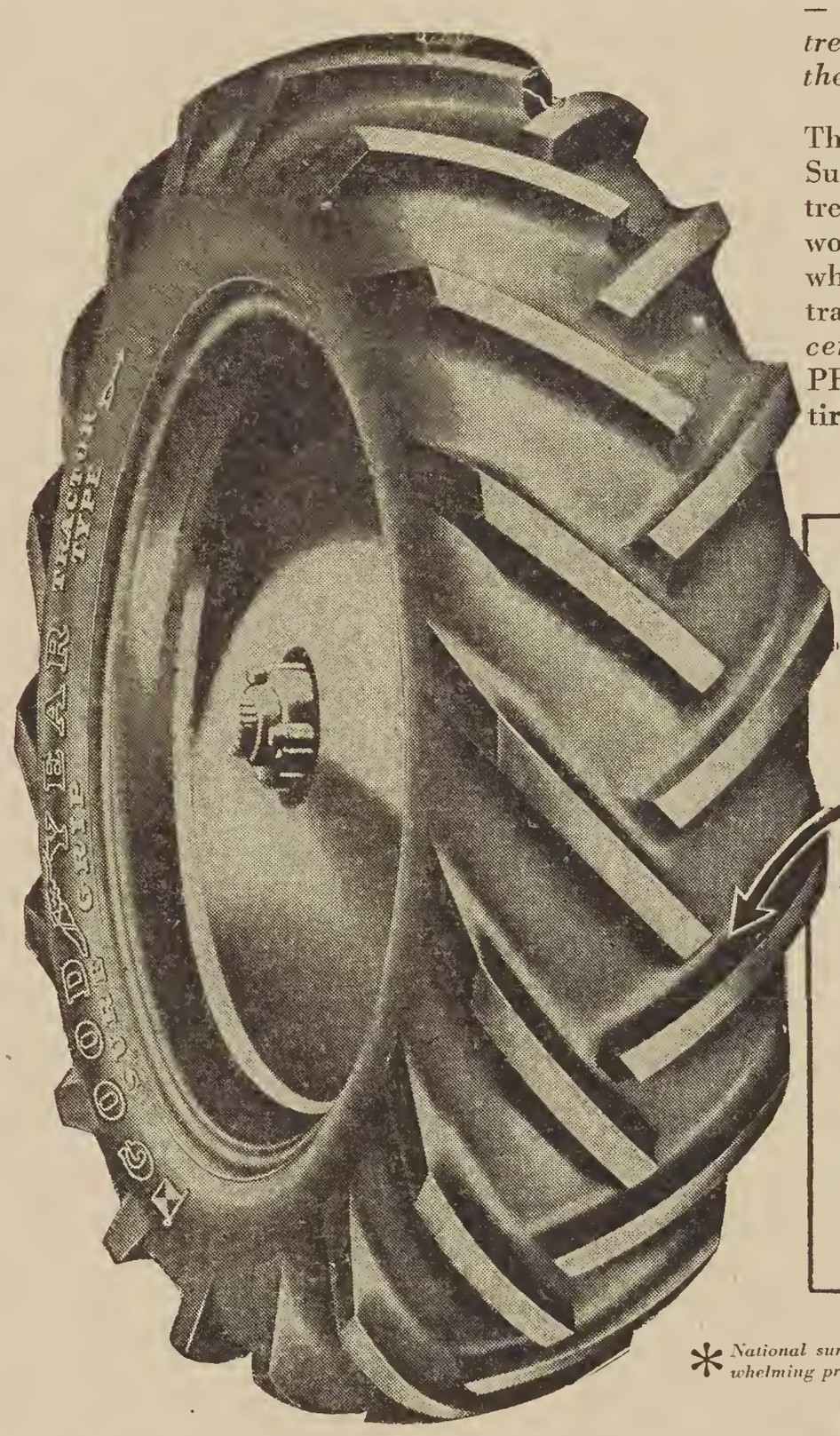
Regardless of what changes are made in the tomato growing industry to meet this situation, it is certainly a most obvious fact that the industry will be neither willing nor able to suffer losses comparable to those of 1946.

PROVED!

More farmers prefer an open center tread on tractor tires than all other types combined*

AMERICA'S farmers recently voted on the type of tractor tire tread they wanted most. And by a huge margin, it's *open center* tread!

This is the kind of tread you get on Goodyear Sure-Grip tractor tires. It's a self-cleaning tread because its *open center* design permits mud and dirt to sluice out. It has no joined-together lugs that cause traction loss.



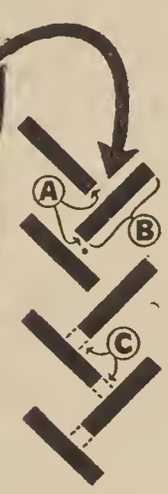
But the most important thing to remember is that the proved Goodyear *open center* tread pulls better, gives you far more traction under all soil conditions. That's *proved* by impartial farm tests, and by farmers who have worked with various types of tires. Like H. R. Baker of McLean, Illinois, who says:

"Working 2 tractors side by side showed me how slow my new tractor is. Tires slip too much. My older tractor — same brand and model, but tired with Goodyear Sure-Grips — is much faster because that open center tread takes hold and pulls, doesn't slip like the others."

The diagram below explains why Goodyear Sure-Grips with the PROVED *open center* tread give more traction, help you get your work done faster, save you fuel and rubber. So when replacing old tires, or in ordering a new tractor, specify Goodyear self-cleaning *open center* Sure-Grips. Then you have the PROVED TREAD tires — the greatest traction tires built!

Sure-Grip—T.M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

Why GOODYEAR O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R TREAD gives super-traction, longer wear, is self-cleaning:



Goodyear open center gives each lug a BITE EDGE (A) like the bite point of a plowshare. So entire lug (B) penetrates full depth, full length, and *grips*, insuring maximum traction. Tires with connected lugs (dotted lines, C) have no point of penetration in traction zone to start clean bite and get full grip and pull — form mud trap pockets that foul up, causing excess slip and spin. But the Goodyear tread — o-*p*-e-*n* at *the* center and having no dead-end traps anywhere—is self-cleaning, always deep-biting. And because *all* Goodyear lugs are the same length, *even*ly spaced, Sure-Grips pull evenly, ride smoother, wear longer.

*National survey recently made among farmers reveals overwhelming preference for tractor tires with open center tread.

GOODYEAR

Sure-Grip Tractor Tires

Increasing
HOG INCOME
with the
WEYERHAEUSER 4-SQUARE
Farm Building Service



●There's a point at which you break even and a point where you really make money with hogs—and no single factor returns greater hog income than good farrowing houses. For good housing makes sanitation easier to obtain, helps save more pigs per litter, promotes sturdy, thrifty growth. Good hog houses increase hog income.

BETTER DESIGNS FOR BETTER BUILDINGS

The Weyerhaeuser 4-Square Farm Building Service can help you obtain better farrowing houses. Retail lumber dealers have this service ready for your use. It features a size and type of house for every hog program together with many practical, economical lumber built hog equipment items.

These buildings were developed by agricultural authorities and successful hog raisers to provide the best housing for hogs. They were engineered by Weyerhaeuser for long life and economy of construction.

A COMPLETE FARM BUILDING SERVICE

The Weyerhaeuser 4-Square Farm Building Service is complete. In it you'll find designs for brooder and laying houses, dairy and feeder barns, crop storage, milk houses, machinery sheds, and scores of farm equipment items. Blueprints are available. Ask your lumber dealer to show you this modern building guide. See the many building designs from which to make your selection.

FREE! FARM BUILDING BOOK—If you would like to have a condensed edition of the Planning Guide, mail this coupon.

GOOD BUILDINGS *Increase* FARM INCOMES

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WEYERHAEUSER
4-SQUARE LUMBER AND SERVICES

SOME TIPS ON Inside Painting



THE job of painting naturally divides itself into three parts:

1. Selecting the proper paint for the job.
2. Preparing surface to be painted.
3. Applying the paint.

For interior painting, appearance is the important factor. Interior paint is not subject to weathering but it is important that the paint selected dry rapidly and that odors from it be as unobjectionable as possible.

Walls: For painting walls there are three general choices of materials: flat, semi-gloss, and gloss paint. A flat paint is easy on the eyes, but it is more difficult to wash than is glossy paint.

In recent years the so-called water paints have become popular. They are flat but easy to apply. In general, they are made of an emulsified resin plus casein and a pigment and are thinned with water.

Oil or varnish gives a gloss to paint. The semi-gloss is often used on rooms that are much used, such as bathrooms, kitchens, dining rooms and living rooms; and gloss paints are frequently used on woodwork and perhaps on bathrooms and farm kitchens.

To help the drying speed, interior paints are usually made of linseed oil that is heated to incorporate certain resins and driers. We commonly speak of boiled linseed oil for interior use, but the oil isn't necessarily boiled.

If you cannot find a paint that has the color you desire, do not attempt to mix the paint yourself. Either take what you can buy or get an interior decorator to do the mixing.

Preparing the Surface: Remove all lint and dust from the walls. Cracks will need to be filled with a patching plaster or perhaps plastic wood.

On woodwork that has already been painted with gloss paint, you may need to thin the first coat with turpentine (this reduces the gloss) or use steel wool or sand paper on the old paint.

Thinning Paints: Most interior paints come ready to apply. The so-called water paints can be mixed with the amount of water indicated in the directions. If semi-gloss or enamel paints do not spread satisfactorily, a small amount of turpentine can be used as a thinner. Often paint gets too thick because it wasn't stirred sufficiently at the start or the thinner may have evaporated, particularly if it is allowed to stand for some time.

Applying the Paint: The first job is to mix the paint thoroughly. The best procedure is to pour off the first half, stir the remaining half thoroughly, gradually add the thinner portion that has been poured off and, finally, pour the paint a number of times from one container to another.

Do not attempt too wide a strip across a ceiling or down a wall. A narrower one will allow you to get back to the lap before it sets and a better looking job will result. Brush the paint first in the direction of the strip, then level off with diagonal strokes, finishing it in the direction started. This will aid in getting a uniform film.

A good brush is essential. They were scarce in war time but better ones are now available. A 3½ to 4 inch brush is about as large as an amateur painter can handle satisfactorily. Brushes can be left suspended in turpentine over night. Between jobs, wash them with a thinner such as turpentine, then finally wash them in soap and water, wrap them in paper and hang them up. If you neglected to do this, you can buy a paint brush cleaner that does a satisfactory job of cleaning old dry brushes.

Floors: Floor paint must withstand a lot of wear. It is usually made with varnish and enough pigment to give the desired color. Concrete floors are difficult to paint because very often the paint flakes off. Ordinarily, porch paint is about as good as anything to use.

Wax: If the floor has been waxed, the wax should be removed before paint is applied, as wax softens the paint and slows down the rate of drying. Wax can be removed with a cleaning powder and water or with turpentine or mineral spirits, which is a petroleum product.

You will get a better job if you first paint over spots where the paint is flaked off, where you filled cracks, or, in case of floors, areas which have had unusually heavy wear.

There is nothing particularly difficult about interior painting. It is a question of choosing the right paint, observing certain rules and using necessary elbow grease. The result in improved appearance is well worth the time and effort.

— A.A. —

SCHOOL BUS ESSAY CONTEST

IN order to emphasize the necessity of protecting from accidents the children who ride the school buses, the New York State Sheriff's Association has announced an essay contest for high school students. Rules are as follows:

1. Any student in the last three years of high school in New York State is eligible.

2. Essays should contain from 700 to 1,000 words, typewritten if possible.

3. Each contestant should select a pen name and serial number, preferably one with four digits. Write these on the essay, but the essay should not be otherwise identified. Write your number and both your pen name and your real name on a slip of paper and place in a sealed envelope. On the outside of the envelope write your pen name and serial number and attach the sealed envelope securely to the essay.

4. The essay may include discussions of any way to reduce fatal or other injuries to students in school buses, including:

(a) The part the sheriff's department can play toward preventing such accidents.

(b) What should be done by the school bus operator and its passengers.

(c) The contribution motorists can make.

(Note: All motorists should remember that the law requires that a motorist shall stop both ways before passing a stationary school bus.)

The essays should be mailed directly to your county sheriff's office in your county seat, where they will be judged by a committee appointed by the sheriff. In some cases there will be local county prizes.

County winners will be judged by a state committee, composed of Francis T. Spaulding, Commissioner of Education for New York State; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor of American Agriculturist; and Edward J. Ganter, President of the New York State Sheriff's Association.

Prizes for the winners of the state contest are: First prize, $100; second prize, $50; and third prize, $25.

Should More Farmers Raise Sheep?

By John P. Willman

MY experiences with sheep and sheep breeders in this eastern country lead me to believe that there is a place for many more small flocks of sheep in this region. Sheep are heavy consumers of pasture and roughage, and a small to medium-sized flock need not compete with dairy cattle or other enterprises on many farms. A flock of sheep require very little labor and do not need expensive buildings. Many of our flock owners will testify that a flock of ewes aid them in the efficient utilization and marketing of the products of the farm.

Do You Like Sheep?—No doubt you have often heard someone say, "I don't like sheep!" I have often wondered if they really disliked sheep or whether this answer was their way of indicating that they knew very little about them. I believe that more people would be interested in sheep if they really knew more about their nature, habits, and feeding requirements. Even today there are many who believe that cattle do not like to graze after sheep. Sheep do not soil or otherwise destroy as much pasture as do horses, cows or hogs. Sheep and lambs graze more closely than cattle or hogs and, of course, cattle will not fare well on pastures that also are used by sheep, if there is not enough feed present for both classes of stock. If the supply of herbage is adequate for both sheep and cattle, it may be advantageous to graze sheep and cattle together.

We are told that sheep eat a wider variety of grasses and weeds than do cattle. The cattle will eat the coarser growths and the sheep the shorter, finer grasses.

Purebred or Grades—It is best for most beginners in the sheep business to buy grade ewes and a purebred ram. After two or three years of experience with this type of flock, fewer mistakes will be made when they become the owner of a purebred flock. Flock owners who cannot make money with grade ewes probably will not be able to raise purebreds at a profit.

Much can be learned about the care of sheep from reading books, bulletins, and news articles, but the best experience comes from working with sheep. Persons who expect to become sheep breeders should read about sheep production methods and then, if possible, should visit the farms of successful flock owners. If they do this, they will be better able to decide whether or not they should become sheep breeders.

Wool and Lambs—The average weight of fleece for New York flocks is about 8 pounds. Flock owners usually market 80 to 90 or more pounds of live lamb per ewe per year. If a number of twins are raised, they may market an average of 100 to 120 pounds of lamb per ewe. There is an old saying among sheepmen—"There is money in the sheep business if one can pay for a good yearling ewe, bought in the fall of the year with the income from the sale of her lamb and fleece during the first year she is in the flock."

(*EDITOR'S NOTE*—We asked John Willman about getting the sheep sheared and selling the wool. John says that competent shearers can be hired without difficulty and that counties where sheep are important conduct a "wool pool" through which wool can be sold.)

Feed—Ewes that are bred to lamb late in the spring require much less grain than is needed for early lamb producing flocks. The grain requirement is usually low if good quality legume hay is fed. If the hay is of good quality and if the ewes are healthy and in medium condition when they come off pasture in the late fall or early winter, they usually need little or no grain until six weeks before lambing time begins. If the ewes do not gain as much weight as they should on roughage alone, they may be fed home grown grains.

Buildings and Equipment—Ewes that are bred to lamb in May do not need warm quarters. "Dry over head and under foot" is all that is needed. They can get along well with an average of 10 to 15 square feet of floor space if they are given access to a well-drained barn yard or field. Mature ewes need only 12 to 18 inches of grain trough or hay rack space. A little more floor space is needed if they are bred to lamb in the barn.

Fences—It is true that woven wire fences are preferred by most sheep breeders. The initial cost of woven wire fences is greater than for barbed wire fences; but if they are properly constructed, the difference in cost may not be great if the cost of upkeep and of repairs over a period of years is considered. Barbed wire spaced closely near the ground will hold sheep.

What Science Has Learned about Natural Chilean Nitrate



1. Four Hundred Years Ago. According to ancient legend, a learned Spanish Padre, ever searching into Nature's secrets, discovered that "rock" from the nearby Chilean desert contained "nitre"—nitrate of soda, as we call it today.



2. Thrown Away As Worthless. His primitive tests completed, the Padre threw the remaining fragments of the desert rock out of his laboratory window. The fragments fell into the garden, where they lay hidden and forgotten.

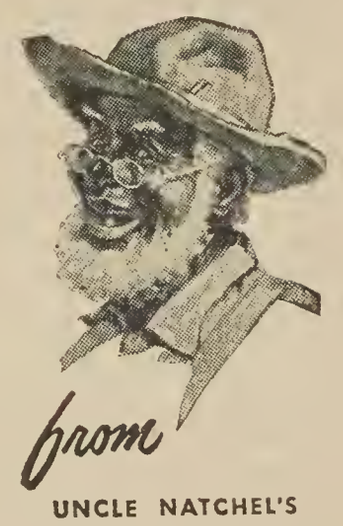


3. Amazing Transformation. Returning from a journey some time later, the Padre discovered that part of his garden had grown more luxuriantly than the rest, the vegetables more succulent, the blooms more dazzling in their beauty.



4. Food For His People. The Padre found the discarded "nitre" rock was the cause. Tests confirmed his discovery. Then he showed the Indians how to use it to produce more food on land that had barely kept them from starvation.

Farmer's Forum

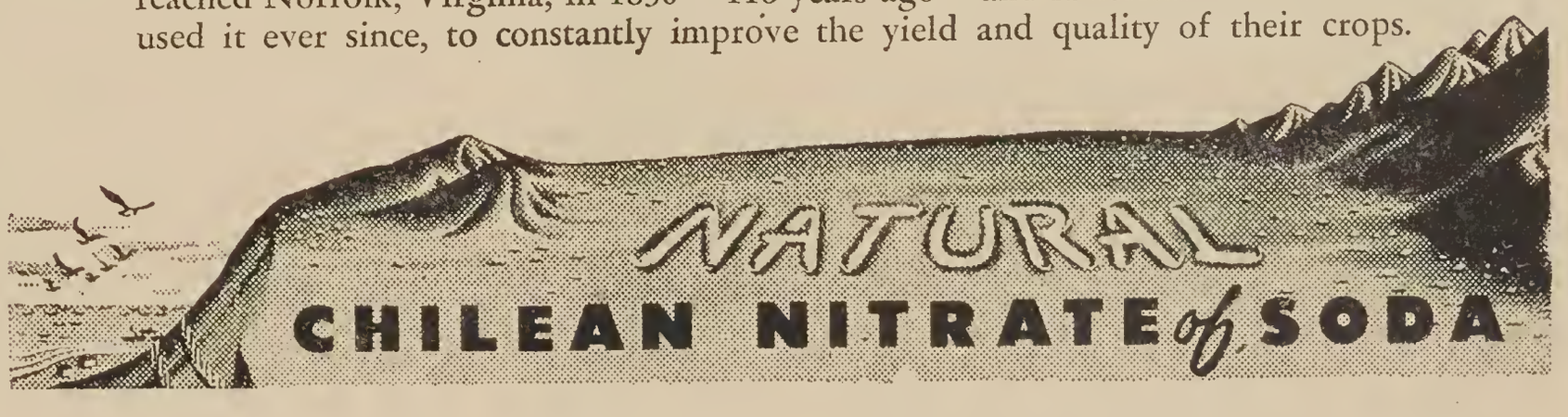


from

UNCLE NATCHEL'S BOOK OF EXPERIENCE

"On one field of corn where I had a good stand, I put 200 lbs. per acre of Chilean nitrate when the corn was knee high. On one patch I doubled the application and on another I didn't put any soda. Later, when we checked up on the results, I found that the corn that had not gotten any soda had fired above the ears. The corn that got 200 lbs. of soda showed a little firing, while the corn that got double, had not fired at all. I used to think that firing was caused by dry weather but now I believe it is hunger for nitrate."—*From J. M. B.*

Thus did science first learn of the great nitrate ore deposits in the Chilean desert and of their potential value to mankind. The first shipment of natural nitrate reached Norfolk, Virginia, in 1830 — 116 years ago — and American farmers have used it ever since, to constantly improve the yield and quality of their crops.





"Oh, I forgot to warn you, Bill—when he wants to shake hands, you'd better shake!"



DON'T LET
"HIDDEN HUNGER"
MOVE IN TOO...

©

Will the health and profit robbing "Hidden Hunger" menace move into *your* barn this winter? You can help to keep him *out,* keep profits *in,* by regularly feeding Near's MinRaltone. Good feeding, *plus* MinRaltone is your best insurance against:

"HIDDEN HUNGER"... Lack of essential mineral elements needed by livestock for sturdy health, rapid growth, peak production and reproduction.

Near's MinRaltone protects against the possible ravaging effects of "Hidden Hunger" because it supplies 11 *Hidden-Hunger-Fighting* mineral elements *plus* Vitamin D needed by all livestock for sturdy health, rapid growth, peak production and reproduction. Experienced dairymen *know it pays* to feed MinRaltone the *year around.* Write for literature and the MinRaltone Plan of supplementary feeding.

NEAR'S FOOD COMPANY, INC. Established 1899 BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

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MINRALTONE
WITH VITAMIN D
MINERAL FEED SUPPLEMENT
for HEALTH
PRODUCTION
PROFITS



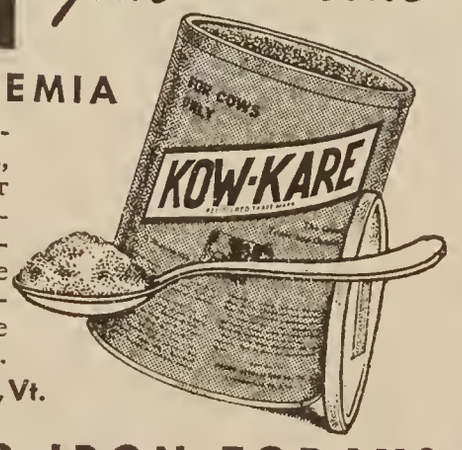
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When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

Re-condition your DRY cows

WARD OFF BORDERLINE ANEMIA

For the needed build-up of bodily reserves, the storing of adequate supplies of Iron, Calcium, Phosphorus, Cobalt and Vitamin D for the needs of both mother and calf, a period of Kow-Kare conditioning is indicated. This is no time to permit the blood and digestive deterioration aptly described as "borderline anemia". Keep the vigor of digestion and assimilation at a peak for the parturition period, and the lactation to follow by adding Kow-Kare to the feed.



DAIRY ASS'N. CO., Inc., Dept. 12, Lyndonville, Vt.

HAS SHE  **HAD HER IRON TODAY?**

Keep the Cow Stable *Bright*



WHEN I look back to the conditions under which milk was produced on the average dairy farm when I was a boy, I don't wonder that dairymen found it so hard to make the business pay. Counting the good dairies with the bad, the average production per cow was less than 4,000 pounds a year, and most of the farmers for whom I used to work as hired man had dairies producing far below that low average.

One of the reasons for that low production was the conditions existing in the old-time dairy stables. Whether we like it or not, we owe much to the city health authorities for forcing us to clean up our barns and produce milk under more sanitary and pleasant barn conditions.

Comfort Affects Production

Do you old-timers remember those old dairy barns? They were dark and gloomy. Heavy cob-webs and dust festooned the ceilings, the manure was often thrown out of small windows back of the cows, and the side walls of the stables had accumulated several years' coatings of manure. Whitewash was almost unknown. The flanks of many cows were plastered from the time they entered the barns in the fall until long after they had been turned out to grass, and, as a result, the term "chocolate" milk was particularly appropriate.

Over the years my experience with Jersey cows and with some of the other breeds has convinced me that even now few of us realize how much cows react to the treatment they get and, particularly, to their surroundings. Jerseys, in particular, are barometers of weather and environment. We all know how a whole herd will go off rapidly in production if cows are out in a cold rain or during sudden changes in the weather.

We cannot do much about the weather, except to keep the cows out of it, but we have done and can do a lot more to improve the conditions in the stable itself; and I am sure dairymen will agree with me that money expended in making the stable a pleasant place will pay big returns in milk production.

Many stables are so situated that it is difficult to get more of the life-giving rays of sunshine into them, but there are few stables where some planning and a little carpenter work won't produce more light. That much-needed light will make the stable a pleasanter place not only for the cows but for the dairyman himself, who has to spend a lot of hours there.

Speaking of light, even where current is available many dairymen do not use electric lights to good advantage. How many stables I have been in where there was only one or two small half-burned-out electric bulbs covered with dust! Such lighting is not as good even as the old-fashioned lantern, for at least you can move the lantern around. Plenty of electric light makes a cheerful place of the barn and will pay for itself in more milk.

Strangers Are Disturbing

Another point that I have always realized in handling cows in the stable, but have been especially impressed with lately, is the effect of strangers and of noise on milk production. Yelling and unnecessary loud noises of any kind will definitely reduce the production of a Jersey every time, and I am sure they have a similar, though perhaps lesser, effect on other breeds.

Some good dairymen have signs up on front of their cows reading, "Do not

(*Continued on Page* 20)

MASSACHUSETTS BOY BECOMES "STAR FARMER"

ARCHIBALD J. FADDING, Jr., on October 25, 1946, at the annual convention of the Massachusetts Association of F. F. A., was chosen as the "Star Farmer" of Massachusetts for 1946.

During the three project years which Archie has completed, he has been credited with 6142 hours of supervised farm practice valued at $3119.50. This work was with his father on their dairy farm and they now produce three times as much milk as they did in 1943. Archie has six dairy animals of his own at the present time.

As a senior at Williams High School, Archie is president of the local chapter of F. F. A., vice-president of his class, a member of the Student Council and of the Dramatic Club. His scholarship has been excellent and he has consistently been on the honor roll. When he graduates from high school, Archie plans to go into partnership with his father.



Archie was one of the 1946 winners of the *American Agriculturist* Foundation Award for outstanding work in vocational agriculture.

Good Calves from Calf Starter

GROWING a calf better does not necessarily mean spending more money. As a matter of fact, the dry calf starter method of raising calves is economical and at the same time produces calves that are better than average. It also has the further advantage of saving milk which is badly needed for human consumption.

Dairymen using the Cornell method of calf starter feeding use a limited amount of whole milk and wean calves at 7 to 10 weeks of age according to the breed. This requires a total of about 350 pounds of whole milk. Other good starters are on the market and should be fed according to directions on the bag.

The following milk feeding schedule is suggested as a guide in feeding calves. Some calves may require individual treatment, so it may be necessary to vary the recommendations to meet their needs. In general, the calf should be left with the cow for the first day and then removed to a separate pen to avoid overeating. It is best to feed the calf its mother's milk for the first 5 days. After that the regular herd milk will suffice.

Daily Allowance of Whole Milk

	Ayrshire Brown Swiss Guernsey lbs.	Holstein Jersey lbs.
1st week	8	5
2nd week	9	6
3rd week	10	7
4th week	9	7
5th week	7	6
6th week	6	6
7th week	4	5
8th week	0	4
9th week	0	3
10th week	0	3

When calves reach 2 weeks of age, starter and hay should be offered them in amounts they will consume in one or two hours. From then on calf starter should be fed in a feed box in unlimited amounts up to 4 pounds per day. At 12 weeks of age a pound of growing mixture may be added and at 16 weeks of age the entire amount of calf starter fed may be replaced with a good growing mixture.

Hay is one of the best sources of vitamin A and D and calves should be fed all they will consume. It should be fed regularly in a rack. A mixed or legume hay is ideal and should be early first cutting or a good second cutting hay. The more hay they eat, the less calf starter required.

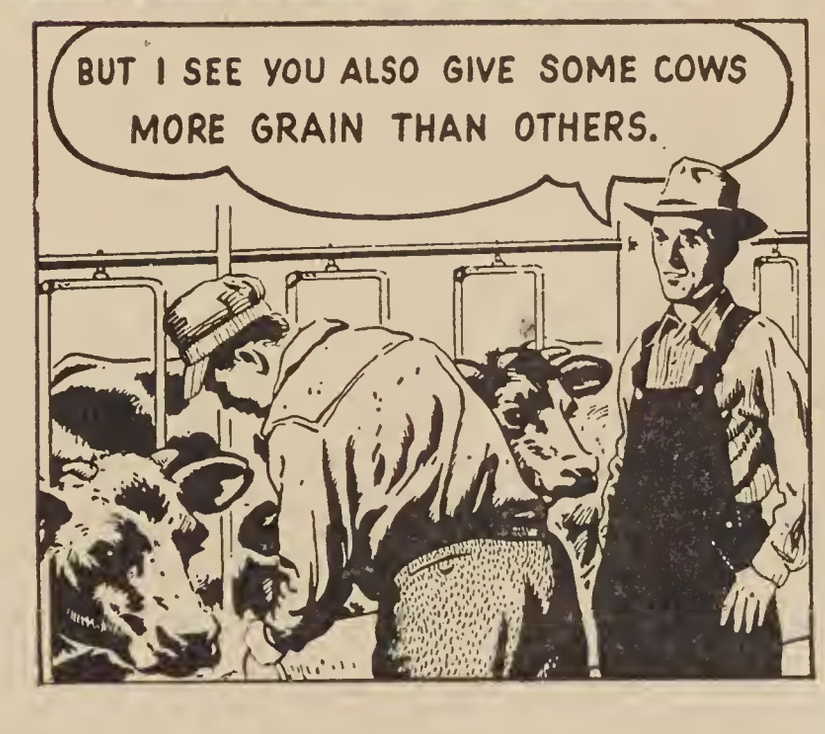
To obtain best results with the limited whole milk and dry calf starter method of raising calves, follow these steps closely:

1. Follow the milk feeding schedule. Do not over-feed the calves. Better keep them hungry.
2. Be regular and sanitary in the feeding routine.
3. Feed small amounts of calf starter and hay at the start.
4. Do not expect the calves to eat very much calf starter and hay before a month of age.
5. Be sure the quality of the hay is good. Palatability means more than the variety of the hay.



"Sure, he can talk. Say NUTS to the lady, Junior?"







M. L. Wilson, Director, Extension Service, USDA, says:

The profits of any farm business depend largely upon good organization and efficient management. So it is with dairying. The dairyman who adopts proved practices in efficient production of high quality milk will be assured greater net returns.

A cow is a milk production machine. A machine produces according to the quality and amount of raw material fed to it. Give cows plenty of good pasture and roughage then add grain according to each cow's ability to produce. It's the efficient way to turn feed into milk and cream. If you base your feeding on these principles your cows should produce at their most profitable rates.

★ ★

With a rapidly increasing population and a steadily growing need for milk and dairy products, dairymen can expect milk and butterfat production to continue to be one of the best sources of farm income. But if you are able to produce *more* and *better* milk with *less* labor and at a *lower* cost you will naturally make more money. And if your production is more even the year around, you'll be still better off.

Are you feeding grain based on the quantity and quality of your hay? Are you feeding each cow according to her production record? Are you grinding your grain to aid digestion and prevent waste? Are you breeding heifers to freshen next fall?

Your dairy plant field man and the County Agent are ready to show you how to increase your production and lower your costs. See them now... to get more dollars on your milk checks... to make your future more secure.

FEED ACCORDING TO YOUR FORAGE

But do not overestimate its quality

✓ **ABOVE AVERAGE HAY.** *First class legume hay such as alfalfa, soybean or clover, bright green in color, not stemmy but holding a high proportion of its leaves, fed with good corn silage. RATION—Grain only.*

✓ **AVERAGE HAY.** *Either legume hay that's not good enough to be considered above average, or else high-quality mixed legume and grass hay; fed with or without corn silage. RATION—Grain plus medium protein supplement.*

✓ **BELOW AVERAGE HAY.** *Poor mixed hay, or else timothy or other grass hay; fed with or without corn silage. RATION—Grain plus high protein, plus minerals.*

Sheffield Farms
General Ice Cream Corp.
Breyer Ice Cream Company
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Divisions of NATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS CORPORATION



The good Dairyman's future is secure

PLAN MORE EFFICIENT PRODUCTION NOW

Better for you —
Better for the cows!

THE DE LAVAL MAGNETIC
~~SPEEDWAY~~ MILKER



THE De Laval Magnetic *Speedway* Milker is better for you, Mr. Dairyman, because it puts more money into your pocket and saves you a lot of time and hard work.

It makes more and cleaner milk for you . . . reduces your cost of producing that milk . . . saves barn help . . . increases your margin of profit per cow . . . eliminates disagreeable, tiring hand milking—the most disliked job on the farm . . . and through De Laval Better Milking helps preserve good udder health in your herd.

That's why it's better for the cow, too. Its fast, uniform milking action is pleasing to her . . . inducing maximum yield. It is gentle . . . comfortable . . . and kind to her sensitive udder. Cows like De Laval Better Milking . . . and prove it in terms of increased milk production.

Why not get in touch with your De Laval Dealer today . . . and give yourself and your cows a real break.

PROFITABLE, DEPENDABLE MILKING WITH THE
DE LAVAL STERLING MILKER



Thousands of De Laval Sterling Milker users are doing a clean, fast and *profitable* job of milking. The famous Sterling Pulsator *has only two moving parts.* It provides precise, snappy milking action . . . real De Laval quality milking at lower cost. Complete De Laval Sterling Milker Outfits or Sterling single or double units for De Laval Better Milking on your present milker pipe line.

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DE LAVAL

US VICTORY PULPWOOD CAMPAIGN

PULPWOOD IS A CASH CROP!
Needed Now: Spruce, Fir and Hemlock. Peeled Pulpwood Brings Higher Prices.

MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Question Box

I'd like some information about tall grasses in pastures. I have always thought that Kentucky Blue Grass and Wild White Clover made the best pasture.

We have learned a lot about pastures in recent years. The big difficulty with Blue Grass and clover is that they do not furnish adequate pasture during the hot weather in July and August. Any steps that are taken to improve them give more pasture in the spring and fall but do not help much in the summer. That is the reason for the emphasis given to certain grasses and clover which we call "tall." They make a better growth in hot weather, particularly if they are cut early for hay and the second growth used for pasture. It has also been found that this "tall pasture" will produce much more feed in a year's time than Blue Grass and clover.

* * *

What is a good yield of blueberries per acre? What are the requirements for growing this crop?

An acre of blueberries has yielded as many as 3,000 to 4,000 quarts. That is, of course, an exception. Blueberries need rather light sour soil; otherwise the requirements are about the same as for raspberries. In the home garden, soils can be made acid by mixing peat moss or by adding sulphur. It is a good idea to dig out a good-sized hole before planting the bushes and mix in a double handful of sulphur with the dirt before you plant the trees. Commercial growers set bushes 4 feet apart in rows 8 feet apart.

* * *

I get confused when I read the many fertilizer recommendations for different crops. Isn't it better to take the point of view that we are adding fertilizer to make the soil fertile, and, if we do that, it will grow any crop?

There is a lot of common sense in your suggestion. Even at best, no agronomist can make a perfect recommendation for fertilizing a crop because even on the same farm the fields are different, and there is often considerable variation in one field. It is true also that a fertile soil will grow almost anything.

However, certain crops, where they are grown as specialties, do need particular treatment. For example, potatoes are rather heavy users of potash, and leafy vegetables are heavy users of nitrogen. On a dairy farm, however, a

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

Getting Along With Less Help



Burroughs "Buzz" Marshall, farmer and Town of Eaton supervisor in Madison County, N. Y., discovers that mechanizing helps to relieve the acute manpower shortage. Buzz is shown here at the wheel of his truck on his Stone Road farm, near Morrisville, while his automatic bale lifter loads the hay. Placing the bales is Harold Hollenbeck.—George W. Walter.

BURROUGHS "Buzz" Marshall, supervisor of the Town of Eaton, Madison County, N. Y., and owner and operator of a 700-acre farm in the Pratts Hollow-Morrisville area, believes he has found a partial solution to the acute farm-labor shortage by mechanizing.

Whereas "Buzz," as he is known to his constituents, formerly employed six or seven men the year around, he has only one today. Mrs. Marshall, the former Cecile Cummings of Munnsville, N. Y., and their two daughters, Janet, age 16, and Jane Ann, 14, all work with Buzz during the planting and harvest seasons and also help with the milking.

Buzz and his family have been milking 125 pure-bred Holstein-Friesians a day until recently when he held an auction and sold off 80 head.

"My wife hasn't been too well lately and both of the girls have gone back to school," Buzz explained. "The hired man and I just couldn't keep on milking so many.

"The only man that is in my employ now is Harold Wright. He has been with me about 13 years. Before the war I used to employ six or seven steady, but it is next to impossible to obtain help now. My girls are better than most men. You ought to see the way they handle a tractor."

The latest of Buzz Marshall's modern farm equipment is a bale loader which he used during the final autumn haying period. He termed it "rather slow" although the machine picked up and hoisted 46 bales in 20 minutes on a ton-and-a-half truck in the field, following an automatic baler around the lot. Although the loader is almost human in performance, one man is needed on the truck to "make" the load.

The shortage of labor has also reduced Buzz's yearly cash crops. This year he planted and harvested 20-acres of Golden Cross corn. The entire crop went to a Waterville canning factory which had contracted for it the previous year.—*George W. Walter.*

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

program which builds up the fertility of the soil will pay dividends.

* * *

Is breeding or feeding more important to milk production?

No matter how well you feed a cow, her top production level is set by inheritance. However, relatively few cows are fed well enough to produce up to capacity. Therefore, more immediate results in increased production can be secured by better feeding. Better breeding and better feeding are both essential. Feed cows for better production now and breed for better production in the years ahead.

* * *

Is it practical to clean out and fill cavities in fruit trees?

Tree surgery of this sort is generally considered rather expensive for commercial orchards, and is usually restricted to shade trees which would be difficult to replace.

* * *

"I read with interest 'how to build a septic tank' in your October 19 issue but I note that the plans do not call for a grease trap between the kitchen sink and the septic tank. It is my understanding that unless greasy water goes into a grease trap the bacteria in the septic tank will not eat up the sludge and the tank will quickly fill up."

This question was referred to the Portland Cement Association, who replied as follows:

It is our recommendation that a grease trap be used in rural sewage disposal systems that serve more than ten people. A grease trap should be installed in a separate drain from the kitchen sink. The outlet from the grease trap should discharge into the house sewer line. It may also be advisable to use a grease trap in a sewer system of the family size type where the particular conditions call for some means of handling greasy wastes. Here again, however, the grease trap should be in the line from the kitchen sink to the house sewer line.

* * *

I recently saw something that puzzled me. I have read a lot about the damage done by erosion, but the other day I saw a field where two or three feet of the topsoil was taken off a couple of years earlier to make a fill in the road. In spite of that, there is a fair growth of grass on the field this summer.

Undoubtedly, this is due to the fact that this was a deep soil rather than a shallow one and, judging from your address, in an area where the subsoil is well supplied with lime. Even so, I expect that the grass would yield much less than it would before the topsoil was taken off. As a matter of fact, the thinner the topsoil is, the more damage erosion does. On hillsides, where the greatest erosion takes place, the loss of every inch of soil reduces its crop producing value.

* * *

How successful has DDT been in controlling flies in dairy barns?

Very successful where properly handled. Early spraying plus sanitation is the answer. It is possible to have so many breeding places for flies that they reproduce as fast or faster than you kill them.

We have seen some farms this summer with practically no flies.

* * *

Will a cow eat more hay if she is fed often?

Many dairymen say yes. We are unable to quote tests to prove it. We are sure that it is desirable to feed a cow all the hay she will eat.

* * *

What is a good average yield of apples in the Northeast?

From 200 to 275 bushels of marketable apples per acre.



Are You "On The Level" With Your Soil?

Being "on the level" with your soil involves more than farming on the contour. Soil-wise farmers today are using *every* means — strip cropping, rotations, cover crops, lime, fertilizer—to help build soil fertility while they harvest bigger, more profitable crops.

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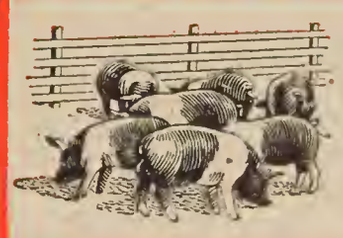
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A good cure begins in the feed lot. Before butchering, confine hogs to a small pen for two or three days. Give them no food but plenty of water for 24 hours prior to killing. Keep animals quiet and rested. This all adds up to an easier job of cleaning and a better, safer cure.



Handle the butchering, bleeding, and cleaning quickly and efficiently. This retards the natural bacterial action which starts as soon as an animal is killed and which causes spoilage and off-flavor. Lots of hot water at about 150°, with a little lye or wood ashes, speeds up scalding and scraping.



The next step is chilling. A quick, thorough chill is important in turning out good meat. Chill until *all* animal heat is out — meat is properly chilled when the internal temperature is 33 to 34 degrees. Be careful meat does not freeze. Remember, a good cure follows a good bleed and chill.



The final step is the trimming and the actual curing. Protect your meat with the best curing ingredients you can get*. For heavier pieces, such as hams, shoulders, bacon, use a Dry Cure. For the lighter pieces use a Sweet Pickle Cure. The results — fine keeping quality and lots of good eating.

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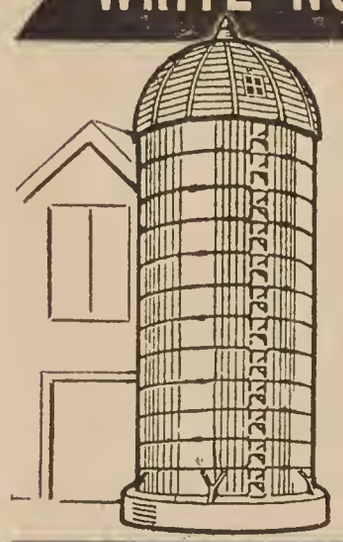


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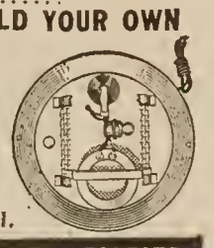


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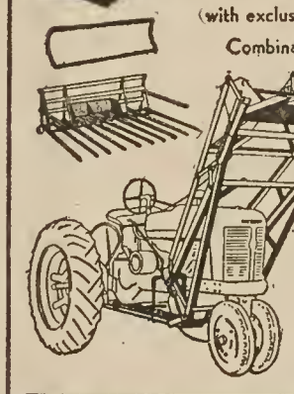
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N.Y. Farm Bureau Delegates Favor Free Economy

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

GOVERNMENT regulation of agriculture, labor and industry should be reduced to a minimum so that the law of supply and demand may function in a free economy, delegates to the annual meeting of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation declared by resolution.

The Syracuse convention said that reconversion has been retarded, and that none of the groups mentioned can thrive under excessive government regulation.

The Governor and Legislature were petitioned to speedily adopt a 10-year program for a secondary highway system that would serve all areas of the state that are to remain in farming.

Approve School Lunches

The Legislature was asked to supplement federal funds for school lunches so that every boy and girl would have access to a well balanced noon lunch.

All county dairy committees were urged to give their fullest support to the American Dairy Association of New York, which is engaged in an extensive campaign to promote consumption of dairy products.

Voluntary vaccination of dogs, a state campaign to eliminate foxes which carry the disease to farm animals, state indemnities for loss of farm animals and a state rabies control commission to correlate the work were urged.

From Mississippi

A vigorous plea for national unity among farmers for a program that "will prevent disaster" to agriculture was made by Ransom Aldrich, president of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation. Aldrich said that to depend upon the law of supply and demand alone is not enough to stabilize farm prices.

Marketing Livestock

Plans of the newly organized Empire Livestock Marketing Association were outlined by Ray Hemming, manager. He said the organization is the answer to the problem faced by many farmers about what to do with the cull dairy cow. Empire was set up by the major state farm organizations, he said, and planned to establish a buying agency that would obtain market prices for dairymen who had cull cows to dispose of. In the past, he said, most of the effort of the dairy industry had been concentrated upon selling milk, and now it was proposed to concentrate on doing a job in marketing of cull cows. Later it is expected that the association will handle other animals.

Several speakers advised farmers that readjustments in prices are coming and urged them to guard against that day. Unless farmers are prepared for the shift, they may be caught unawares, said Howard H. Campbell of Mineola, president of the State Association of County Agricultural Agents. He pointed out that prices of farm products, farm wages and things farmers buy have shot way up during the war years; that farm costs, other than wages, have increased 40 per cent and still are rising; and that farm wages are three times the pre-war level. He said that when the readjustment begins to shape itself, there will be many backaches and that farmers may be stuck with costs that remain higher than prices they receive.

Rural people were urged by Dr. Mark Graubard of the University of Maryland not to regard lightly their stake in peace, national welfare, outlawing of war and such far-reaching discoveries as atomic energy. Speaking at the joint dinner of the Farm and Home Bureaus and the 4-H Federation, he said that farm people must have courage to speak up and demand the fruits of lasting peace.

Research Needed

A strong research program in both production and marketing was declared by Dr. Herrell DeGraff of Cornell to be necessary to the efficient operation of Northeastern farms. He said that farming in the region was not on its way out, that with reforesting or abandonment of poorer land production had been stepped up on the better land.

Dean William I. Myers of the State College of Agriculture, recently returned from an extensive European tour, said that food conditions over there will continue critical until at least next summer. He said that this year's crops are inadequate and that governments may swing to the left as people become desperate in their misery. He said the most effective thing that would strengthen democratic governments would be improvements in the standard of living.

Cowles Elected Director

The Syracuse convention was by the far the best attended since before the war. Leadership of President Warren W. Hawley, Vice-president Don J. Wickham and General Secretary Edward B. Foster repeatedly were attested. Highlights included presentation of the National 4-H honor plaque to Extension Director L. R. Simons and introduction of Dean E. Lee Vincent, new head of the Home Economics College. Harold Cowles of Ashville was elected a director in place of Walter Clarke of Milton, resigned.



At the recent banquet of the New York State Farm Bureau, Home Bureau, 4-H Federations, at Syracuse, a plaque denoting outstanding service to 4-H Clubs was presented to L. R. Simons, Director of Extension at the New York State College of Agriculture. Albert Hoefer (right), State Leader of 4-H Clubs is shown making the presentation to Mr. Simons.

Readers Give Tips on HANDLING MANURE



FARM manure should be kept under cover. It is worth as much or more than purchased fertilizer and it is preposterous to say it is of little or no value. The cleanings from the barn and chicken coops should be collected and protected from the elements until hauled to the fields and placed on the land.

On my farm of 150 acres, which is called a hill farm, the steeper fields do not get the manure from the farm buildings, as they are seeded to permanent pasture grass. This has proven very successful. Lime and superphosphate are used and soil erosion is prevented.

The more level fields are treated to the accumulation from the farm buildings. I have always hauled the manure from the cow barn and chicken roosts directly to the fields, not once a month or week but every day during the winter and spring months, applying it either with a spreader or wagon, and always placing it on the sod and never plowing under any manure.

This prevents seepage and the sod is more accessible than plowed ground, especially in the spring time. I believe it is more practical to grow a good sod which can be plowed under, thus assuring a thrifty growth of corn in the rotation of crops.—*M. S. Joslin, Chemung, New York.*

* * *

HAUL MANURE EVERY DAY

I am a boy of thirteen, living on a farm. We have 14 head of cattle. I think this is the proper way to handle manure: We use sawdust for bedding and we put superphosphate in our gutters. We haul our manure out every day and believe it helps to keep down the weeds. Also if hauled out when fresh, the rain will wash all plant food into the ground. That's why it needs to be hauled out every day. When spread too thick, it will kill the grass —*Arthur W. Sarnsbury, R. D. No. 1, Canaan, N. H.*

* * *

MANURE

A great many people think a woman is not a very good farmer, but my mother's farm was some six or eight acres. When father died in 1891, the place was not paid for and there were four children all under 13 years of age. The place was cutting just about hay enough to keep a cow.

Mother built a new barn, and put in a stone wall laid in cement with a cement floor like a reservoir. Over this she had the cow stable and everything was saved from the stable. She always cut the hay before it was ripe and was soon keeping four cows and a horse.

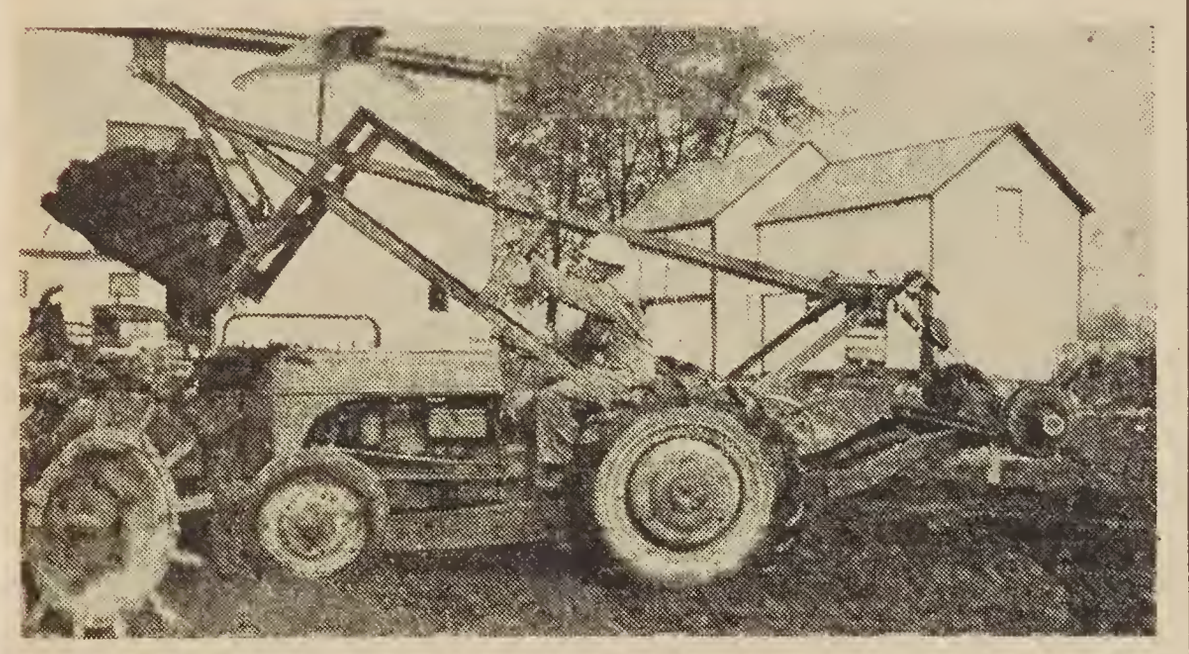
She had a small area in berries where she picked 500 quart baskets of strawberries and raspberries for home use. She also had apples and three pear trees which were so loaded that the lower limbs had boards under them to support them. Many of these pears she sold around the lake to summer trade for five cents each.

She also had a nice flock of white Wyandottes. When she died in 1936, she not only had a nice productive farm which cut three crops of hay some years but over $8,000, all earned by farming.—*Mrs. W. L. Morgan, West Springfield, N. H.*

— A.A. —

ON PAGE 22 OF THIS ISSUE is illustrated a plan for a manure conveyor that is designed to facilitate the handling of poultry manure direct from the henhouse to the spreader.

A HOMEMADE LABOR SAVER



HERE is a manure loader built by Emmor Caldwell of Rexford, Saratoga Co., N. Y. He has built several pieces of labor saving equipment, including a very successful buckrake. All his welding is done on a homemade welder in the form of a World War I searchlight generator run by a tractor.

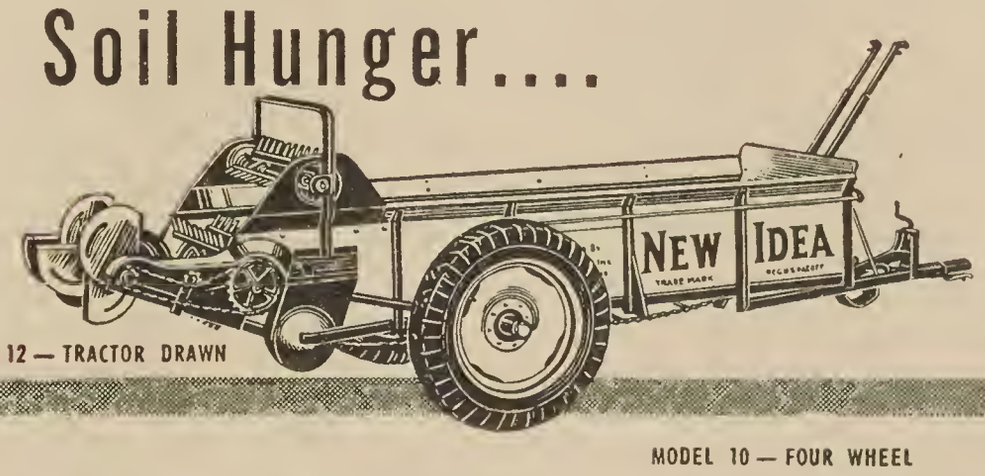
The lift frame is an old auto frame hung under the tractor by hooks to the rear axle and the front of the motor. Back from the tractor wheels is an old car rear axle run by a power-takeoff. This forms the lifting winch; a similar arrangement is used on a buckrake (details may be obtained from the Cornell bulletin on buckrakes). The important thing here is that the weight of the heavy differential so far back serves to transfer considerable weight from the tractor front wheels to the rear. This is important in any loader whether homemade or not.

The loader frame itself is hinged on top of the rear tractor axle. The part of the frame back of the hinge is pulled downward by the winch cable, thus lifting the manure bucket and its load. General construction of the frame is welded angle-iron, most of which has been salvaged from the junk pile. The bucket is hinged and held in place by a spring latch. When the trip rope is pulled, the weight of the load tilts the bucket to drop its load into the spreader.

Mr. Caldwell has developed an idea into a practical labor saving machine. It takes about an hour to mount the loader on the tractor, which compares very favorably with commercial equipment. Certainly it saves a great deal of back-breaking, disagreeable work at a time when labor is not to be wasted.

—*Roger Grout.*

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Fancy Dairy Cattle: 200 to 500 cows and heifers on hand at all times.
Horses: 50 to 100 high class mated teams, singles, seconds and saddle horses.
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Close and Fresh Cows: Every animal personally selected to build customers good will. No cash needed. No sales on Sunday.
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FOR SALE—REGISTERED DORSET
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RAMBOUILLET RAM
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Nathan Breeding Farm
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ST. JOSEPH OF HOLY CROSS
VALATIE, Phone 613-M, New York

KEEP THE COW STABLE BRIGHT

(*Continued from Page* 14)

walk in front of these cows." They do this to prevent the spread of disease, but it is also worthwhile in preventing visitors from disturbing the dairy. We have a steer which we keep for beef purposes. He pays no attention to us who take care of him regularly, but let a stranger come in front of the cows and the steer will ram back in the stanchion and won't eat a mouthful until the stranger has gone away.

Then, of course, it goes without saying that making a cow comfortable with plenty of dry bedding is highly essential, and I am sure it pays also to keep the animals clean, even beyond sanitary requirements, with a thorough use of currycomb and brush.

It all adds up to the conclusion that neither men nor beasts can do their best in an unpleasant environment.
—*E. R. E.*

— A.A. —

HARRIS HEADS BROWN SWISS BREEDERS

At the recent 66th annual meeting of the Brown Swiss Cattle Association held at Beloit, Wisconsin, John B. Harris of Watertown, New York, was elected president.

G. E. Salzman, Chevolah, Washington, was elected vice president and the following were elected directors: William Malone, Canton, Ohio; George Hubenthal, Lucerne, Indiana; Oliver Bower, Bushton, Illinois; Henry Duwe, Freeport, Kansas; Peter Handling, Breda, Iowa; Harold Illing, Waukesha, Wisconsin, and Paul Tennetch, Plainsboro.

— A.A. —

JERSEY BREEDERS TO MEET

Saturday, December 7, is the date of the annual meeting of the New York State Jersey Cattle Club to be held at the Onondaga Hotel in Syracuse, starting promptly at 10 a. m. Among the speakers will be Glenn Salisbury of Cornell and George Ricker, President of the Vermont Jersey Cattle Club.

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3 DAYS LATER — Bag is now normal. UDDEROLE healed like magic! Cow in production.

Results Guaranteed or Double Your Money Back

Now you can prevent serious trouble and loss at calving time. An amazing new remedy, UDDEROLE, has been discovered at Dawnwood Farms. It heals dangerous caked bag faster, better. Your cows go into production MUCH SOONER. You make up to $27.00 more on each cow.

UDDEROLE is made by a new, scientific formula rich in irradiated lanolin and other highly effective ingredients. It gives powerful 3-way help. 1. Penetrates to the seat of trouble. 2. Reduces swelling and inflammation. 3. Fights infection. Use it on your valuable first calf heifers. Farmers re-order and say: "Udderole is the best I ever used. Can't afford to be without it." The 8-oz. tin costs only $1.

DOUBLE MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE. If UDDEROLE doesn't do all we claim, if you feel you can afford to part with it—return unused portion and receive, not $1, but $2—double your money back. Either way, you win, so . . .

SEND TODAY: UDDEROLE is new, and if your dealer hasn't it, ask him to order it. Or send $1 direct to us. We'll rush you, all charges prepaid, an 8-oz. tin of this amazing discovery. 5-lb. can only $8. DEALERS, write for information.

DAWNWOOD FARMS, Dept. AA, Amenia, N.Y.

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SIEBRING TANK HEATER



Warm water all winter for livestock brings better production, faster gains. New, low-cost, super-efficient Siebring Heater prevents freezing, keeps water warm, even in coldest weather. Economical! Trouble-free! Runs week at time without attention!

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50 REGISTERED Brown Swiss Cattle

Famous herd of the late W. W. KINCAID at his Farm, Ellerslie-on-Niagara. YOUNGSTOWN, Niagara Co., N. Y. 30 miles north of Buffalo.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21

An old, long-established herd. T. B. Accredited, Bang Approved, under calfhood vaccination plan, eligible to go anywhere.
This is a high producing herd including 7 with 2-year-old records from 441 lb. to 653 lb. fat, 305 days with average test from 4% to 4.9%.
3 BULLS

Sale held in big warm, waterproof tent. Farm equipment selling in the forenoon. Catalogs at the ringside.

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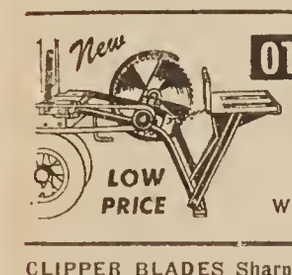
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L. B. DuMOND, WALTON, N. Y.

DOWN THE Alley

By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

WE are already hearing many predictions of the depression, deflation, and all sorts of other dire things which lie ahead of us. Unfortunately, we'll hear more and more of just such talk. "Supply and demand don't function on a declining or lower price level market, and therefore farmers are caught and there is nothing that we can do about it"—just another defeatist attitude which only causes trouble.

Such talk would make us all fold up and quit if we could, or if we "scared easily." Then the worst would happen, for without work (production) we cannot even exist.

Better food and more of it from better pastures and fields with better husbandry are not things which cause depressions or farmers to go "broke," barring the one thing—government interference in the form of price ceilings—and that seems to be definitely out.

I am being continually asked "Now what are we going to do with all the dairy cows and heifers in the Northeast, especially when people will no longer want milk and dairy products or be able to pay for them?" In the first place there are fewer dairy cows and heifers now in the Northeast than in 1920, and a good many less than there were in the 80's and 90's. With 25% more people, and those people better informed as to meat and dairy products, food value and better able to pay for it than they have ever been, why worry now! Perhaps some people cannot pay 23c a quart for milk, but whatever they can pay, good farmers can furnish it at that price. I still believe that. The more they can furnish, the better for them and for city families. This idea of scarcity helps no one and hurts many, and only leads to a bad end.

Some one is surely going to say, "Surpluses right now, or right soon anyway." Well, if the government hadn't mixed into the potato deal, it is a cinch there wouldn't be so many potatoes now or lack of gravy to put on them, or so much cabbage and no way to handle it, or so many onions NOT to go on hamburgers or liver.

There can be surpluses in anything, and also cheap ways of marketing in getting food to the people. Therefore, it seems to me we should be spending our time on getting our products to the people cheaply, and not on how cheap they can be taken from the farmer. I believe that is all that is needed. On particularly bad livestock market days, I have often been asked, "What in the world are you ever going to do with all this stuff?" My answer has always been, "I have never had to eat any of it alive yet!" It always went somewhere, no matter how much there was.

May our "new Administration" work on cheap marketing and cheap ways of getting our products to people, and less on selling price and scarcity.

Also, may we produce better food on farms that we have made better!

Controlling Brucellosis in New York State

(*Continued from page 3*)

supply and also to furnish replacements for vaccinated herds—not because we had any lack of confidence in the blood test. In fact, at the present time the blood test is the only yardstick I know of that we can use in determining whether brucellosis exists in a herd.

Vaccination with Brucella Strain 19 has been a valuable weapon in the control of Bang's disease. While the immunity secured from calf vaccination is not a cure-all, the resistance developed in the individual animal has been beneficial. The protection, of course, depends in part on the exposure to which a vaccinated animal is subjected. We should protect our animals both by vaccine and by keeping them away from exposure as much as possible. For instance, I was given typhoid vaccine in the First World War and have been re-vaccinated several times, but I can assure you that I do not make a practice of drinking polluted water to see whether the amount of immunity I have will protect me. If our dairymen will apply the same precaution in their calf-vaccination program, they can not help but succeed.

One of the cardinal precautions in a calf-vaccination program is to be sure that the vaccine, when used, contains a sufficient number of live organisms In order further to safeguard our plan, the laboratory of our Bureau of Animal Industry re-checks the potency of the Brucella vaccine it furnishes for official vaccination.

We have some excellent research men in this country who have devoted their lives to the scientific side of this and similar problems. They have uncovered the truths about this disease, its causes, transmission and effect. Knowing these facts, we now should be able to apply scientific research in a practical way at the farm level.

Since its inauguration, our calf-vaccination program has been requested by more than 35,000 dairymen. We have vaccinated more than 400,000 calves. We now have more than a thousand vaccinated approved herds and they are increasing daily. Each year about 300,000 calves are raised in New York State. During the past year more than one-third of these calves were officially vaccinated, and we plan to vaccinate half of this year's crop. Already, there seems to be a decrease in the number of dairymen who have been wiped out of business by storms of abortion. As more and more animals are vaccinated, these clinical storms should decrease.

The older animals will no doubt lose some of their resistance as time goes on, but the younger animals with more solid immunity will soon take their place. As this goes on, the younger half of every dairy herd should have an effective degree of immunity or protection. Before long the advantage will be on the side of the livestock owners and against the organism that has cost the dairymen of this state millions of dollars.

The New York State calf-vaccination program has its casualties, but it is still our best defense against brucellosis. The only unchanging thing in the world is change. If scientific research and practical experience can demonstrate that there is a better way of handling brucellosis control, we are ready to change our methods. Until that time, my advice to you dairymen of our state is to follow the New York State calf-vaccination program.

EFFECTIVE Treatment for Chronic **MASTITIS** Due to Streptococcus Agalactiae

● The active agents in Mam-O-Lac destroy streptococcus agalactiae, the cause of most mastitis troubles. Mam-O-Lac is effective in the majority of such cases. Write for details.

ABORTION Vaccine —govt. licensed strain 19 builds clean herds. Free literature, Abortion, Penicillin, DDT.

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(TYROTHRICIN)

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REIN'S Baled Shavings—Peanut Hulls—Sawdust—Peat Moss — Hay — the ideal bedding — litter—for animals, cattle, Dairy and Poultry Farms. Also Sawdust and/or Shavings for fuel purposes. Telegraph—Telephone—or Write E. B. REIN LUMBER COMPANY—384 (AA) EAST 149th STREET, NEW YORK, 55.

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Sports Jacket. Brand New. Belted back; swing-free pleats at shoulders. 100% virgin wool melton cloth. Spruce green. 34-42 ---------- 4.50

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Navy Raincoat—NEW. Gray slicker type. Corduroy collar ---------- 4.95

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Pants. G. I. suntan chino 30-36 ---------- 1.49

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When a home egg laying test is conducted by 71 independent poultrymen with no axe to grind — other than to determine the facts — those are figures you can believe in! And that's just the way Hall Brother did it. Seventy-one customers were picked at random from all over the Northeast and asked to cooperate in a home egg laying test with 26,394 Hall Brothers' Barred Hallcross Chicks. Here are some of the outstanding figures revealed by this test; and remember, these chicks were from our regular daily hatches — NOT special chicks. Based on reports from an average of 4,257 birds each month, the Barred Hallcross Pullets established a laying record of 216.26 eggs per bird for a twelve-month period — almost 33-1/3% above the estimated national average! Baby chick and range mortality amounted to only 8.62% — profitably below the usual 10% to 15%. These are the figures of 71 poultrymen like yourself; you can believe in these figures. You, too, can get extra-profitable egg production if you act now! Write or wire us to reserve your Barred Hallcross Chicks before our entire capacity is spoken for.

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Wagon Wheel Strain Broadbreasted Bronze **TURKEY Poults**
Finest Quality, Sturdy, Healthy Poults. Rapid Developing. Quick Maturing. Quality Bloodtested Chicks. 6 popular breeds. America's leading strains at lower cost. Free catalog.
Beck's Hatcheries. Box T, Mt. Airy, Md.

TURKEY POULTS
Bronze Broad Breasted Pullorum Clean. Highest Quality Obtainable. Write for prices.
WEST SHERWOOD FARMS, INC.
ST. MICHAELS, MARYLAND

Walko TABLETS FOR ALL POULTRY
The reliable drinking water antiseptic. At all druggists and poultry supply dealers. 50c, $1.00, $2.50 and $4.00.
MONEY BACK GUARANTEE
WALKER REMEDY COMPANY, Waterloo, Iowa

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS
Hatches Tues. & Thur Order from ad or write for actual photo. Cat.

Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	$11.00	$20.00	$2.00
AAA SUP MATING LEGHORNS	12.00	22.00	2.00
Black Minorcas	11.00	20.00	2.00
Barred Rocks, White Rocks, AAA Sup. Mating Rock-Red Cross	15.00	20.00	15.00
N. Hamp Reds (AAA Sup.)	17.00	22.00	15.00

Heavy Mix. $14.-100, ASSORTED HEAVY BROILER CHIX $13.-100. Cash or C.O.D. Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. 100% live delivery. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy.
C. P. Leister Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

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Cash or C. O. D.	Non-Sexed Pits.	Pullets	Ckls.
S. C. Hanson or Gasson	100	100	100
Special Mated White Leghorns	$12.00	$22.00	$6.00
Large Eng. S. C. White Leghorns	11.00	20.00	5.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	14.00
Red-Rock Cross & N. H. Reds	15.00	19.00	14.00
Heavy Mixed	12.00		12.00

All Breeders Blood Tested. Post-Paid. Sexing guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for our Catalog & Price List.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box A. McAlisterville, Penna.

Around the Henhouse

SHOULD WE CARRY OVER OLD LITTER?

Mr. Frank Reed, extension specialist from Maine presents a negative viewpoint on this controversial question. His remarks are quoted as follows from *Timely Topics for Poultrymen,* Maine Extension Service, July, 1946:

"The practice of carrying over the old litter in the laying house for the new crop of pullets has become quite common and has gained many advocates. Advantages claimed are the saving of labor of removing litter and cleaning the pen, and it is also claimed that this old litter being finely broken up stays drier during the winter.

"Both of these claims are undoubtedly true, but there are a number of dangers connected with this practice which to date have prevented our recommending it. It must be admitted, however, that one factor in our prejudice against this practice may be that we hate to think that the hundreds of hours of labor we have put into cleaning pens was all wasted.

"However, from a theoretical standpoint there are some dangers in carrying over old litter. It is not good sanitation and no poultry pathologist would go along with this recommendation. Recently we ran across two cases which would tend to support our objections. One was the case of a large and well-known poultry farm in New Hampshire. Pullets were housed on old litter. During late fall and early winter it was noticed that production was not satisfactory. Examination of a half-dozen birds from each house revealed a heavy infestation with roundworms. The owner, whose background and experience in poultry would lend weight to his opinion, states, 'We feel we paid a pretty heavy price for leaving the old litter in.'

"The second case here in the state was an outbreak of Aspergillosis in birds on old litter. This is a mold or fungus disease which can develop in the litter. Also, serious flea infestations may build up through this practice."

— A.A. —

PREMIUMS FOR GOOD EGGS

Right now there is a strong demand for eggs of finest quality. Prices for this top grade run 3 to 4 cents higher than for the next lower grade. Here's what makes the difference:

1. Every egg in the case weighs 24 ounces per dozen or more. Not a 23 ounce egg is in the case, nor even a 23½ ounce egg. Are you sure your egg scales are accurate? It may pay you to have them checked or to get new scales. To qualify for the top grade, your eggs must weigh 61 pounds in wooden cases or 57 pounds if in a paper case.

2. Every egg must be clean—spotless.

3. All eggs must be of "top interior" quality.

But remember this: Many cases of eggs of high interior quality fail to command "premium" prices simply because (a) a few undersized eggs are mixed in, (b) some of the eggs are stained or dirty.—*L. E. Weaver.*

— A.A. —

BROILERS, ROASTERS, FRYERS

I have some young New Hampshires. Will you please tell me the age or weights of broilers, roasters and friers? Is it the same whether they are a heavy breed or Leghorns?

As a matter of fact, all of these terms are used very loosely by the poultry trade. The only way I know to answer your question is to give you the weights and ages which have been given as standard by the United States Department of Agriculture in the hope that the trade will eventually adopt these as a standard in the interest of both the buyer and the seller. These classifications are of two types: those for live poultry and those for dressed poultry.

First, I will give you the tentative U. S. Classes for Live Poultry:

BROILERS—Young, soft-meated chickens of either sex with tender skin, smooth bright shanks, and flexible breastbones. (No age or weights are indicated.)

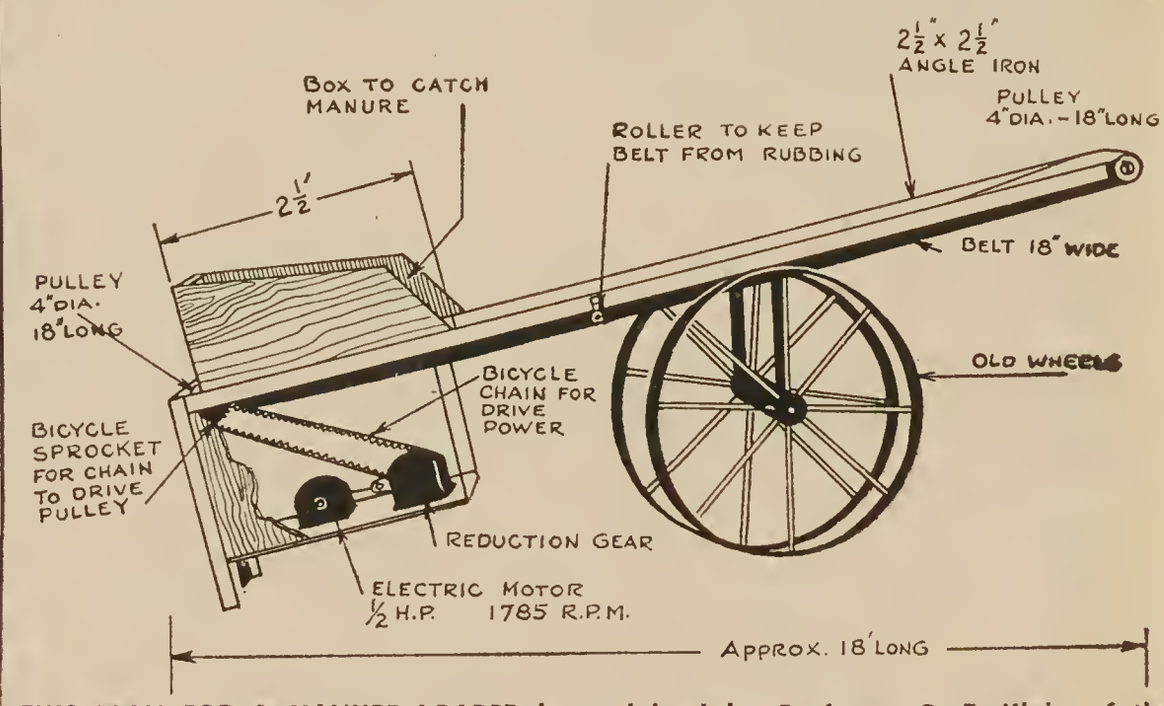
FRYERS—Young, soft-meated chickens of either sex with tender skin, smooth bright shanks, and flexible breastbones. Maximum weight 4 pounds. (No age specified).

ROASTERS—Young, soft-meated chickens of either sex with tender skin and smooth bright shanks. Breastbones somewhat more rigid than in broilers and fryers but with some remaining flexible cartilage over the end. (No age or weight indicated).

Now, I will give you tentative U. S. Classes for dressed chickens, according to age, sex and weight:

BROILERS—Young chickens, approximately eight to twelve weeks old, of either sex, of marketable age, but not weighing over 2½ pounds and sufficient

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)



THIS PLAN FOR A MANURE LOADER is explained by Professor G. T. Klein of the Massachusetts College of Agriculture in a mimeographed publication called FEATHEREDFAX. It was built by Victor F. Grimard and Victor Fecesi, Hampden County, Massachusetts poultrymen.

It is used by setting it in a poultry house with the end of the conveyer extending through a window so that it dumps the manure or litter into a loader or truck. The owners say that this machine will carry litter and manure away as fast as it can be shoveled into the hopper.

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(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

ently soft meated to be cooked tender by broiling.

FRYERS—Young chickens, approximately thirteen to twenty weeks old, of either sex weighing more than 2½ pounds, but not more than 3½ pounds, and sufficiently soft meated to be cooked tender by frying.

ROASTERS—Young chickens, approximately five to nine months old, of either sex, weighing over 3½ pounds and sufficiently soft meated to be cooked tender by roasting.

There you have the official weights and ages for dressed birds. However, as I stated above, in actual practice, these terms may not hold at all or may mean quite another thing than the standards indicated. For example, in the Delmarva broiler growing area, everything is called a broiler, even though it may weigh 4 pounds or more. In New York City, you will often hear about light broilers and heavy broilers. A light broiler usually means a leghorn that weights about 2 pounds alive or 1½ to 1¾ pounds dressed. A heavy broiler in the same market would be anything between 2 pounds and 4½. With these exceptions, there is no distinction made between leghorns and other birds as a rule.

— A.A. —

CHICKENS FOR CITY RESTAURANTS

WHEN F. H. Brown got back from Venezuela, he found that Mrs. Brown had a well organized poultry business set up and running at their 100 acre place in West Brookfield, Worcester County, Mass.

Brown worked 15 years for an oil company down there and Mrs. Brown tried to get along in that hot country, but it proved too much for her. She came home ahead of her husband to get a business started. He recently terminated his contract and is back home working with chickens, setting out new orchards and investigating the possibilities in growing mushrooms in the basement of the old barn which is now a two-story hen house.

They keep around 5,000 chickens of all ages in their flock and, like so many other New England poultrymen, are experimenting with broiler crosses as well as raising straight Rhode Island Reds.

Mrs. Brown has developed a different market than most, however. She ships as many as 500 dressed fowls a week to New York City restaurants. They have their birds dressed at Spencer but plan to do their own dressing soon. Chickens, within an ounce or two of the weights specified, by buyers, are in the city in 24 hours, travelling in ice-packed boxes and barrels.—*A. J. H.*

— A.A. —

A NEW BOOK

"INTO THE FREEZER AND OUT" is a new book by Dr. Donald K. Tressler, Clifford F. Evers and Lucy Long. The book is intended for all persons interested in home freezing, in planning for and using a home freezer, a rented locker or any local locker plant facility.

The volume is well illustrated; instructions are definite and varied enough to fit practically every situation, and includes not only domestic meats and poultry, vegetables and fruits but also wild game and fish. Recipes are given for ice cream and cooked foods suitable for freezing. Likewise, instructions for proper thawing and cooking are included. Published by the Avi Publishing Co., Inc., New York 3, N. Y.

— A.A. —

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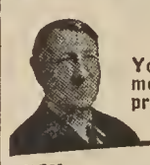
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Weather Vanes and Trotters

(*Continued from Page* 1)

hedgerows. When Robert Bonner hitched up to go to see a man, he wanted to feel his whiskers blow over his ears and stand out straight behind like a pennant. A lot of ordinary farmers had the same desire and commonly managed to keep at least one horse in the barn who could step pretty lively. When I was a little boy, you didn't have to go to the County Fair to see a good horse race; you could see dozens of them every Sunday—on the way home from church.

All that's changed, of course. About the only thing you can be sure of now in the country is change, and old-timers have a tendency to resent changes. But I'm not that old. If you pin me down, I'm apt to admit that most of the changes that have occurred in country life and farm practice in my time have been for the better. But not all. I don't think weather vanes have improved. I don't like these cheap, flimsy ones of a cow just standing there in a gale of wind and showing no life at all. I want my weather vanes the way the blacksmith made 'em in Free Hollow in the consulship of General Jackson. I want to be able to look at 'em and recall Maud S taking Robert Bonner to church on Sunday morning, not at 2.08¾, of course, but at a reverent 2.46½, more becoming to the day and the occasion.

— A.A. —

CHRISTMAS CANDLES

By Anobel Armour

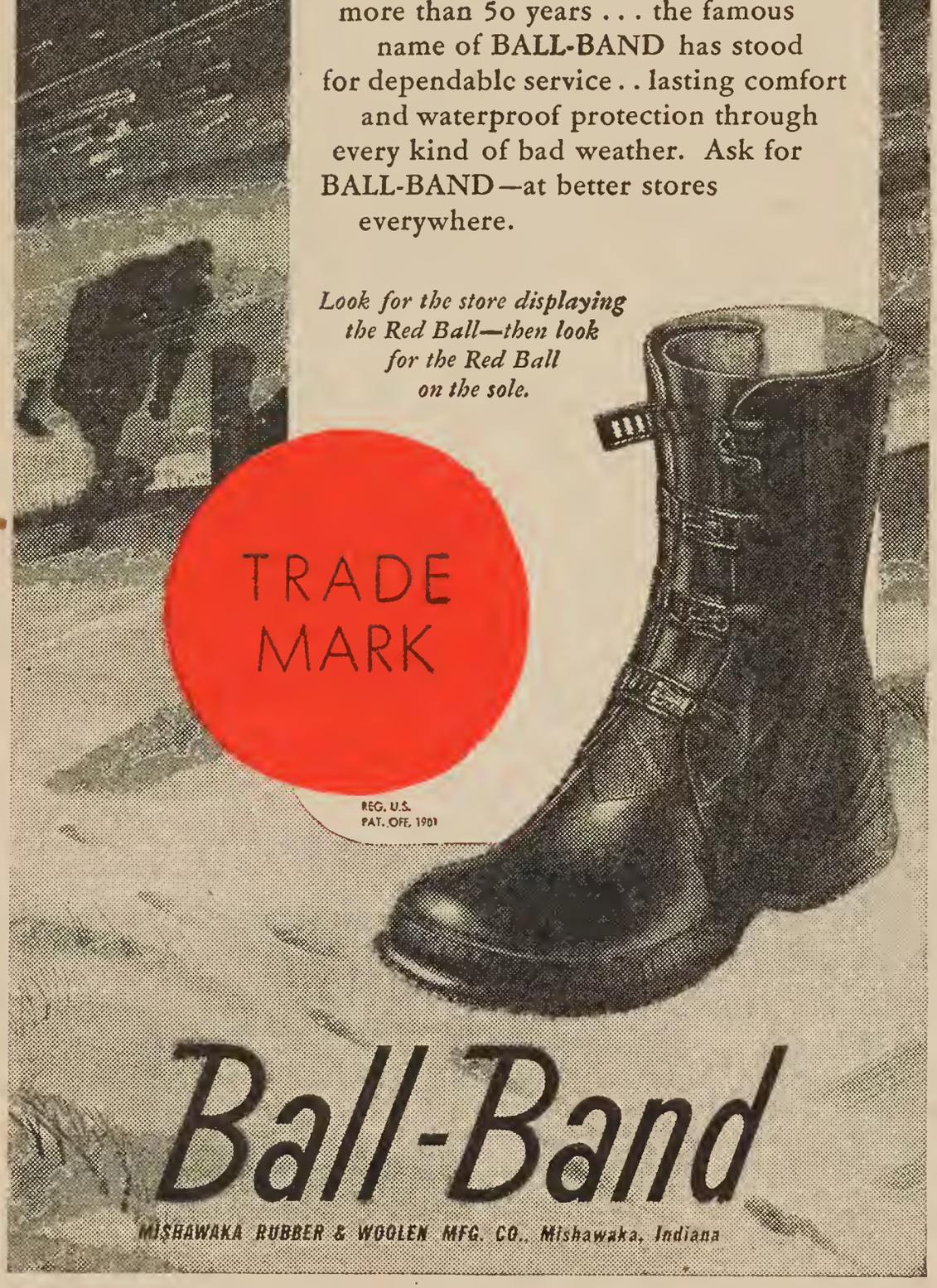
The Christmas candles in the heart
Are just as yellow-tipped and bright
For those who look toward Bethlehem
As were the stars that Christmas night
When herald angels walked to earth
Down ladders spun of moonlight's gold,
Singing the glory of Christ's birth
To shepherds guarding field and fold.

The Christmas candles in the heart
Will never, never grow less dim
For those who follow one white star,
With feet on paths once walked by Him!

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Serve Squash!

SQUASH for its own sake is good enough but now and then it needs something new added to give it more pulling power. Perhaps the simplest way to cook squash is in its own skin. Cut small squash in halves or larger squash in pieces about three by four inches and bake in skin until tender, from ¾ to 1½ hours, depending upon size and variety. Remove from oven, add butter and salt and serve.

STUFFED BAKED SQUASH

Place halves or pieces of squash cut side up in baking pan and bake at 350° to 400° F. until tender—about 40 minutes. Remove from oven and fill cavity immediately with hot creamed spinach to which a dash of nutmeg has been added. Garnish with thin slices of hard cooked egg. Serve at once.

Or fill with buttered chopped cooked cabbage covered with tomato sauce and sprinkled with grated cheese; *or* fill with small cooked sausage links.

SQUASH CASSEROLE

2 medium-sized potatoes, thinly sliced
2 small onions, thinly sliced
2 medium-sized carrots, thinly sliced
2 cups tomatoes
6 or 8 slices bacon
1 teaspoon salt
6 medium-sized pieces winter squash

Wash squash but do not peel. Arrange in greased baking dish with skin side down. Cover with other vegetables and salt. Arrange strips of bacon on top. Bake covered slowly for 1 hour, then uncover and bake until bacon is crisp. Serves 6.

SQUASH AND ONIONS

4 cups cubed squash
2 large onions sliced
3 tablespoons fat
½ teaspoon salt

Remove skin and cut squash into cubes. Melt fat in a stewing kettle and add onions, squash and salt. Cover the kettle and allow the mixture to cook over a low flame, without stirring, for ten minutes. Then continue cooking until squash is tender, 20 to 30 minutes, stirring frequently to prevent squash from burning. Sprinkle squash with paprika or chopped parsley when ready to serve.

SQUASH CHIFFON PIE

1¼ cups cooked squash
½ cup sugar
⅔ cup milk
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon ginger
½ teaspoon nutmeg
½ teaspoon cinnamon
3 eggs

Put squash in top of double boiler, with sugar, milk, salt, ginger, nutmeg, and cinnamon. Mix well and when hot add to 3 egg yolks slightly beaten. Return to double boiler and stir and cook until thick. Measure ¼ cup cold water, add 1 tablespoon gelatine, and when soft, add to hot squash mixture. Mix thoroughly and cool. When it begins to stiffen, beat 3 egg whites until stiff, beat in ¼ cup sugar, and fold into squash mixture. Pour into baked pie shell, chill in refrigerator or cold place. Garnish with whipped cream just before serving.

STEAMED SUET PUDDING

1⅓ cups brown sugar
¾ cup suet chopped fine
1 cup ground or grated raw potato
1 cup ground or grated raw squash
1 cup mixed dried fruits—apricots, currants, candied orange peel, citron
1 cup flour—half white, half whole wheat
1 teaspoon soda
⅓ teaspoon cinnamon
⅓ teaspoon salt
1/6 teaspoon cloves
2 teaspoons baking powder

Mix sugar, grated raw vegetables, suet and chopped fruits. Sift dry ingredients and combine with this mixture. Pour into well oiled, covered pudding cans about the size of pound baking powder cans, cover closely, set in

(*Continued on Page* 27)

You're lucky if you have a
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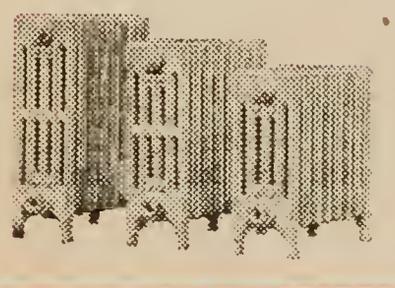
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Robin Hood Flour



By RUBY PRICE WEEKS





POPCORN BALLS ↑ are always popular. Wrap them in gay wrappings to accent the holiday mood.

PEANUT CRUNCH, ← cocoanut chews and raisin-peanut clusters are flavorful, wholesome sweets, yet festive enough for the occasion.

IT IS a Merry Christmas this year! Yes, even for those who still have members of their family on foreign shores. At least the worry is over and things are more or less normal once more.

Decorations this year fairly shout a welcome to all who even approach our homes. To get the most from the holidays everyone in the family should share in the preparation. Dad and the boys can select and cut a tree. They can put it up and help with the decorations—though mother and the girls will no doubt tell them *how* and *where* each gadget should go!

Make wreaths for the larger windows, if you wish. But let's pass up a wreath for the front door and in its place use a knocker. Make the latter by artistically combining a cow bell, a graceful spray of green, and a large crisp bow of bright red ribbon or oilcloth. Any bell idea always appeals to young *and* old.

Put the tree up a day or two before Christmas so that it can be decorated before Christmas Eve. It makes for a longer holiday and we do like having those days, for which we eagerly wait all through the year, to last as long as possible. Twelfth Night comes all too soon and then all the beautiful decorations are stored for another year. If the tree is ready, any gifts which are wrapped or come to the house may be placed under the tree. It's such fun wondering just what is in those strange looking packages. Don't you adore shaking and feeling of them?

Why not keep the decorations all red and white this year? Use tree lights in just those two colors with strings of popcorn and cranberries. The youngsters can pop corn and string it.

Have the Christmas dinner table gay with a bright red cloth. Use either red or white napkins with it and light it with tall white tapers in matching holders. Lay sprays of evergreen through the center. Have the places at the table marked with plain white cards, each with a tiny spray of evergreen tied with a bow of bright red ribbon. The teen-agers in the family could make the place cards.

If you are having many for Christmas dinner, let each family assume a certain responsibility. One might make the place cards, another bring the dessert and someone else make the salad. In that way there isn't too much responsibility for any one person. The hostess has quite enough to do when she stuffs and cooks the turkey along with cooking the vegetables, and gives so much time to the arrangement of her dinner table.

Do serve a dinner which is "tops". You'll no doubt be having your favorites, the foods you have a reputation for making better than anyone else. In spite of shortages and high prices, there will be ways to figure out substitutes; the family can't be disappointed with their traditional holiday dinner!

Carry out the red and white color scheme as much as possible in foods. Tomato juice, cranberry jelly, and pickled beets furnish red. Potatoes whipped to snowy whiteness and sprinkled with finely chopped parsley, creamed onions, and cream or cottage cheese stuffing green peppers for the salad will each help in solving the desired color scheme. Arrange sprays of holly with red berries around the steamed pudding. Or if mince pie is the dessert, cut a small tree in the center with a cookie cutter before baking. Then, before serving it, use as many red candles as there are guests, in birthday candleholders with a spray of holly at the base of each. Just before bringing the pie in, light the candles.

Sugar-Easy Christmas Goodies

If you want to serve plum pudding this Christmas, don't let the sugar shortage stop you. Use the following recipe and save your sugar for the hard sauce that tops it:

PLUM PUDDING

½ lb. seedless raisins
½ lb. currants
¼ cup nutmeats (mixed)
1¼ cups flour
2 eggs
1 cup New Orleans molasses
1 cup buttermilk
¾ cup finely chopped or ground suet
¼ cup fruit juice
1¼ cups fine dry bread crumbs
1½ teaspoons soda
½ teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon allspice
½ teaspoon nutmeg
½ teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon salt

Prepare fruit and nutmeats and dredge with 1 cup of the flour. Beat eggs until light and fluffy, add molasses, then buttermilk, suet and flavored fruit juice. Stir in bread crumbs, then remaining flour, which has been sifted with soda, spices and salt. Add dredged fruits and nutmeats and mix. Pour into a greased 3-pound mold, cover and steam for 3 hours. Cool pudding, wrap in heavy wax paper and store. The pudding keeps for weeks in a cool place. Re-steam and serve hot with your favorite hard sauce.

You'll want, also, some flavorful, wholesome sweets for the family and for guests who drop in during the holidays. Here are four delicious recipes that will hardly make a dent in your sugar bowl:

MOLASSES PEANUT CRUNCH

1 cup New Orleans molasses
1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons shortening
⅛ teaspoon soda
2½ cups chopped peanuts

Cook molasses, sugar and shortening until a hard ball forms when a little is dropped in cold water or 252° is reached on a candy thermometer. Remove from heat, add soda and stir until bubbling stops, then add peanuts, and pour into shallow pan. When slightly cooled, cut in small squares or bars.

RAISIN PEANUT CLUSTERS

½ cup N. O. molasses
½ cup corn syrup
1 teaspoon vinegar
3 tablespoons butter
2 cups shelled peanuts
1 cup raisins

Cook molasses, corn syrup and vinegar until a hard ball forms when a small amount is dropped in cold water or reaches 250° on a candy thermometer. Remove from heat and add the butter.

(*Continued on Page* 28)



"... AND FORBID THEM NOT"

By JANE SCOTT

I often wonder when I look
At pictures in my story book
And see the Star of Bethlehem,
The shepherds and the three wise men,
If Mary would have let me stay
And look at Jesus in the hay.

Cranberry Time

Cranberry season in the Northeast brings fresh cranberries rich in color—and vitamins—to pep up many of our cold weather dishes and add a festive note. Here is a somewhat unusual way of using them in stuffing:

Cranberry Stuffing

1 cup chopped fresh cranberries
¼ cup sugar
¼ cup chopped celery
2 tablespoons chopped parsley
4 tablespoons butter
4 cups stale bread crumbs
½ teaspoon sweet marjoram
1 teaspoon salt

Combine cranberries and sugar. Cook celery and parsley in butter for 2 minutes; combine with bread crumbs, seasonings and sugared cranberries. Blend. Excellent as a stuffing for duck, pork or veal.

Cranberry Molds

1 can cranberry sauce
1 envelope plain gelatine
⅓ cup cold water
½ cup hot water
¼ teaspoon salt
⅓ cup celery, diced
⅓ cup nuts, chopped
⅓ cup apples, diced

Soften gelatine in cold water; dissolve in hot water. Pour hot liquid over cranberry sauce in a bowl and beat with rotary beater until smooth. Chill mixture until partially set; then fold in apples, celery and nuts. Turn mixture into individual molds to finish setting. When firm, unmold and garnish with crisp lettuce and watercress.

All-purpose Cranberry Mold

1 cup sugar
1 cup corn sirup
1 cup water
4 cups fresh cranberries
1 envelope plain gelatin
2 tablespoons cold water
Grated rind 1 orange
1 tablespoon lemon juice

Boil sugar, sirup and water together for 3 minutes. Add cranberries and cook slowly, without stirring, until cranberry skins pop open—about 5 minutes. Soften gelatin in cold water; dissolve in hot sauce. Add grated orange rind and lemon juice and cool. Transfer to ring mold and chill until firm.

Here is another cranberry mold which uses the commercially-canned cranberry sauce together with other delicious ingredients:

Stuffed Celery

Cut celery into 2- to 3-inch pieces, selecting as many stalks as possible with a few green leaves. Place cream cheese in bowl and work with a spoon until smooth. Add mashed cranberry sauce until cheese mixture is soft enough to spread yet firm enough to hold its shape. Stuff celery grooves with mixture. Very attractive trim can be made of this mixture by forcing it through a cake decorator.

Cranberry Tea Strips

Mix equal parts canned cranberry sauce with cream cheese. Spread on raisin, date or nut bread. The same cranberry-cream cheese spread is good on crackers.

Cranberry Fish Salad Ring

Crush 1 can cranberry sauce. Add ½ cup water and heat thoroughly. Dissolve 1 package plain gelatine in cold water and add to the hot cranberry sauce. Fold in 1 cup finely shredded cabbage and place in a ring mold until set. Unmold on bed of lettuce. Fill center with cold flaked fish and green peas mixed with mayonnaise. Any white fish or tuna may be used.

Christmas at Our House

By ELIZABETH TOWNSEND

THOSE families who love Christmas most have certain customs that are handed down from year to year until they become traditional. The little old battered angel which each year has the place of honor on our tree has become inexplicably dear to us, and we always enjoy putting Grandfather's string of sleigh bells outside the door for holiday guests to ring.

Wreathmaking is easy, for each year we save the stiff heavy wire circles on which we make the wreaths. To these we fasten small branches of evergreen with fine wire, winding it round and round and making the wreath even and thick. We also keep a supply of cones to wire on the wreaths.

Last year we dipped some graceful apple branches in thick starch and sprinkled them with artificial snow. They were stuck in flower holders in a flat dish with a little figure of a deer beside them. In the kitchen we always put a bright red enamel teakettle filled with evergreens.

Since we have many friends and relatives to whom we write long letters at Christmas, letter writing is our hardest task. Our gifts are mainly cans of chicken, beef, mince meat, maple syrup and pickles, planned for throughout the year. Our daughter does all the gift wrapping. For the more frivolous gifts she ties pins and charms from the dime stores into the ribbon bows. She also uses silver and gold angels, stars and trumpets, and for children's gifts a red Santa Claus or a little dog.

As we do not have turkeys on our farm, we have roast chicken for Christmas dinner. I salt the inside of the chicken and steam it for about one hour before putting in the dressing. To suit all tastes I put seasoned dressing inside the chicken and a ball of plain dressing beside it in the roasting pan. To prevent it from falling apart in the gravy, I place the ball of dressing in a fine wire sieve.

— A.A. —

ONE-ACT PLAYS

If you are interested in securing good rural life one-act plays for production by amateur groups, write to *American Agriculturist*, Play Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for our new list of plays. Please enclose three cent stamp for postage.

These plays have been especially selected by *American Agriculturist*. They are 35 cents per copy and royalty-free to amateur groups. The list includes plays for both adults and young folks.

***American Agriculturist* is also sponsoring a ONE-ACT PLAY CONTEST, open to anyone who can write a good one-act play or clever skit about rural life. See details of contest in our Nov. 16 issue. Contest ends March 1. First prize winner will receive $25, with second and third prizes of $15 and $10.**

SERVE SQUASH

(*Continued from Page* 25)

a kettle of boiling water, cover closely and let steam for 2 hours. Serve with hard sauce or vanilla sauce.

SCALLOPED SQUASH AND APPLES

2 pounds squash
3 tart apples
2 tablespoons brown sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter
½ cup bread crumbs

In a baking dish arrange alternate layers of raw squash cut into thin slices and raw, tart apple slices. Season each layer with a little brown sugar, salt, and dots of butter. Cover the top with buttered bread crumbs and bake at 400° F. for 60 minutes or until the vegetable and fruit are tender and the crumbs brown.

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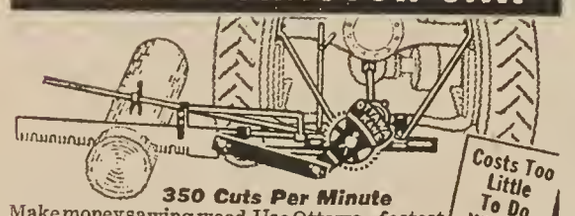
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— A.A. —

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

(*Continued from Page* 26)

Stir until combined with the syrup, then add nuts and raisins. Drop by spoonfuls on greased pan. If candy hardens while working with it, put pan over very low heat and stir vigorously until it softens.

POPCORN BALLS

⅔ cup corn syrup	1 tablespoon margarine
1¼ cups New Orleans molasses	⅛ teaspoon soda
	4-5 quarts popped corn

Cook together corn syrup, molasses and margarine until, when a little is dropped in cold water, it becomes brittle. Stir in soda and pour over popped corn, stirring corn continuously. Form into balls. Makes about 14 balls.

MOLASSES COCOANUT CHEWS

½ cup corn syrup	1 tablespoon vinegar
½ cup New Orleans molasses	2 tablespoons butter
	2 cups shredded cocoanut

Combine syrup, molasses, vinegar and butter. Place over low flame and stir until mixture boils. Continue boiling to 240°F. or until a small amount of syrup becomes brittle in cold water. Remove from fire; add cocoanut. Drop from two forks on greased surface. Makes 28 chews.

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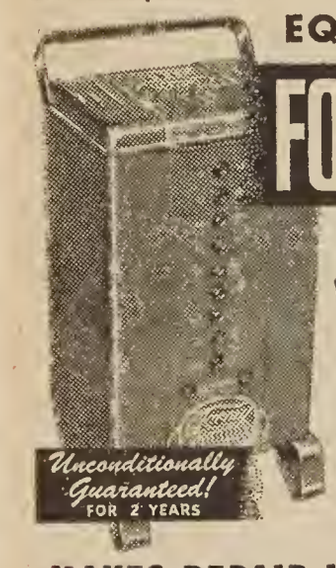
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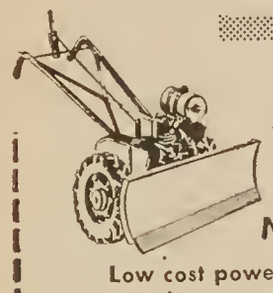
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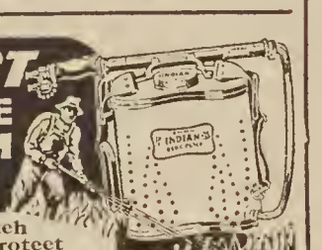
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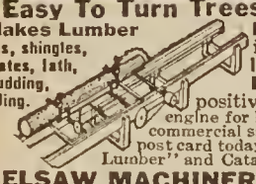
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"It's Handy"

I had a cow that was forever reaching through the fence. I did not like the idea of a poke, so I made the gadget illustrated.

I took a board 5 inches wide, 9 inches long and 1 inch thick. I tapered it at one end and attached a small strap at the wide end long enough to buckle around the base of the horns. At the



other end I attached a flat iron hook and a leather strap to pass around the nose. This worked perfectly, as the cow had no luck in getting the hook through the wires.—*Temple J. Grimes, RFD,* 1, *Johnson, Vermont.*

— A.A. —

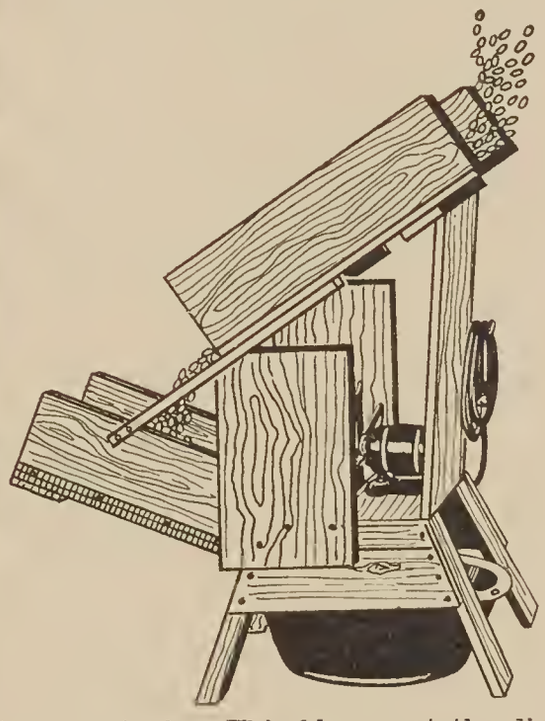
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Here is a simple and handy way I use for moving a tractor when one or both wheels are stuck in the mud and I have nothing else to pull me out. I drive a steel post about ten feet in front of one or both wheels, depending on how bad the tractor is stuck. Then I fasten a chain or heavy rope from the wheels to the bottom of the steel posts. The tractor will thereby lift itself out of the mud hole in most cases. *Editor's note*—Sounds practical and a good thing to keep in mind. The same method can be used in backing out, if that seems more practical.—*I. W. Dickerson.*

— A.A. —

BEAN CLEANER

I made this machine to blow dirt out of beans. An electric motor is hitched



to an auto fan. This blows out the dirt as the beans are poured into the top box and slide down into the box at the bottom.—*Murray B. Davis, East Burk, Vt.*

— A.A. —

STORING EMPTY SACKS

Here is my method of keeping mice and rats from chewing holes in empty sacks during the winter months. If thrown in a heap on the floor or even on top of a binder or other machine, the need for protection from the cold and for nesting their young will induce burrowing and chewing. I hang a half-inch pipe or rod by two baling wires from a joist or rafter where the mice cannot jump to and from the sacks. I have found this very successful for sacks, and also for tarpaulins, canvases, etc.—*I. W. D.*

— A.A. —

SCYTHE SHARPENER

One of the troubles I have experienced in mowing around the corners of the lawn with a scythe is to keep the scythe sharp. I have found that I can do it much faster and easier by using one of the knife sharpeners consisting of a series of metal disks, such as are sold to sharpen kitchen knives. I found one that could be nailed to a bench, and I can sharpen the scythe quickly by drawing it between the two sets of metal disks.—*H. C.*

— A.A. —

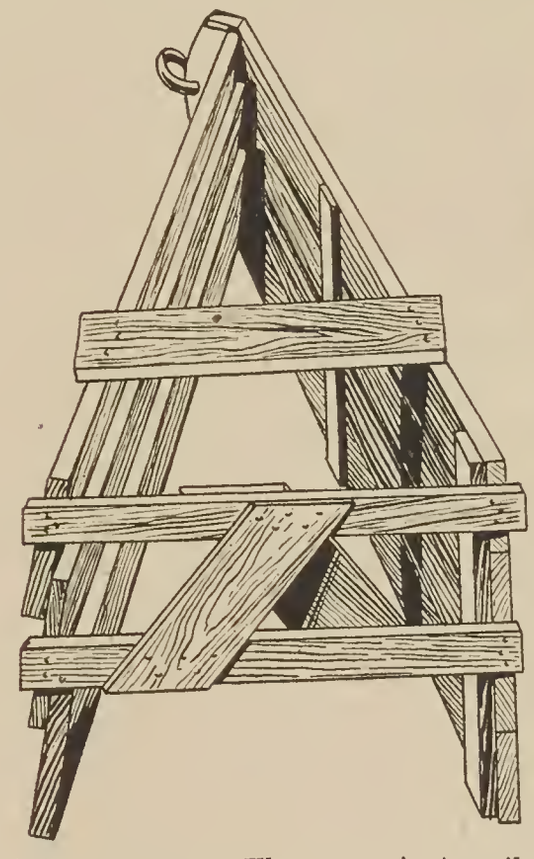
TREE LABELS

To identify young trees I put each label in a discarded glass medicine bottle, cork tightly and hang it on the tree. This keeps me from worrying about records being lost, or the names washing off tags before the trees are old enough to bear.—*O. O. Chilton, Hardin, Illinois.*

— A.A. —

SNOW PLOW

This is my version of a homemade snowplow to use around the buildings. I use two tools,—a planker and a stone boat that are not used in the



winter, anyway. **They are** just nailed together temporarily, braced, and a board put on top to sit on. — *Vincent Aldrich, R. D.* 4, *Fredonia, N. Y.*

— A.A. —

SAVING FENCE

I use a lot of temporary fence around my poultry yards. To keep this wire uninjured for other uses and make it last a long time, I refuse to use staples for tacking the fencing to the posts. A much better way is to use a strip of old lumber the length of the post above ground and nail this strip to the post over the wire. When ready to take the fence down, I just pry off the strip and the wire is not harmed.—*O. O. Chilton, Hardin, Illinois.*

— A.A. —

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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

FOR over a year I have been using all my spare time and funds to sell to leaders in agriculture and industry the idea that we need not be afraid of so-called farm surpluses.

Diet Makes Market

I repeatedly have said during this campaign, "What the American people eat makes the farm market." *Fortunately, if the* 140,000,000 *people whom our farms must feed will only eat what they like best and what is best for them, we farmers can't possibly over-produce the market.*

Animal Foods the Key

Our protection from over-production lies in two facts: (1) When cereals are passed through animals, their tonnage is greatly condensed; (2) We cannot produce enough animal product foods (milk, meat, and eggs) to provide the most healthful amount of these foods in the meals of 140,000,000 people.

One Argument Against

Step by step, I have convinced agricultural and industrial leaders all over the nation of the soundness of these premises. They then fall back on one time-worn argument. They say the idea is good but that the nation cannot afford as good a diet as is necessary to prevent the accumulation of farm surpluses. *This idea I challenge!*

A Constructive Program

In addition to the health and energy a good diet provides, meals which are based on milk, meat, and eggs, and fresh fruits and vegetables require lots of industrial activity and provide lots of jobs. *In this respect, their cost is at least partially self-liquidating.*

If, as is generally conceded now, even by the classical economists, the building of a good hard road system and development of an enormous automotive industry were creations of wealth which upped the standard of living of every American, *then I contend that a ten to twenty per cent improvement in the quality of our diet can turn out to be the same kind of a move forward.*

Furthermore, I am sure that a sustained educational program in our schools, smart, aggressive merchandising—such as put the automobile over—by agricultural and food industries, and the development of marketing services which will make animal product foods cheaper and more generally available can put over the consumption necessary to eliminate once and for all even the shadow of future farm surpluses.

Our farm organizations have a clear opportunity and challenge to begin now to build a long-time market for us. They can reasonably expect cooperation both from industry and labor in developing such a market. None of these interests has anything to lose. *The whole program is in the public interest.*

FARM NOTES

This is the first season in which I have ever seen oats in Central New York head out twice. All around here both volunteer oats and barley are headed out. On some fields, our own for example, they would cut a good crop of hay.

LONG PASTURE SEASON

Several times I have recorded here that we turned our young and dry stock out last spring (April 4) on good rye pasture. When we brought this same livestock into winter quarters on Nov. 15, our Ladino and brome grass pastures were still ankle deep. We brought the stock in only because we were afraid of a sudden storm.

At that, despite the fine grazing they had, I am sure our stock did not do particularly well from the 15th of October on. Possibly I'm mistaken. Maybe growing their winter coats just made them look rough. Nevertheless, I think I have observed over the years that even excellent stands of fall grasses do not have the nutritive value the same stands do in the spring of the year.

NO HAY

This winter, partially as an experiment and partially because it suits our convenience and our hay mows, we are wintering around 40 head of dry and young stock on grass silage as their only roughage.

We have excellent grass silage put up by the wilting method in late May and early June which we feed once a day. We plan to feed just enough so that 24 hours later it will be about cleaned up. Then we sweep and refill the bunks.

Fed this way, cattle never get very hungry and never show the appetite they do when they are fed two or three times a day in stanchions. They do lunch, however, a great many hours during the day, just as they graze on pasture.

We hope on the basis of this year's experience to decide whether or not to put up much dry hay in the future. We think we have noticed in the past that our cattle on grass silage shed off earlier and breed better than do those on the traditional ration of dry hay and corn silage. Getting cows and heifers so they will freshen in the fall means a lot in dairying. So far our records show that we have about a dozen cows bred to freshen next August and we hope to get 15 or 20, including 9 heifers, to freshen in September.

NURSE COWS

This year we are starting all our heifer calves on nurse cows. We have 20 started. Part of them are Brown Swiss crosses on Guernseys and Holsteins.

We keep our nurse cows in two pens with a room between them. In this room are fresh supplies of the best hay we have available and grain plus some silage. The cows can't get into it, but the calves can. By the time they are two weeks old, they enter the creep freely and imitate the other calves eating grain and hay. Our experience shows that when the calves are four months old they are consuming enough grain and hay so they can be weaned without checking their growth or development.

So far as the milk is concerned, the system seems expensive. However, we use nurse cows which for the most part would not be profitable in the dairy. We sometimes put as many as three calves on a cow. Once a day we feed the nurse cows grass silage with some grain on it and we freshen the feed for the calves in the creep daily. The pens in which the nurse cows and calves run will be cleaned once this winter. We do it quickly and easily with a power fork on a tractor.

Of course the best thing about the whole system is that we never have a sick calf. When they come to dehorn them and vaccinate them for Bang's disease, the vets tell us we have about the strongest, most vigorous calves they've ever tackled.

We have our eye on turning out a few nurse cows with calves on them next spring and for four or five months forgetting all about the whole outfit, except to provide salt. We tried this last summer and have some beautiful calves which we weaned in September.

Visitors who ask about our system always worry about calves raised on nurse cows sucking after they are weaned. We can honestly say that we have very little of this trouble.

The best way to break such an animal is to pen her up with a cow that has no use for the idea. She'll soon teach the would-be thief her place. To graft a strange calf on a nurse cow, we pen the cow and calf up together for a week or so. In some cases we tie the cow so she can't crush the calf against the side of the pen. So far we have had only one cow which has refused to become a foster mother after giving her a little while to make up her mind.

POOR GRASS SILAGE

Visitors to Sunnygables sometimes tell us that they appreciate our reporting some of the troubles we get into. Well, I've already told how we made a mess of our oat harvest and now I can record that we let some of the grass silage we put up last summer wilt too much. As a result some of it burned to a tobacco brown (which means that we lost a lot of its food value) and it moulded in spots. Fortunately, we made this mistake in only one of our four silos.

As Charlie says about this too-dry silage, "There just ain't nothin' to it!"

He's right!



BEDDING

Pen stabling takes a lot of bedding. When starting a pen stable, there's only one thing to do—shut your eyes and keep adding straw. As the pad of litter builds up, less bedding is required. We started out this fall using 10 or 12 pick-up bales a day in our 60-cow pen, but after two feet of litter had accumulated we were able to cut this amount in half.

Despite the fact that we haven't gotten around to clip them, not even the long switches on their tails, our cows have kept very clean.

To use for bedding after our oat straw is gone, we have the production of a five-acre piece of Sudan grass, which was head high when we cut and shocked it, and 300 big shocks of corn for grain. We intend to thresh out the Sudan grass (I hope that it at least will yield the seed we need for next year) and run the corn through a husker and shredder.

As we see the bedding question now, we probably shall give up trying to grow small grain bedding and move towards corn stalks and perhaps, if our test works out, Sudan grass.

STEADY NOW

This is only a personal opinion. I hope it won't bring an avalanche down on my head.

For some weeks I have been watching rather closely the application of the so-called hot cloth aid to quick milking. I've come to two conclusions about this practice.

The first is that the cloth isn't hot much of the time. It may start out that way, but the water in which it is soaked cools off pretty fast.

My second conclusion is that the whole idea is literally all wet and constitutes one of the best methods of introducing a few drops of bacteria laden water into the milk stream which possibly could be devised.

I accept the theory that all which is really needed in modern milking to make clean milk is a healthy cow with a sound udder, four clean teats and sterile milk utensils, including the cans returned from the milk plant.

So far as stimulating the cow to give down her milk, I am sure that she can be keyed up just as effectively with a vigorous dry rub (possibly with a warm cloth) as with an alleged hot, damp cloth. I'm thinking of trying an electric heater to keep a dry cloth warm.

The whole wet cloth idea smacks too much of wet hand milking to be very appetizing to me. I've been thinking of getting a picture of a cow's teat with one or two drops of dirty water clinging to it just before the teat cup is put on.

Before you jump on me, just watch a few fast milkers some *morning* when they got up a bit late.

PLAIN DUMB

Another so-called rule for making clean milk I'm against is the one which calls for leaving the milk cans in the milk house and running back and forth to empty milk in them. I can speak freely about this now because our milk goes right into the cans through a pipe. This rule is the kind of a senseless one which is observed at the evening milking, especially if the inspector is about due to come around. But what happens during the morning milking? You know!

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

CHRISTMAS SEALS

The 40th annual sale of Christmas seals opened on November 25th and will continue to Christmas. It is conducted by the National Tuberculosis Association of New York City through its local branches, and the money which comes from the sale of seals goes to fight tuberculosis. It is a project which deserves your full support.

— A.A. —

A CLIPPING BUREAU

"I recently received a letter from a newspaper clipping bureau. They asked $8.00 cash or $10.00 on time, for their clipping service folio, by which I am supposed to be able to start a clipping bureau of my own and make some profit. If I accepted, would I be able to earn sufficient amount of money or is it just another scheme to get money?"

In our opinion it is just a scheme to get money. There are in existence a number of big clipping bureaus to which many commercial firms subscribe. But the usual clipping bureau scheme offered to our readers is merely a device for subscribing to a number of papers and sending out postcards to people mentioned in a paper, saying that on receipt of a fee, usually 25c, a clipping concerning the one receiving the card will be sent.

In no sense is it a business proposition and returns from it are likely to be small. The company that solicits you is naturally interested in their fee rather than in the amount of money you might make.

— A.A. —

THE GOOD SAMARITAN

The activities of swindlers are increasing, and their activities are by no means confined to the cities. Here is an example of what happened to one city firm; similar swindles have occurred in rural areas:

A New York "sharper" telephoned the Chicago office of a manufacturing firm saying that he was an officer in a firm that was a very good customer of theirs. He said that his wallet had been stolen and he was left without any money. He told the story so convincingly that his victim wired him $125.00. That's the last the Good Samaritan heard of him.

The swindler was in such a hurry for the money that the victim didn't have time to realize that the man could just as easily have called his own firm or his family.

— A.A. —

YOUR INSURANCE

(Continued from last issue)

IN a recent issue we discussed fire and life insurance. Here is the second and last installment on insurance problems:

Car Insurance— There is plenty of misunderstanding about automobile insurance. The common policy insures you against claims for damage to property or injuries to persons as a result of accidents **caused by your negligence,** up to $5,000 for one person or $10,000 for one accident involving more than one person. Such a policy does not pay you for injury done to your car in an accident, no matter who was negligent.

If you hold such a policy and have an accident and someone threatens to sue you, you can merely say, "See my insurance company."

You can buy a policy that includes collision insurance. That will cost additional money, but you get paid when your car is damaged. However, if you wreck your car beyond hope of repair, the company pays you what the car is worth—not the full amount of the policy.

I have had letters from subscribers pointing out that a car was damaged, that it would cost $200 to repair it, but that the company would pay only $150. That's because the car was old and the trade-in value was only $150.

You can also buy a policy which includes insurance against fire, theft and flood.

Liability Insurance— If a worker, or even a visitor, gets hurt on your farm, he can sue you, and if he can show that he was hurt as a result of your negligence, he may collect. You can take out insurance against such risks. There are several different policies that vary in their coverage.

Other Insurance— Somewhere, from some company, you can buy insurance against any risk. Common types of insurance that interest farmers are hail and wind insurance. Relatively few farm buildings in the Northeast are wrecked by wind, but when one is, it's a heavy loss if uninsured. I am told that many farmers buy insurance when a neighbor's barn is lost, but that many fail to renew it or renew it once, only. It's tough to have a barn blown down just after an insurance policy runs out. Hail damage is usually scattered, but hail can ruin a crop in a few minutes.

Hospitalization— Many farmers are interested in hospitalization insurance. Such a policy in a good company is a protection. But here again some unlicensed companies are offering policies. In my opinion, a full coverage sickness and accident policy in a licensed company is a better investment than a hospitalization policy in an unlicensed company.

— A.A. —

NEGLECT

Some weeks ago a man came to our home and said he was representing a photographer who was a baby specialist. We made an appointment and paid part of the cost. The pictures were taken and the contract said the company would furnish satisfactory proofs within 30 days. They have not done this and I cannot get any answer to letters I write."

This is by no means the only complaint of this kind we have received. There must be a competent photographer close by who could do as good or better job, and who would be more willing to consider complaints.

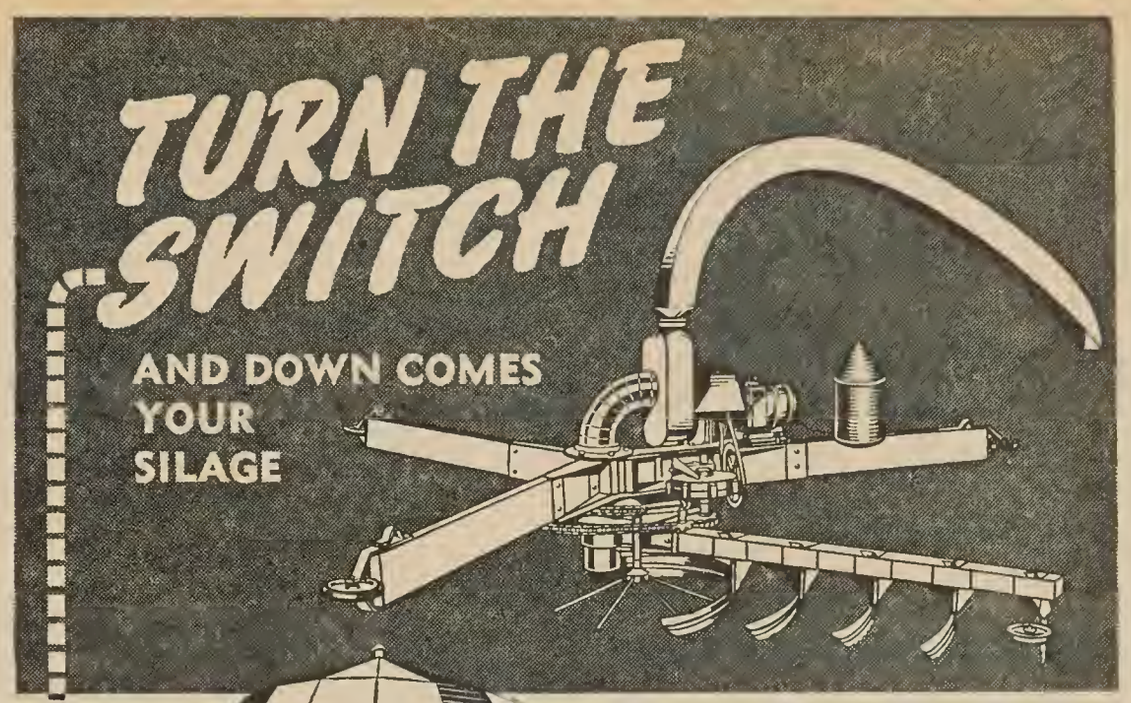
— A.A. —

BUYING LIVESTOCK

When any type of livestock is bought "sight-unseen" through an advertisement, there is always some possibility of dissatisfaction. The buyer may feel disappointed and write to the seller. The seller, being anxious that the buyer shall keep the animal, writes rather non-committally that probably the buyer will like the animal better as time goes on.

We would like to emphasize this point: When you buy animals which you have not seen, whether it be cattle, horses or dogs, insist on a trial period, and if you are not satisfied with the animal, return it for a refund within that trial period. If you keep the animal longer, you cannot force a refund.

Dog dealers frequently complain that some hunters have a habit of buying a dog at the start of the hunting season, hunting with him several days, and then sending him back, expecting the money to be returned. This is of course very unfair. To avoid this, the seller should stipulate a definite trial period and a definite sale policy.



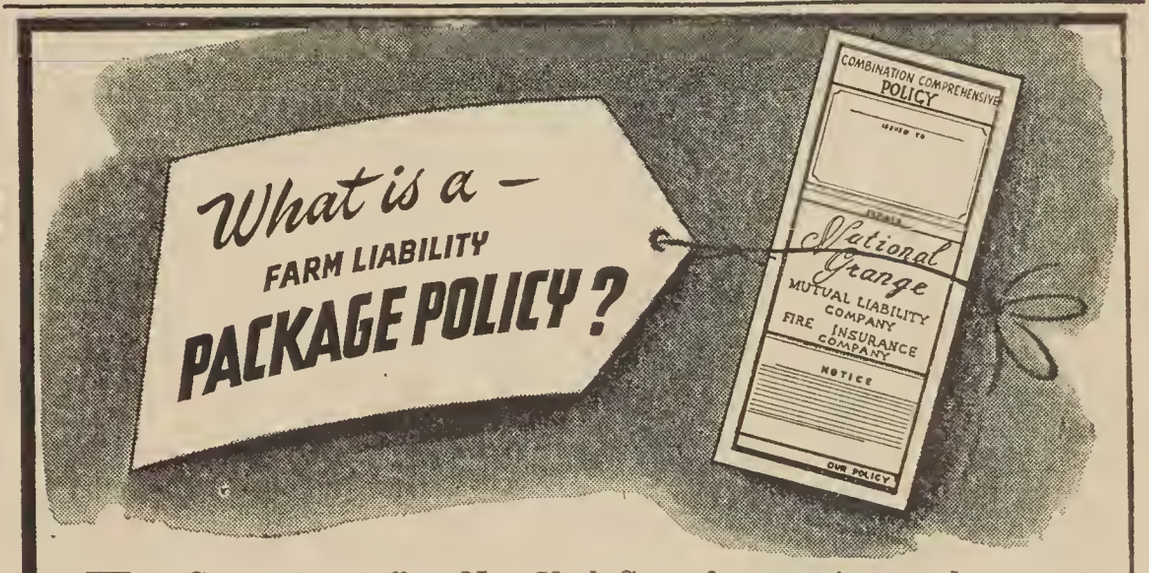
Yes, that's all there's to it — flip an electric switch, set the hydraulic winch — and down comes your silage. No climbing, no hand pitching. Level skimming off top keeps silage fresh — eliminates spoilage. Frozen silage comes down broken up ready to feed! Thoroughly tested and proven on dairy farms over past 3 years. Performance fully guaranteed. A revolutionary time-and-labor-saver . . . . a new profit-producer.

Write for literature, prices and name of nearest dealer.

THE LEACH Silo Unloader

PAT. PENDING

LEACH CO.
422 S. Main St. OSHKOSH, WIS.



THE Grange now offers New York State farmers the *complete protection* of three-way liability insurance in a *single* PACKAGE POLICY. It's the result of a long and careful study that proved that farmers need *three-way* protection against costly claims resulting from farm accidents. And that's what you get in the PACKAGE POLICY: Triple protection that . . .

(1) Includes all farm operations.—Protects you from damage suits from your hired men or the public.
(2) Covers all personal activities of the farm family.
(3) Provides medical payments coverage for employees and public.

When *one* accident may cost you your farm and savings, don't gamble! Get the *complete protection* of a Grange PACKAGE POLICY.

Keep in mind, too, that Grange Farm Liability Insurance offers you these *additional* benefits!

SUBSTANTIAL DIVIDEND SAVING— over $5,500,000 has already been returned to Grange Insurance policy holders.

FARMER CONTROL—backed by both the National and New York State Grange.

NATIONAL GRANGE
MUTUAL LIABILITY COMPANY ☆ FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Home Office: Keene, New Hampshire
State Office:
State Tower Bldg., Syracuse, N.Y.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

National Grange Mutual Liability Co.
Dept. A. 4,
Gentlemen:
Please send me the Cornell Bulletin on Farm Liability and tell me how I can *save real money* under the Grange Insurance Program. I am particularly interested in

( ) Farm Liability PACKAGE POLICY
( ) Automobile Insurance

Name.....

Address.....

JOIN AND SUPPORT YOUR FARM ORGANIZATIONS

WHY IS SHEP SO SAD? . . .



"Sure is a dog's life!" says Shep. "I'm all alone and lonesome 'cause the Boss and the whole family are off to enjoy and share in the League Local Annual Meeting."

At League Local Meetings dairy farmers exchange the latest, up-to-the-minute facts and information concerning their *number one crop* . . . Milk.

Dairy League Members control the marketing of milk through their League Locals. And around this time of year, League Locals in 667 communities hold annual meetings at which member farmers and their families get together to review the past year and make plans for the year ahead.

Election of Local League officers occurs at these meetings. Thus, League members have a direct hand in choosing their representatives. And each member regardless of size of farm has but *one* vote. So all members have an equal share in guiding their cooperative *if* they attend meetings and cast their votes!

Local League Annual Meetings Are A Family Affair



1. **The Farmer** has the opportunity, in open discussions, to speak his mind on what services or facilities he wants through the League . . . and he gets the latest information on the outlook for supply, demand and prices.



2. **And the farmer's partner** — his wife— has a good chance to visit with her neighbors and exchange ideas on homemaking and general farming operations. She gets the *facts* that help her to be a "real partner."



3. **The youngsters** can't help but get primed with valuable ideas on farming that will serve them when they follow in Dad's or Mother's footsteps . . . will help them to use to full advantage the co-operative milk marketing machinery in the League.

Don't Miss Your DAIRY LEAGUE Local Annual Meeting



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

DECEMBER 21, 1946



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

How Dickens Wrote His Famous *Christmas Carol*

Here Is the Record, from First to Last, of How the Great Novelist Wrote His "Best Seller" for Christmas, 1843.

By Ralph Townsend

OF the thousands who will renew their acquaintance with Charles Dickens' *Christmas Carol* this holiday season, no doubt many readers would be glad to know how so perfect a story of the Yuletide came to be written.

Where was Dickens at the time? What moved him to tell the affecting tale of Scrooge and his change of heart? How did he come by his inspiration?

The answers to those questions are all a matter of record. One must go back to the year 1843—early October. Charles Dickens, only lately returned from his first trip to America, was hard at work on another long novel, *Martin Chuzzlewit*. But as Christmas neared, the writer was eager for a change.

He wanted to break away from that long story of human greed and do a shorter work about a contrasting set of people—a tale, in short, that would put the whole world in the glow of Christmas. That is how *A Christmas Carol* came to be written.

Probably no writer ever lived more for the Yuletide than Charles Dickens. Its gaiety and gift-giving fairly carried him off his feet. Whenever the holiday came around, he found himself bubbling over with the spirit of good fellowship that is always associated with the season.

The idea of the plot came to him on an outing. An invitation had come from the Mayor of Manchester to preside at the opening of that city's new Athenaeum, and the writer went there in the first week of October, 1843. It was in Manchester that he got his inspiration.

Returning to his home at 1 Devonshire Terrace in London, he began the writing at once, and he was occupied for the next six or seven weeks. Dickens always drove himself hard, and *A Christmas Carol* was no exception. He put in long hours at his desk, for he wrote his friend, Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton, "I never left home before the owls went out, and led quite a solitary life."

The story became his all-absorbing interest. He always lived close to his characters, and over this new gallery of "brain children" he went quite daft. According to a letter which the novelist wrote to Professor Felton at Harvard, he "wept, and laughed, and wept again," and "excited himself in the most extraordinary manner in the composition."

The only recreation he allowed himself were long walks about London late at night —"many a time," as he confessed, "when all the sober folks had gone to bed." It was nothing for Dickens to cover fifteen or twenty miles of the dark streets, for he was one of the most celebrated walkers of his day.

Nevertheless, as he moved about through the blackness, the story and its characters were never far from his thoughts. Picture that solitary figure wandering about London while all the time his imagination was possessed by the gay and spirited folk who were to delight unborn generations (*Continued on page* **20**)



"'A merry Christmas, Bob!' said Scrooge to Bob Cratchit, 'A merrier Christmas, my good fellow, than I have given you for many a year! I'll raise your salary, and endeavor to assist your struggling family and we will discuss your affairs this very afternoon.' . . . . Scrooge was better than his word. He did it all, and infinitely more; and to Tiny Tim, who did NOT die, he was a second father . . . and it was always said of him that he knew how to keep Christmas well, if any man alive possessed the knowledge. And so, as Tiny Tim observed, God bless us, every one!"



At Mr. Fezziwig's ball, revisited by old Scrooge with the Ghost of the Christmas Past, everything was as gay as of yore. "In came a fiddler with a music-book . . . and in came Mrs. Fezziwig, one vast substantial smile . . . Then old Fezziwig stood out to dance with Mrs. Fezziwig. Top couple, too, with a good stiff piece of work cut out for them; three or four and twenty pair of partners —people who were not to be trifled with; people who WOULD dance, and had no notion of walking."

The illustrations on this page are two of the original drawings by John Leech for Dickens' "Christmas Carol," and are reproduced from the Gadshill edition of Dickens' "Christmas Books" with the kind permission of Charles Scribner's Sons.

G. L. F. BULLETIN BOARD

T.D.N.* Makes Milk



The G.L.F. Open, Flexible Formula was Built by Farmers to provide the Most T.D.N. per Feed Dollar.

THE percentage of feed which a dairy cow can use to produce milk is the important thing to consider when choosing a dairy feed. The amount of T.D.N., the total digestible nutrients, tells how much of the feed can be used by cows, and dairy farmers know from experience that it is the T.D.N. that makes the milk.

A System that Works

Dairy farmers here in the Northeast have built in the G.L.F. feed program a system to provide the greatest amount of T.D.N. per feed dollar. It is the flexible formula system.

Dairymen, nutritionists and grain buyers make up the formulas. The dairymen know what must go into a dairy feed to make it palatable and bulky enough, the nutritionists know what nutrients are contained in each of the ingredients, and the grain buyers know what ingredients are on the market and what the prices are. These men sit down together and make up G.L.F. feed formulas which meet specifications set up by Northeastern agricultural colleges and which at the same time provide the greatest amount of T.D.N. per feed dollar.

Flexible Formulas in Action

The G.L.F. flexible formula is particularly helpful to Northeastern dairy farmers when the grain market is unstable and apt to change rapidly. Example: Last month a drop in grain markets reduced the cost of G.L.F. dairy feeds by about $2.00. Some ingredients dropped more than others. By changing the formulas to take advantage of this, it was possible to save another $2.00—$4.00 per ton in all—and at the same time increase the T.D.N. by an average of 40 pounds per ton.

The Open Formula feature of G.L.F. feeds is farmer-built, too. G.L.F. feed carries a tag which shows what ingredients are used to mix that specific feed and also, *the exact amount of each ingredient.* Patrons know what every G.L.F. feed contains. They can see for themselves how the flexible formula is being used to stretch their feed dollar.

GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—*The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey and northern Pennsylvania—*

OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

NEWS NOTES

KEEP YOUR HENS COMFORTABLE

Even the best layers are apt to drop off in production if they're uncomfortable over long periods. Here are some things to check:

1. See that windows or curtains are in good working order and that the birds aren't exposed to drafts. Be sure, however, that they get enough fresh air, particularly the pullets.

2. See that the birds have enough room so they can move around easily and can get at the feeders without having to shove other birds out of the way. Leghorns need about 3½ square feet per bird and heavies need 4 square feet.

3. Keep the litter dry. The best way to do this is to keep adding a little fresh litter on top of the old, stirring it up occasionally to keep it dry and well distributed. Most poultrymen find that built-up litter works better than any other system for keeping the poultry house clean.

☆ ☆ ☆

MORE CALVES ARE NEEDED

No matter what the price of milk, Northeastern dairy farmers must have dairy cows, for the dairy cow is the foundation of northeastern agricultural economy. More calves are needed for dairy herd numbers are down.

One of the best ways to raise calves and save milk at the same time is to use the G.L.F. Calf Starter method. G.L.F. Calf Starter is a highly concentrated feed. Two pounds of it are equal to ten pounds of whole milk. At present milk prices, the use of G.L.F. Calf Starter will save more than one-third of the cost of growing a calf.

Not only that, but G.L.F. Calf Starter will grow big, healthy calves that will turn into the kind of cows that produce lots of milk.

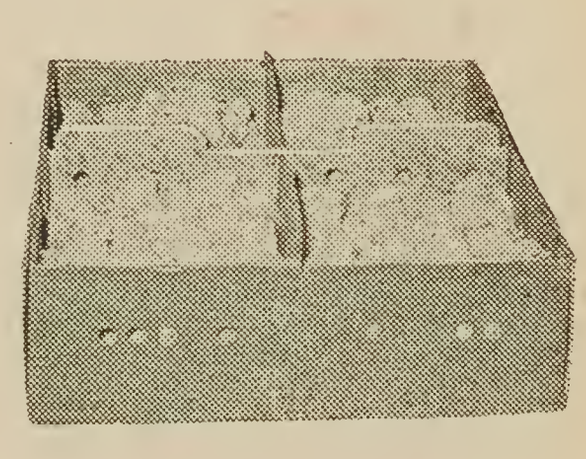
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KEEP BURLAP BAGS WORKING FOR YOU

Burlap bags are needed now more than ever before. New burlap is practically impossible to buy and that puts a tremendous demand on second-hand bags. Therefore G.L.F. is asking patrons to take particularly good care of their feed bags. G.L.F. 10-ounce, black-branded feed bags are needed most of all, and they are more valuable to G.L.F. than to anyone else.

The value of second-hand burlap bags is sharply higher than it was a month ago before the ceiling price was lifted, and G.L.F. is returning to patrons a price in line with the prevailing market for all burlap bags returned to the local G.L.F. service agency. You will help keep feed moving in the handy burlap bags and also be money ahead, if you open your feed bags carefully, shake them out after the feed is dumped, hang them out of reach of rats and mice, and return them promptly to your G.L.F. Service Agency.

Buy Northeastern Chicks



Some of the best chicks in the world are hatched right here in the Northeast. Poultrymen in this section who buy these chicks know that they will arrive in good shape—that they won't be worn out and chilled from long trips. The buyer can check the breeding stock and find out what kind of chicks the hatcheryman produces. It pays to buy good chicks and it pays to buy them near home.

League Plant Dedication Shows Importance of Dairy Business

THE dedication of one of the most modern milk plants in the nation by the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association in New York City on December 10 provided the means for the League to tell the public what farmers in the Northeast are doing through their own organizations to help themselves as well as city consumers.

The big reason for the special public relations effort was to bring home to the general public the importance of the job the Northeastern dairy farmer is doing, the tremendous skill and investment each of them has, and the long hours of labor that go into food production.

A typical Dairymen's League member and his family from Starrucca, Pa., and a New York City family chosen by the League were the principals in putting over the story. The news peg was the $2,000,000, modernly-equipped, brick four-story milk distributing plant on 12th Avenue between West 47th and 48th Streets—the first to be built in New York City by milk producers for the handling of their product to city consumers.

But the story which went throughout the Northeast and beyond had another focal point in Starrucca, Pa., and in nearby Honesdale, Pa. League members and residents of that Pennsylvania town just over the New York state line threw their support behind Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Leet, whose 350-acre farm with its 60 head of purebred Holsteins became a League public relations center.

High spots of the participation of the Leets and the Bronx family of Mr. and Mrs. George Kragel as planned, included:

1. A flight to Starrucca the night of December 9 by the Kragels, accompanied by newspaper and magazine writers and radio men, and one of the biggest —and certainly the earliest—breakfasts ever eaten by the Kragels, at the Leet farm. The Kragels overnight stay provided them with a chance to see cows milked, chores done and to learn the work that goes into a dairy farm operation.

2. There the Kragels learned that a single cow producing milk in the New York milkshed costs the average dairy farmer some $700 invested, in addition to another $265 for production. They found that if a cow is purchased outright, or supported for two years from birth until ready for production, the initial cost involved is $186. She will then need a barn to house her, crops for pasture and feed (seven acres all together), currently-scarce and costly labor to handle her, and equipment and machinery, since modern farm requirements are far from the horse and buggy days. On top of this, she requires 175 hours of a man's time and labor per year. They also learned that it takes two or three years to train a fully experienced and capable dairy hand, if the raw material can be found.

3. The first broadcast of the Chanticleer program of Radio Station WGY at Schenectady to be made away from the studio. This 6:30-7:00 a. m. broadcast originated from the Leets' barn at milking time.

4. The first helicopter delivery of fluid milk to New York City. The 'copter cargo included the Leets and a can of their milk. A stop for weighing and testing of the milk was made at the Honesdale, Pa., country receiving plant of the League, where farmers and townsfolk made clear their interest.

5. Dedication of the plant by the Leets after they and the Kragels were flown to New York City. League President H. H. Rathbun, Mayor William O'Dwyer of New York, New York City Health Commissioner Israel Weinstein, and H. L. Seeley, Knoxville, Pa., and S. K. Rodenhurst, Theresa, New York, members of the League executive committee, participated in this 11 a. m. program.

6. The first television broadcast by a League family—the Leets—from a New York City studio, under sponsorship of the U. S. Rubber Co. Like all of the other broadcasts and publicity, this accented the way farmers use their League to market their milk.

7. A dinner for 500 agricultural, industrial and educational leaders at New York City's Hotel Roosevelt, with Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson as principal speaker and the Leets as guests of honor. At this dinner, top industrialists like Aviation Corporation's Victor Emanuel rubbed elbows with farm leaders like Harold Creal of Homer, N. Y., to get the agricultural story at first hand.

Broadcasts over 100 CBS stations on the Country Journal Productions also helped inform the public about the League, its 25 years of service to farmers, and the plant dedication.

Farm magazine writers, newspaper and press association men and women and radio people got special invitations to the dinner at the Roosevelt.

In furtherance of public relations, the League provided a buffet luncheon and a press room at the new tile-lined plant, December 10. An open house was conducted throughout the afternoon with ample chance for the public to inspect the plant, which can handle 60,000 quarts of milk an hour—enough to supply half a million consumers daily.

The new plant replaces the one on 19th Street whose site was taken over by the City of New York for its Stuyvesant Township housing project. The old plant had the lowest operating cost of any in this country. The changeover in operations to the new plant

(*Continued on Page* 14)



—Photo by Agricultural Advertising and Research, Inc.

HONESDALE, PA., CITIZENS crowd around the helicopter which landed on a pasture at the Raymond H. Leet farm on the morning of Dec. 10, preparatory to carrying the Leets and a can of milk from their farm to New York City for dedication of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association's new $2,000,000 distributing plant.



THE EDITORIAL PAGE

WHAT DID 1946 TEACH YOU?

EVEN the wisest of us make mistakes, but the foolish make the same ones over and over, never profiting by experience. We are now coming to the close of an eventful year and this is a good time to check up the good and bad experiences. What mistakes did you make in your farm practice which you will not repeat? What were the good things you learned from farming in 1946?

American Agriculturist will pay $10 for the best letter on the subject, "What 1946 Has Taught Me as a Farmer." We will also pay $5 for the second-best letter, and $1 for each of the other good letters that we can find room to print.

Letters should be short, and should be in our offices not later than January 15. Address letters to *American Agriculturist,* Department M, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

THE WAY TO REDUCE TAXES

A study of the tax situation by life insurance companies shows that taxes now take $1 out of every $3 income received by individuals, or a total average of $1,300 for every family in the land, compared with less than $400 per family in 1940.

In this connection the Springfield, Massachusetts, National Bank reports that there were 3.1 million civilians on the Federal government payroll during the war. This has now been reduced to 2.1 million; but John Taber, who is likely to be the new Republican Chairman of the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee, states that the number of Federal employees should be reduced at least to a half million and that this number is all that is necessary to keep the government operating on an efficient basis.

It is just plain common sense, recognized by everybody except government spenders, that the ruinous taxes must be reduced, and the only way to do it is for the government to stop spending.

LABOR UNIONS MUST BE CONTROLLED

IF this nation is to endure, something must be done and soon to prevent the labor barons like John L. Lewis from carrying us to complete ruin. The recent soft coal strike was without reservation the most disgraceful and most dangerous affair in our entire history. It is disgraceful because one man heading a small minority group stood up and defied the United States government, and it is dangerous for the same reason. There is no democracy and no safety for any of us if any one man or any small minority can jeopardize our very lives as John L. Lewis did. The problem is now only postponed and by no means settled.

The whole trouble dates right back to the babying and truckling of politicians to the labor barons in order to get votes. Under unwise laws such as the Wagner Act, labor leaders can do most anything, including defiance of the government itself, and there is no adequate way of prosecuting them. The question now squarely faced by the long-suffering American people is, Have you had enough of such terrible works so that you will stand up on your hind legs and demand a remedy from Congress?

What can be done? In the first place, we must be fair. Labor unions have gone to such extremes that they are liable to set their own good work back twenty-five years because the public is thoroughly fed up. No one questions the right of the laboring man to organize. No fair person questions that good results have been obtained through such organization. It is also true that a man cannot be forced to work if he doesn't want to. It ought to be equally true that men who want to work should have that right and not be up against the closed shop, which is one of the most accursed rules in industry.

One thing the public surely must demand is that labor unions and their leaders shall not have special privileges under the law. A way must be found to hold them to legal contracts. Reports and other regulations applied under the law to employers must apply in exactly the same way to labor unions. Such is not the case now.

When controversies arise between employers and employees, the law should provide for and enforce a long-time cooling off period, and then possibly compulsory arbitration. In any case, it is high time that the people of the United States insist with all the might at their command that Congress and the government provide some way to settle controversies in essential industries like coal mining without resort to strikes. There must be no more strikes by small minorities against the health and the very lives of all the rest of the people.

By E. R. Eastman

MERRY CHRISTMAS!

THE entire staff of *American Agriculturist* join with me in wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, and in harmony with Charles Dickens' story described on Page 1 of this issue, we re-echo Tiny Tim's beautiful Christmas sentiment, "God Bless Us, Every One!"

JOHN D. MILLER

JOHN D. MILLER, General Counsel of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, who died in Florida on November 26, was a pioneer of the farmers' cooperative marketing movement. In 1900, when Mr. Miller organized a small cooperative, there were few such organizations in the United States and none of them of any size. He lived to see this pioneer movement increase from almost nothing to more than 11,000 farmers' cooperatives in the United States, most of them highly successful, and some of them, like the League itself, doing a successful business for their members running into millions of dollars.

In the great progress that has been made by farmers in learning to control their own marketing business, Mr. Miller had a leading part. He became a Director of the League in 1916, and his wise, constructive leadership was a great factor in the League's progress and success. In particular, he was responsible—possibly more than any other man in America—for the fair cooperative laws on which these organizations have built their success.

Like many other famous leaders in America, Mr. Miller was a poor boy. He secured his legal education studying nights while earning his expenses as a clerk in a village store. He knew all about the dairy business from actual operation of a large dairy farm at his home in Thompson, Pennsylvania.

His leadership in the cooperative work, as well as his kindly, lovable personality, will long be missed by thousands of us who were privileged to know him.

NEVER A DULL MOMENT

"ONE of my tests of a good book is the way I feel when I finish reading it. If it leaves me feeling a little lonesome and sorry that there is not more of it, then I know that it is a good book.

"I want to tell you that that is the way I feel about *The Destroyers,* by Mr. Eastman. Unlike so many modern novels, the love story is clean and wholesome, and because of the romance and the exciting adventures woven into the story there is not a dull moment in it.

"*The Destroyers* was also especially interesting to me because I have often seen the historical markers along the Clinton-Sullivan line of march and never realized before what an important campaign this was in our American history."—*G. A., N. Y.*

Copies of *"The Destroyers"* may be obtained by sending $3.00 per copy to *American Agriculturist,* Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y. The book will be sent postpaid and autographed on request.

EAT AT THE FIRST TABLE

MORE and more farmers are thinking about "eating at the first table," which means growing and using more of their food from their own farms. With the hard times which surely lie somewhere ahead, making the farm more self-sufficient will become more and more important, and it is high time to make preparations now. With the coming of the home freezer, this is going to be easier to do.

The first start should be with berries. Last summer we started with strawberries in June and had berries—black and red raspberries and blackberries—through the entire summer. With the use of the freezer we are still having fresh berries and shortcakes.

With the new varieties of fruits it is now possible to grow many kinds of fruit, like cherries, plums, and by the use of dwarf trees, apples and pears, on most northeastern farms. Most of these fruits are not hard to grow, but it will take some planning. The nursery and seed catalogs will soon be along.

DO YOU TURN COWS OUT IN WINTER?

THE old-time dairyman wintered his cows in a drafty, cold barn, let them drink through a hole cut in the ice, and permitted them to stay outdoors a good part of the time. Comparatively little winter milk was produced.

When some dairymen began to keep their cows in warm stables and let them out very little in the wintertime, the old-timers said that that was the reason why so many cows had TB. Maybe they were right.

Now the argument is up again as to whether cows should be turned out, particularly on good days, or kept in. It seems to me that the answer to the question is a matter of using some common sense. Cows do need exercise and fresh air. The way to do it is to start turning the cows out regularly in the fall on good days and keep the practice up during the winter. You are fortunate if you have an open shed where they can get some shelter from the wind.

For the benefit of other readers we would like to publish some letters on this subject from your actual observation and experience. Write to *American Agriculturist,* Department W, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

HERE IS A GOOD JOB

I HAVE a friend who is looking for a practical nurse, or for some one with at least some nursing experience, to act as nurse and companion to his wife, who is recovering from a severe illness. Their home, which is near Ithaca, is comfortable and pleasant, with all modern conveniences, and the wages, including board and room, are excellent.

If interested, write *American Agriculturist,* Department PN, Box 346, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., giving full particulars.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

IN his book of stories entitled "Try and Stop Me," Bennett Cerf tells about an entertainment being held on board an ocean liner. A trained parrot did his act, and then teetered excitedly in the wings while a magician performed feats of legerdemain. First he made a goldfish disappear, then a buxom blonde assistant, and finally a chest containing three husky sailors.

At that moment the liner was struck by a torpedo. The parrot found himself all alone on the Atlantic Ocean bobbing up and down on a piece of driftwood, with nothing else in sight.

"Amazing!" marvelled the parrot. "Perfectly amazing! What will that fellow do next?"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 143, No. 24. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a Year, $1.00 for 2 Years, $2.00 for 4 Years, $3.00 for 6 Years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representative, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Fred W. Ohm, Production Manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, Household Editor; V. E. Grover, Subscription Manager; G. Colby Bartlett, Associate Circulation Manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building Ithaca, N. Y.: subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York

Holman Hits Trade Agreements at Milk Producers' Meeting

AT the 10th annual meeting of the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency held in Syracuse on December 2, Charles Holman, secretary of the National Milk Producers' Federation, sounded a warning on the matter of trade agreements with foreign nations. He charged that the State Department is working over-time on trade agreements to reduce tariffs, which will greatly injure dairy farmers and livestock producers.

The only remedy, said Mr. Holman, lies in Congressional action because a previous Congress, in passing the law on trade agreements, surrendered to the State Department the responsibility which once belonged to the Senate of approving these trade agreements, which in reality are international trade treaties.

Furthermore, said Mr. Holman, the existing trade agreement law is a dictatorial expression of power, because

We are omitting the "DOLLAR GUIDE" in this issue. Watch for a full discussion of the 1947 farm outlook in the Jan. 4th issue.

no citizen can appeal to the courts even though he can prove damage to his business as a result of a trade agreement.

According to Mr. Holman, the Department of State has plans for negotiating trade agreements with the following countries: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Lebanon, (Syro-Lebanese Customs Union), Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United Kingdom.

Any benefit from the proposed trade agreement, says Mr. Holman, will come to three groups. They are:

1. Manufacturers who have plants both in this country and in foreign countries.

2. The international bankers who finance these companies.

3. Foreign countries with which the trade agreements are made, some of which have borrowed large sums of money from the United States, which may or may not be repaid.

For twelve years, says Mr. Holman, the State Department has been working to reduce tariffs as set up in the Tariff Act of 1930 and has succeeded in reducing the tariff on 60% of the items covered in amounts ranging from 30% to 50% of the rates established by Congress.

According to Mr. Holman, further reduction of tariffs will result in a lower standard of living for dairy farmers and livestock producers, a reduction in the domestic market for manufactured products, and an increase in industrial unemployment.

Frank Snyder of Liberty, Pennsylvania, who was re-elected for his 6th term as President of the Bargaining Agency, told delegates that farm auctions will continue and the supply of milk will decrease until the disparity in the hours of work in the factory and on the farm is corrected.

(*Continued on Page* 15)

Merry



Christmas

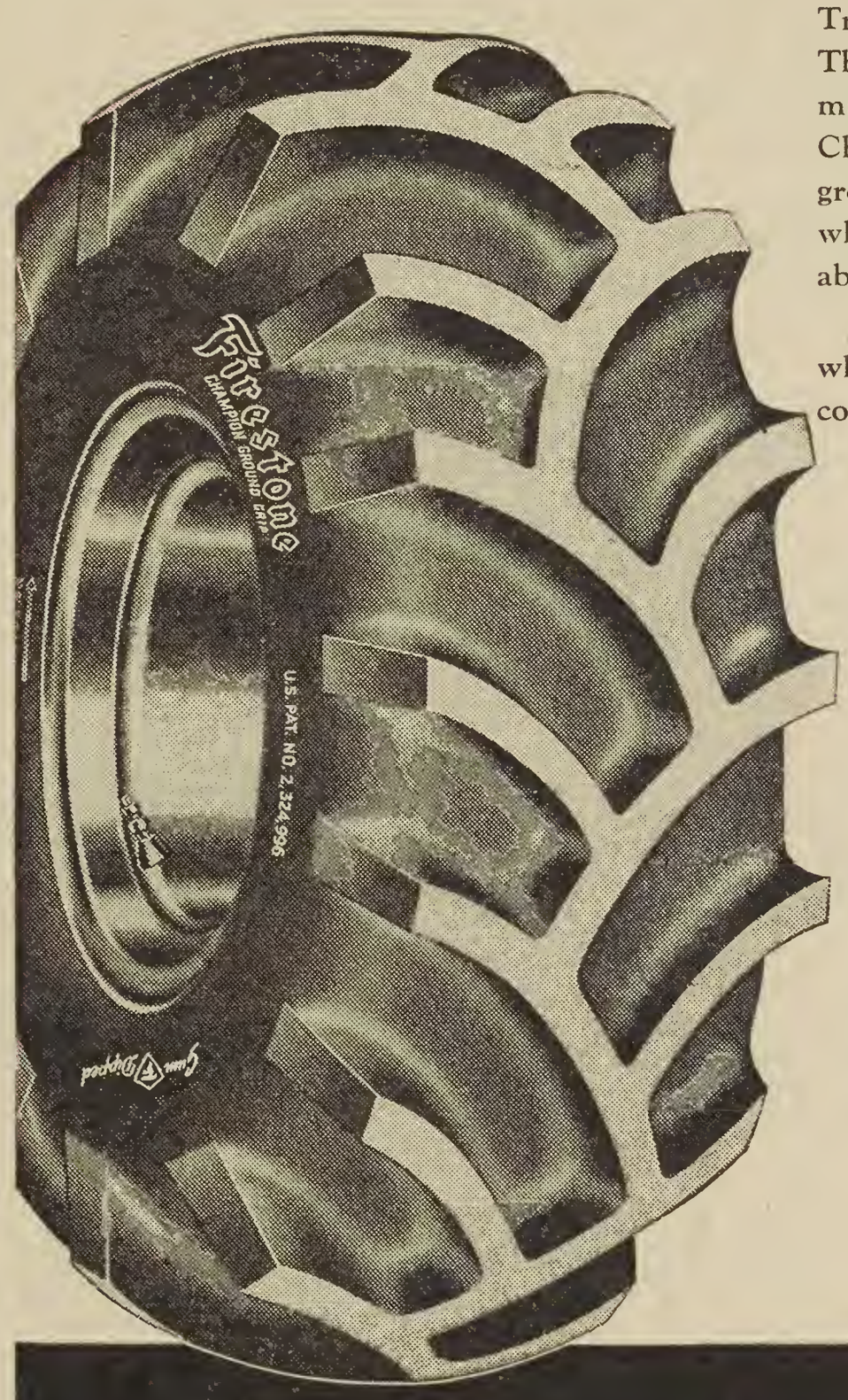
This NEW PATENTED Firestone

CHAMPION GROUND GRIP

OUT CLEANS - OUT PULLS - OUT LASTS

Any Other Tractor Tire

IN HUNDREDS of field tests, the new Firestone Champion Ground Grip has proved that it cleans up to 100% better, pulls up to 62% more, lasts up to 91% longer and gives a smoother ride than any other tractor tire. No broken center tire can duplicate this performance because the Ground Grip tread design is patented.



The Champion's curved bars flare outward from the center to give a wider exit for mud and trash. It has no slots or broken bar stubs around which dirt and trash can pack. Its pyramid-type bars cut deeply into the soil with wedge-like action. Connected bars take a powerful "Center Bite" right in the heart of the traction zone.

The extra high bars on the Champion are Triple-Braced so they don't bend or break. They can't push through the cord body and make the tire unfit for retreading. The Champion's wider area of contact with the ground, and the continuous curved bars on which the load is carried, give better roadability.

Specify Firestone Champion Ground Grips when you order tires or a new tractor. They cost no more.

For the best in music, listen to the "Voice of Firestone" Monday evenings over NBC network

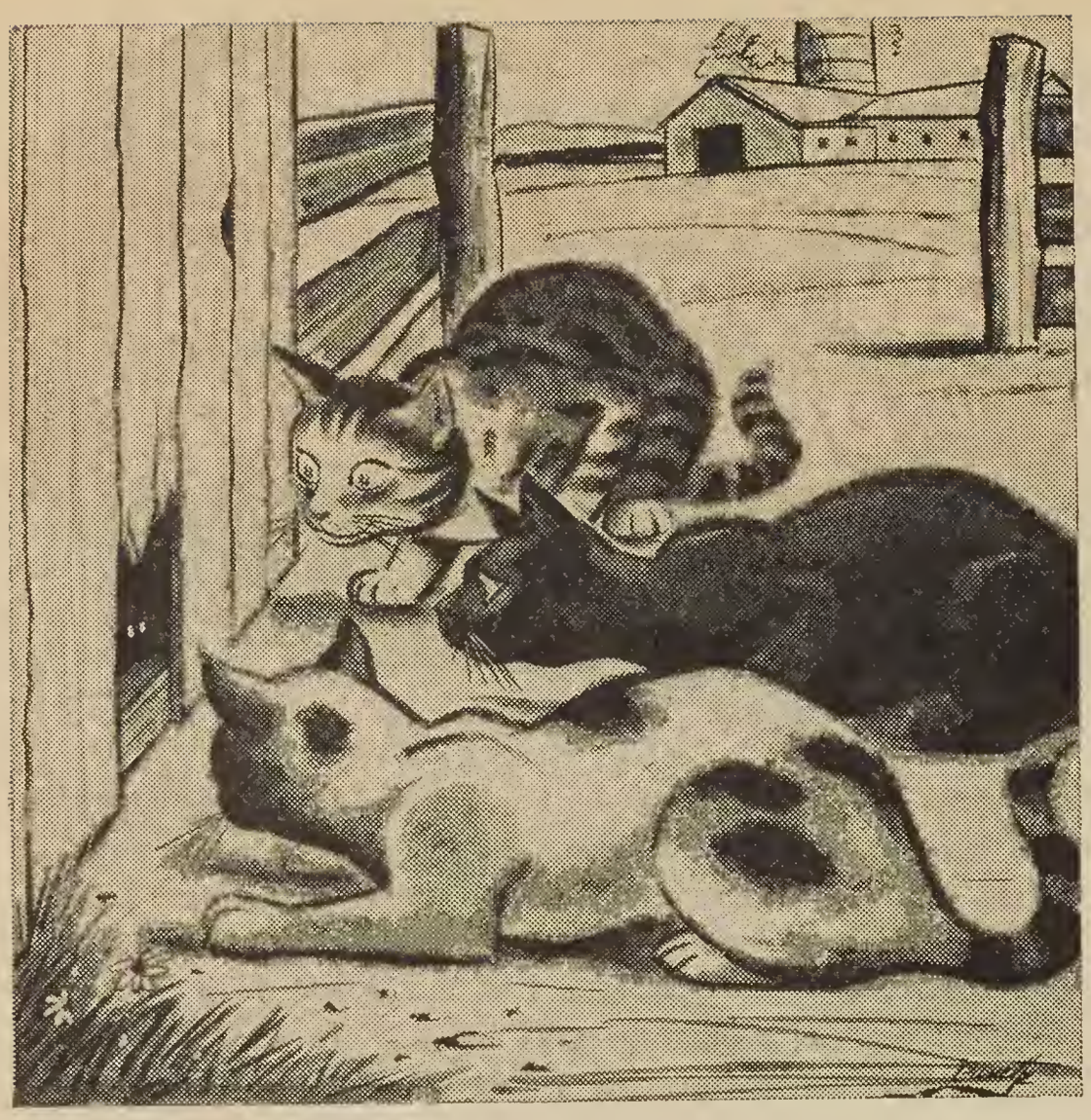
CLEANS UP TO 100% MORE EFFECTIVELY

PULLS UP TO 62% MORE AT THE DRAWBAR

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Gulflube, too, gives you Triple Protection!

Yes, Gulflube Motor Oil has 3 times the film strength necessary to take the heaviest bearing pressures your car, truck, or tractor builds up.

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Ball and roller bearings need a special grease

Gulflex Wheel Bearing Grease is made specially to lubricate ball and roller wheel bearings on all kinds of farm equipment.

This grease's tough film gives long-lasting protection to these hard-to-replace bearings, doesn't break down under heat and heavy pounding. Now that the slack winter season's here, take time to re-pack bearings with this high-quality lubricant. And you'll be sure to have proper protection.

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They're obtainable at many farm implement dealers' and Gulf distribution plants.

GULF Farm Aids

What Farmers Say About Vicland Oats

A recent survey by Warren Ranney of the G. L. F., to determine the experiences of farmers in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania with various oat varieties has brought some interesting and valuable results. One aim was to determine how Vicland oats, a relatively new variety, performed for growers. Following is a summary of some conclusions made from the survey:

1.—Vicland yields equalled or excelled yields of other pedigreed oats in 87% of the communities.

2.—80% of the reporters felt that the general use of Viclands in 1947 will equal or exceed this year.

3.—Reporters indicated that an average of 80% of the farmers who grew Viclands in 1946 will grow them again in 1947.

4.—Vicland was named by 63% of the reporters as the probable leading variety of pedigreed oats to be grown in 1947.

5.—Reporters indicated that 46% of the 1946 oats were harvested with a combine.

Many farmers not only answered the questionnaire but made interesting comments. Most dairymen who needed bedding did not like the Vicland variety because it is short and produces relatively little straw. Farmers who harvested with a combine did like the variety.

Where Vicland oats were grown on land carrying excessive nitrogen and moisture, they often grew luxuriantly and there was some lodging. Vicland it not a stiff-strawed variety but, being short, it does not lodge as easily as some tall varieties.

Because the Vicland oats are short, the new seeding was better in many cases, but occasionally weeds or grass grew so rapidly that the oats were choked out.

Vicland oats are susceptible to a new disease called helminthosporium, sometimes called "blight" or "foot rot." This disease can be controlled by treating the seed with new improved Ceresan.

Vicland oats are resistant to rust, but at present there is no seed available in large quantities of a variety that is resistant to both rust and helminthosporium. It is expected that several new and improved varieties, including Mohawk developed by Professor H. H. Love of Cornell, will be available for commercial distribution in 1948. These new varieties will be heavier yielding, stiffer-strawed, and resistant to both diseases.

— A.A. —

STORING APPLES LONGER

Experiments at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca have developed a method by which the storage life of apples can be lengthened. As apples mature they give off very small quantities of a gas called ethylene and this gas speeds up the ripening process.

An apparatus has been designed by which the air inside the storage is pulled through a canister containing a substance known as activated charcoal, made from cocoanut shells. The air is pulled through this canister by an electric fan. The cost of the operation is reported to be about ½c a bushel and tests indicate that it adds about 20% to the storage life of an apple.

— A.A. —

FEED ALFALFA GENEROUSLY

Firman E. Bear, New Jersey soil specialist, says: "Alfalfa is worth so much as a feed that a man can well afford to put everything into the soil that this luxury-accustomed crop requires. To get the crop underway, the better farmers make a two-ton-per-acre application of limestone and plow this under. Then they apply 1,000 pounds of 5-10-10 fertilizer to the seedbed before inoculated seed is sown.

"Beginning with the second year of harvest, the alfalfa is top dressed with about 700 pounds of 0-14-14 fertilizer every year after the first crop is harvested. In areas where soils are deficient in boron, and such areas are widespread, the 5-10-10 fertilizer should contain 20 pounds of borax per ton. The 0-14-14 top dresser should carry 75 pounds per ton."

WIN FIRST CARL LADD SCHOLARSHIPS



Already at work at the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, are the first four recipients of Ladd Scholarships, set up to promote farm leadership in New York State.

Left to right: Frank Ousterhoudt of Kingston, Ulster County; Lois Gardiner of Westerlo, Albany County; David Nolan of Venice Center, Cayuga County, and William Hathorn of Stanley, Ontario County. Additional scholarships will be available next year and in 1949.

Comparing Fertilizer Nitrogen From Various Sources

By George Serviss

IT is still easy to stir up an argument among cash crop farmers over the value of the different sources of nitrogen that are used in the manufacture of mixed fertilizers. Many farmers still remember using fertilizers that contained considerable dried blood, fish scrap, Peruvian Guano, animal tankage, etc. The smell that these materials imparted to a mixture was one that would not be forgotten easily. In fact, some companies in some areas had to put the smell back in for a few years even after taking these materials out.

Dried blood, fish scrap, cottonseed meal, and animal tankage are good sources of nitrogen. That they are any better sources, under most conditions, than inorganic sources or chemical organics is a debatable question. Certainly if price is considered, and price has to be considered, it is very debatable.

A Matter of Price

The wholesale August price for a unit of nitrogen, (20 pounds), in bulk sulphate of ammonia was $1.46, the cost of a unit of nitrogen in fish scrap was $8.14, and in ground dried blood, $12.14. To use any of these materials to supply 1% nitrogen in a ton of fertilizer would throw the retail price completely out of line. For instance, substituting fish scrap for ammonium sulphate so that the fertilizer would contain 1% organic nitrogen would raise the retail price $6.68 per ton.

Today, most of the better organic sources are used for feed. Most mixed fertilizer in this area contains little more true organic nitrogen than is contained in the conditioner. Materials such as garbage tankage, ground cocoa shells, castor pomace, etc., are used as conditioning agents in mixed fertilizers, but even these are becoming difficult to obtain.

Most of the nitrogen in mixed fertilizers today comes from solutions, ammonium nitrate, and ammonium sulphate. Nitrate of soda, which was once used extensively in mixtures, is now used chiefly for side dressing. There are two general types of solution: ammonia plus ammonium nitrate, and ammonia plus urea. Generally solutions have been the cheapest sources of nitrogen. They are also excellent sources for crops. The ammonia combines with the superphosphate and becomes quite resistant to leaching while retaining high availability. Considerable absorption of the ammonium nitrate or urea also takes place on the phosphate particles. The use of these solutions also improves condition and cuts down on bag rotting.

Experiments Give Proof

Fortunately, considerable work has been done by the agricultural experiment stations to determine the value of the different sources of nitrogen. New Jersey conducted four potato fertilization experiments in 1937, 1938 and 1939 with a 4% nitrogen fertilizer. The source of nitrogen and the residual acidity was varied. Where all of the nitrogen was derived from sulphate of ammonia, the average yield was 256 bushels to the acre. All nitrogen from nitrate of soda yielded 261. All nitrogen from sulphate of ammonia plus lime to neutralize the residual acidity yielded 265. Where one half of the nitrogen was derived from sulphate and one half from nitrate the yield was 275 bushels to the acre, and where the nitrogen was derived one third each from sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda and animal tankage the yield was 278 bushels.

About the only conclusion that can be drawn from these experiments is that where fertilizer is used at the rate of a ton per acre, the nitrogen should be derived from more than one source.

Considerable work is also available from Maine with potatoes. In one set of tests conducted from 1920 to 1926 with cobblers the average yield per acre where all the nitrogen was from nitrate of soda was 286 bushels, all from ammonium sulphate 300 bushels; one third from nitrate of soda and two thirds from ammonium sulphate, 308 bushels. Where one fourth of the nitrogen was from nitrate of soda, one fourth from sulphate of ammonia, and one half from fish meal, the yield was 316 bushels. Where the nitrogen came one fourth from nitrate of soda, one fourth from ammonium sulphate and one half from cotton-seed meal, the yield was 307 bushels to the acre.

In another series of tests at Maine with Green Mountains on the permanent fertility plots conducted for three years, the yield where all of the nitrogen was derived from fish meal was 359 bushels; and where one half of it

(*Continued on Page* 13)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THE Christmas season may bring cheer to many folks both far and near, but neighbor says it's brought him more to growl about than e'er before. His wife has kept him on the run a-helpin' get her shopping done, he's had to follow her around and carry all the junk she found; his feet are sore as they can be and all his money's gone, by gee. Besides, he says, it is a sin the way his house is full of kin, and just to make things all the worse and cause the poor old guy to curse, his bad tooth's givin' him a fit, too many Christmas sweets for it.

But none of these things trouble me, I'm just as happy as can be when Christmas season rolls around; of course like neighbor I have found that there are things to spoil the fun if you don't watch what's bein' done. Whenever my wife goes to town to shop I suddenly come down with rheumatiz' or aching head and she insists I stay in bed; and when her sister wrote to say she could come on Christmas day, I kept it from Mirandy's eye so she wan't tempted to reply. As for my teeth, I can't complain, store plates don't ever cause no pain.

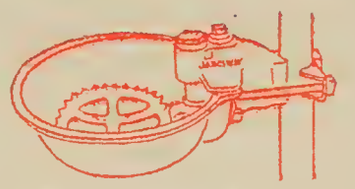
Short of help? . . Then here's your answer

Jamesway SPEEDS BARN WORK





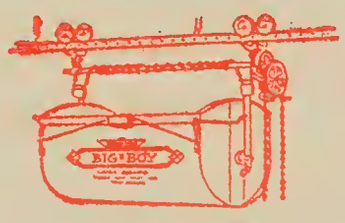
Save up to 40 minutes with the new Jamesway Mile-Saver feed truck. One easy trip does the work of 16 with a bushel basket.



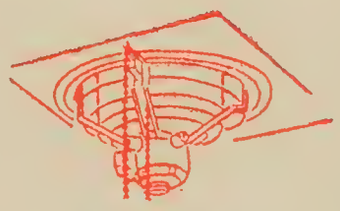
Save up to 30 minutes with Jamesway water cups. No more herding of cows around water tanks. No tank heater to tend. Increase milk production 10% or more.



Save up to 30 minutes with a patented Jamesway lever stall. One handy lever locks all the cows in place — releases them all just as easily.



Save up to 50 minutes with a Jamesway "long-life" litter carrier. No other like it! One trip does the work of four or five with a wheelbarrow—and many times easier.



Save time with Jamesway automatic ventilation. Easy to adjust — no windows to open or close. Keeps barn drier, healthful. Promotes better production.



Save time two ways with a Jamesway Pork Maker **Hog** Feeder! First is easier feeding. Second is earlier marketing. U.S.D.A. reports self feeding produces 33% more pork than hand feeding with 25% less feed.

SEE YOUR JAMESWAY DEALER

Write Dept. AG1246 for free folder on how to save time with Jamesway. It's full of facts that will speed up chores, step up profits.

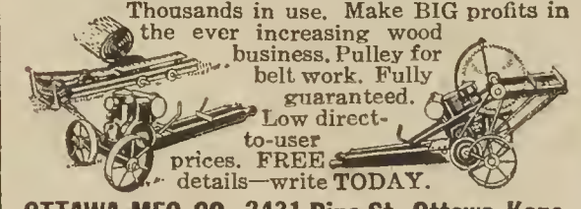
*Savings based on an average herd of 15 to 20 cows.

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6-H.P. EASY TO MOVE



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600 MODERN ROOMS.

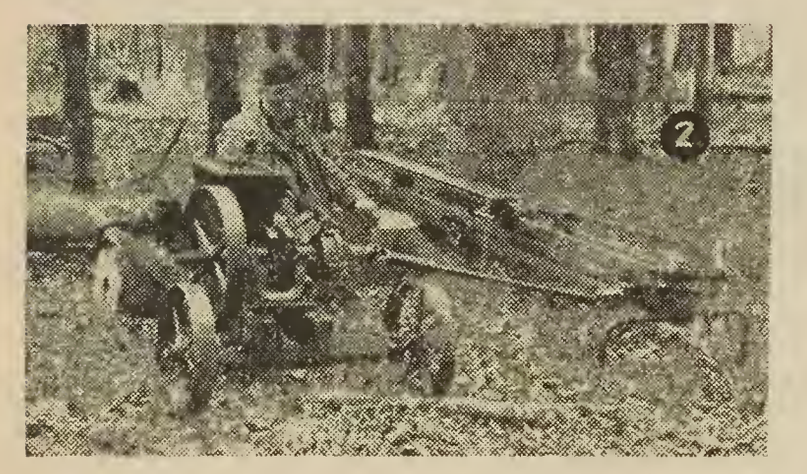
HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

POWER *comes to the* FARM WOODLOT

THE trend to mechanized farm equipment is putting power in the farm woods. With power and better cutting practices the production of fuelwood and logs is being increased. On this page you will find pictures of equipment that is being used.

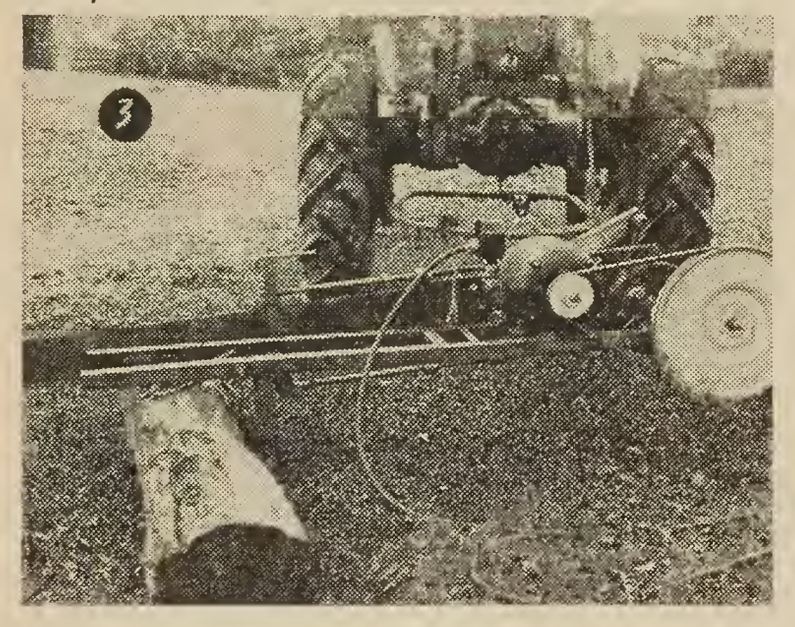


1. The bow saw ↑ though not a power tool, puts manpower to more efficient use. Thin blades and fast cutting teeth enable one man to produce fuelwood in pole size timber. The saw is also favored for working up the limbs and top growth of large trees.



2. One man with this tree feller attachment ↑ can fell large trees for logs or fuelwood. A saw well sharpened and properly set makes efficient use of power.

3. A homemade device ↓ for meeting the labor shortage. This saw weighs only 80 lbs. and is powered by electricity generated on the tractor. It is, therefore, adapted for use in the woods. There are commercial types of this saw that use tractor power via a power takeoff.



4. For the one-man job at the wood pile, the power drag saw ↓ still has its place.

5. Big butts and knotty chunks formerly left in the woods are no problem to this splitting gun. → A charge of two tablespoons of black powder is sufficient to halve or quarter the logs.

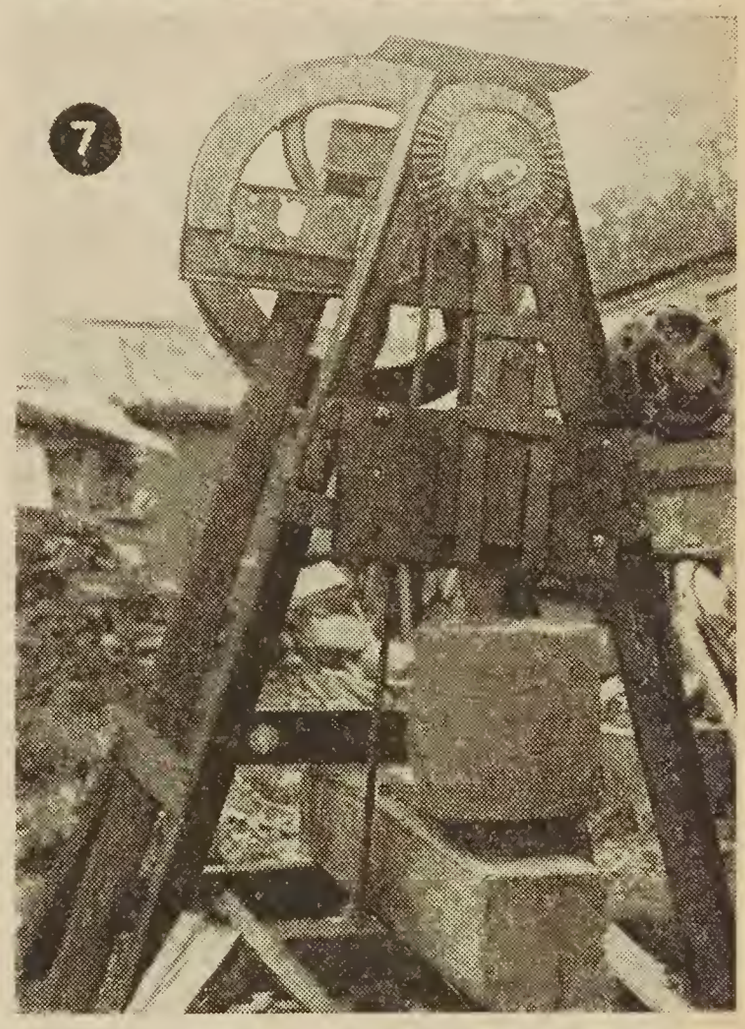




6. A buzz saw powered by a second-hand automobile motor ↑ easily works up tree-length polewood at the woodshed. Wood is still the best and most economical fuel on many farms, and a carefully stacked, well-filled woodshed is a comforting and satisfying sight in these days of coal strikes and high-priced fuels.

A tractor-mounted buzz saw located in the woods, plus a truck to be loaded as the wood is cut, makes a real fuelwood production line. Polewood, limbwood and split logs are buzzed, loaded, and hauled direct to the woodshed with a minimum of handling.

7. For splitting blocks instead of logs, this homemade "wood wedger" → is a manpower saver. It is set up close to the woodshed so that house current may be used to run the ½ horse power motor.

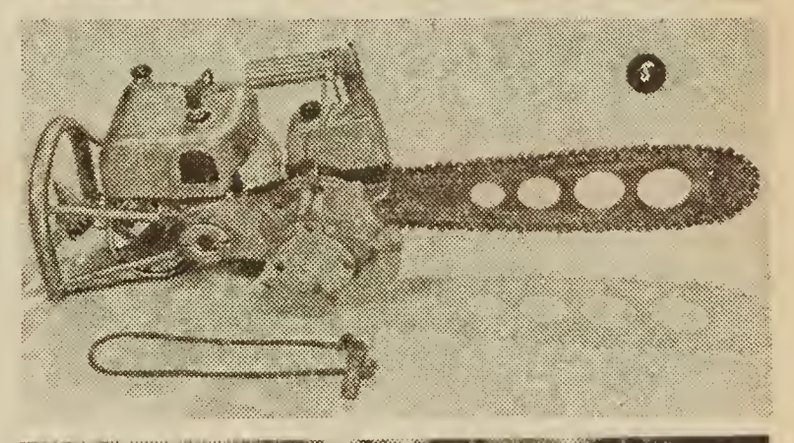


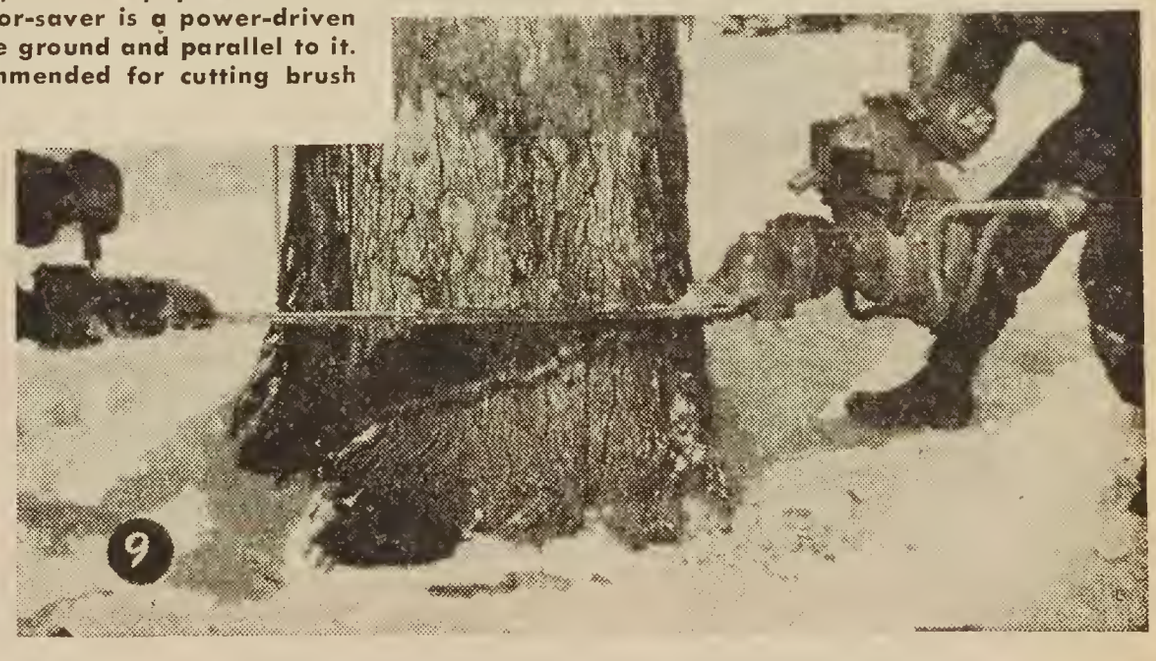
Pictures on this page were taken on New York farms. For further information in regard to this equipment write to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. If you are using labor-savers in the woodlot that are not mentioned on this page, tell us about them. Photographs and text for this page were supplied by the Department of Forestry, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

8. For speed-up felling and bucking in small timber, one-man power saws → are now coming into the woods. The horse power is four or less and the weight ranges from 40-70 pounds.

9. In large timber such as this thirty-inch hard maple, the two-man power saw (Lower right) is standard equipment. Over three thousand are now in use in New York State alone. Where use is limited because of small area, such a power saw and crew can service many farm woodlands.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Another new piece of equipment on the market that is a great labor-saver is a power-driven circular saw set close to the ground and parallel to it. The rig is especially recommended for cutting brush and small second growth.





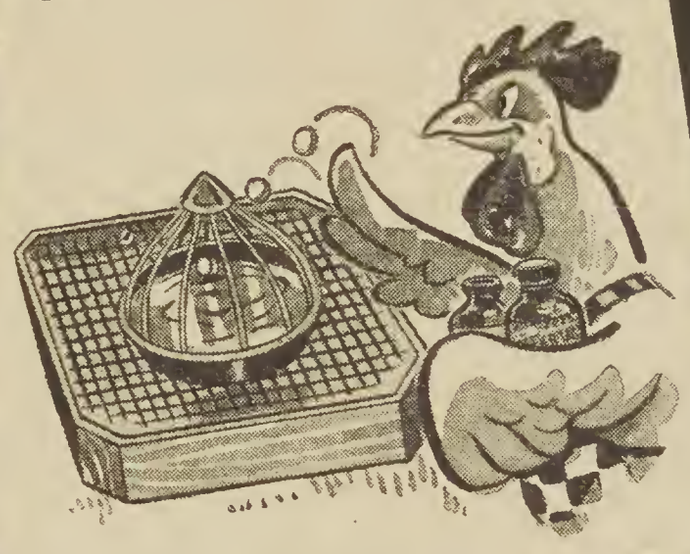


When hens get colds... make them sneeze!

Pep up eating...



Check disease!



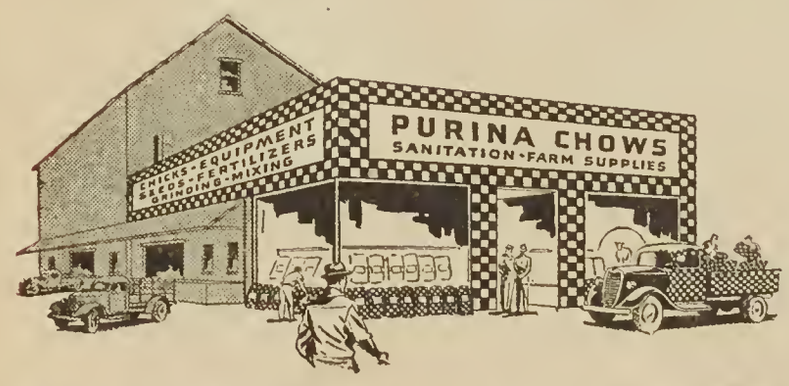
First, remove the common causes of colds by replacing damp litter and adjusting ventilation to allow plenty of fresh air, but no drafts. Then:

1. **MAKE THEM SNEEZE** by dusting over them lightly with Purina Chlorena Powder.
2. **PEP UP EATING** by adding Purina Chek-R-Ton to the mash for 2 or 3 weeks.
3. **CHECK DISEASE** spread through drinking water by putting Purina Chek-R-Tabs in the water each day until the epidemic stops. Help control disease in the house by spraying the interior with Purina Chek-R-Fect.

The cost of this treatment is small — *only 3 or 4 eggs per bird will pay for it all.* Remember this ad. See your Purina Dealer at the first sign of colds.



A GOOD PLACE TO GO FOR SANITATION AIDS



When you need disinfectants, lice powders, worm expellers and other products that help you "prevent trouble before it starts," a good place to go is to your Purina Dealer. Most of them carry a full line of Purina Sanitation Aids. These products are backed by Purina Research. And your Purina Dealer has full instructions for using them. When you want *reliable* products and *reliable* information it pays to go to...

YOUR PURINA DEALER WITH THE CHECKERBOARD SIGN



THE CANDLE IN THE WINDOW

LONG, LONG AGO, a Russian peasant stumbled homeward through the snow on Christmas Eve. He had heard how the mother of Jesus had searched in vain for a resting place on that first Christmas Eve, and how eventually the Christ child was born in a manger.

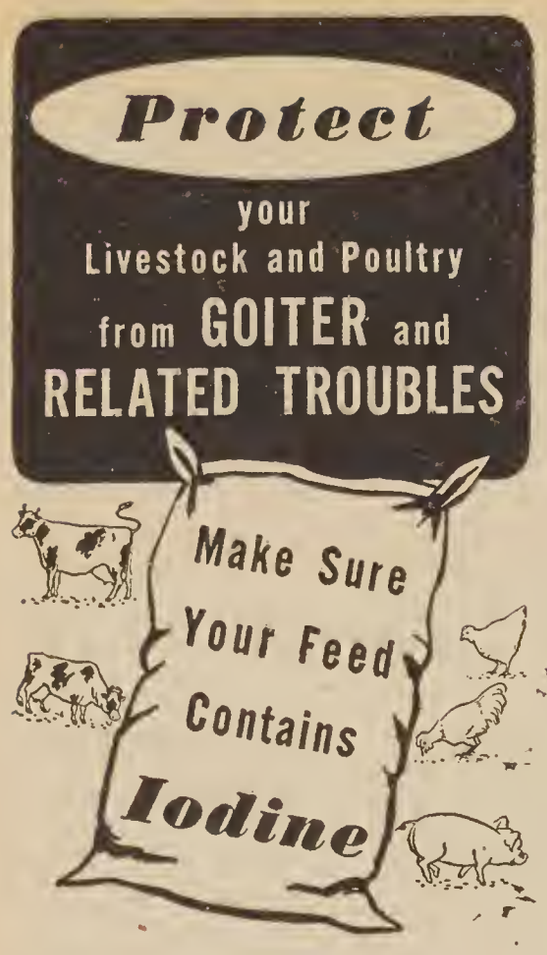
"What if the Holy Mother should be searching for my house this night?" he said, and in the simplicity of his faith he placed a candle in his window to show that the Christ would be welcome in his home.

That candle in the Russian peasant's hut started a custom which has spread around the world. Today the light in the window at Christmas time is a symbol of friendliness and welcome among all peoples. What a difference it makes to a home when Jesus Christ is a welcome guest! How much more significant Christmas becomes when the spirit of its Founder touches every member of a family. Or better... when it touches every member of a community, or of a nation, or of the world.

With this spirit there is no room for pettiness and selfishness. It changes an obligation to an opportunity; a duty to a joy; indifference to eager understanding; sacrificial gifts to a privilege.

May the Christmas spirit be welcomed in the life of each of us — not only at this holy season, but always, as we face the days ahead with renewed faith and courage to bring "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men."

WM. H. DANFORTH,
Chairman Ralston Purina Company
EXECUTIVE OFFICES
1800 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.



Iodine is a NECESSITY in the nutrition of farm animals.

If it is lacking, goiter may result. The chief loss from Iodine deficiency comes from interference in reproductive processes, and the birth of weak, deformed offspring which may die.

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Write for free booklet, "The Place of Iodine in the Nutrition of Farm Animals."

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PRECISION

Light Weight Portable Power Chain Saw



ALL PRECISION Saws use the well-known and reliable 2 cycle 3½ H. P. "PRECISION" air cooled motor with positive clutch. Various sizes and types of "PRECISION" Saws are manufactured, some of which are as follows:

TYPE "1": Bow Saw—cutting capacity 14" and 18", suitable for felling and bucking.

TYPE "3": With standard guide bars for one or two-man operation, suitable for felling and cross-cutting; available in 20" 26" and 32" lengths.

Either straight blade or bow frame are interchangeable on any machine at extra cost using same motor.

Weight 4 to 55 lbs. depending on length of guide bar.

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Ottawa Self-Propelled Buzz Master

CLEARS LAND FAST! Powerful 6-HP motor with friction clutch for safe operation. Cuts down timber, brush and hedge; turn blade vertically and saw logs to length. Can be equipped to fell largest trees. Has clutch pulley for belt work. Fully guaranteed.



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OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1231 Brush Ave., Ottawa, Kansas

Farmers Set Up New Livestock Marketing Co-op

By Ray Hemming

Manager, Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative

EARLY last spring the management of several of the leading farm cooperatives in New York State recognized the lack of a coordinated livestock marketing system in the Northeast and decided to do something about it. Out of this determination came the birth of the Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, Inc.

Its sponsors are the N. Y. State Farm Bureau, the N. Y. State Grange, the Producers Cooperative Commission Association, the Dairymen's League, and the G.L.F. Two directors from each of the sponsoring organizations compose the Board of Directors of ten men. Each organization has an equal vote on this policy-making Board, thereby demonstrating clearly the unity of purpose of the organizations backing Empire. Empire has been capitalized for $2,250,000 to permit eventual growth to state-wide proportions.

Cooperative approach to the treatment of feed and milk marketing problems have raised the position of the New York State dairy farmer to one of independence and profits for his efforts. What is needed now is a dependable and available outlet for his initial investment, the dairy cow. This animal represents a fixed asset to the dairy farmer until she "wears out" and has to be sold and replaced. Empire proposes to establish livestock markets throughout the state to provide just such a service.

Service Is Our Motto

Where Empire markets will differ from most of those now in operation will be in the placing of emphasis on the *service* that can be rendered instead of on the *commission* that can be collected. We expect to implement this marketing service by having a buying agency equipped with orders to buy for slaughterers in other sections of the country. In this manner when local buying power is inadequate to absorb the animals offered for sale except at depreciated levels, Empire's own buying agency will step into the breach and stabilize the situation. By doing this we hope to eliminate the condition where livestock of similar grade on the same day sells at a wide fluctuation in price. We do not *ever* expect to obtain *more* than the going market, but we *do* expect to get the market, as compared to values at other livestock centers.

Empire was organized primarily to provide an answer to the question of what to do about the cull cow, because this class of livestock is in the majority by far when compared to other livestock in the state. Five years is all it takes to "wear out" the "machine". Empire will eventually utilize its markets and personnel to conduct replacement sales worthy of the name. This will take time, and our first efforts will be directed to the establishment of markets for slaughter livestock.

Live Grading

We expect eventually to incorporate into our marketing methods a system of live grading of all animals before they are sold. We think this will enable the owners of these animals to become familiar with selling values and in this way to evaluate more efficiently their animals by comparison of current sales at other markets with their own animals.

We think this may eventually result in raising the standard of quality of the animals sold for slaughter. Perhaps it will bring about the desired aim of having the bulk of cows sold as cutters, instead of as canners as is now the case. We don't think that too many examples of heavier cutter cows selling for higher prices than lighter cows of canner quality will be needed to show that replacements should be made at the cutter stage rather than at the canner level.

Not only would this be a saving in dollars to the individual owner, but would raise the reputation of N. Y. state dairy beef to a position where it would not feel the full brunt of a decline in general market prices when there was an oversupply of product elsewhere. It is an accepted fact that canner cow values are hit hardest when the general market slumps.

Selling Veal Calves

The dairy cow is not only the machine that converts an estimated 20,000,000 tons of hay and grass crops into edible products for human consumption, but is also the means whereby another meat animal is produced—the veal calf. The market weights of these veal calves are affected directly by the selling price of fluid milk. The present average is around 100 pounds live weight because it is believed that the profit is in the selling of the milk rather than in the feeding of calves to heavier weights. This has not and will not always be the case; therefore the marketing of veal calves will be another field of endeavor for Empire, the same as beef cattle, sheep and lambs, and hogs.

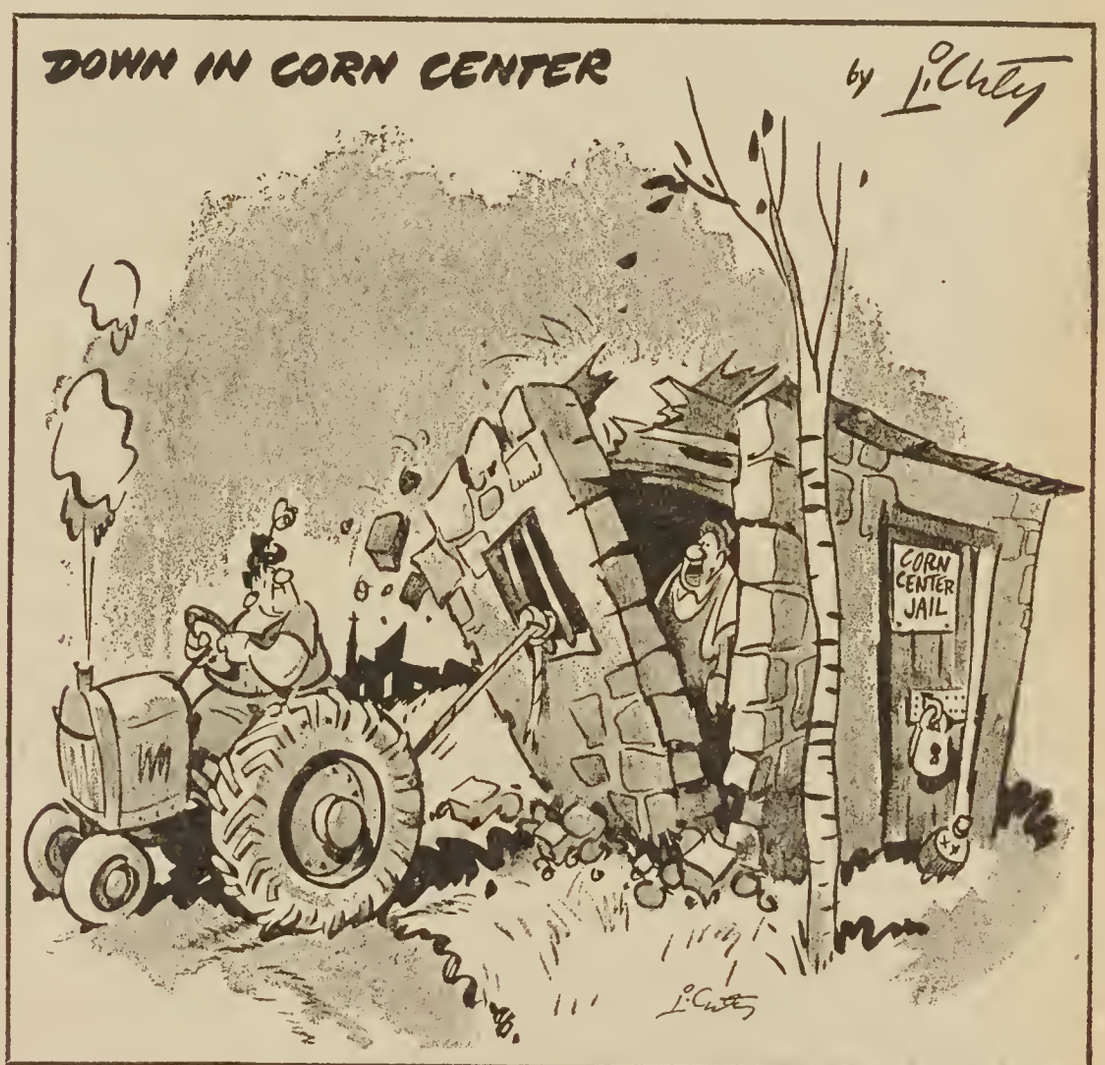
We intend also to insist upon strict veterinary inspection of all animals before they are sold, to try to curb the return to the farms of animals that should be sold for slaughter only.

We are anxious to have a system in operation whereby all slaughter animals will be sold on a weight basis. We think this is the fairest way to sell because all other price quotations from other sections of the country are reported on a weight basis, and it is the only practical way to "know the market." Large packers will never be interested in buying at any market unless on a weight basis, because their system of yields and dressed costs is based on weights. When you go into a butcher shop to buy a steak, roast, or chops, you buy it at so much per pound, not by the piece. This retail selling is directly related to the price that is paid for the live animal, so it is a "must" that livestock be weighed when sold for slaughter. We may not be able to do this at first, because scales are difficult to obtain at present, but it will be one of our goals.

A "Pace Setter"

I do not intend to create the impression that Empire will monopolize the livestock marketing field. There are a number of honest, efficient, and well-run markets in the state today, and there is plenty of room for everyone. We do hope to lead the way to influence *all* marketing agencies to render the best possible service to the farmers of this state. This will be possible only by the fullest cooperation between the owners of the livestock and their marketing agency.

We will make mistakes, because it has been written "to err is human"; but they will be honest mistakes. We don't intend to make the same mistakes twice, but to learn from our mistakes. Empire is, and always will be, a farmers' organization. We will consult with and be guided by the members who market their livestock through Empire; and when the figures are in at the end of the year's business, the savings will be returned to the members in the form of a patronage refund.



"No wonder, Maw, that farmers voted 2 to 1 for those open-tread tires"

That's right—for *extra* traction, *twice* as many farmers said they preferred the open tread—the B.F.Goodrich kind of tread—as preferred the other two principal types combined. That was the voting result in a nation-wide farmer poll. And once you use B.F.Goodrich open tread tires, you'll see why. These tires bite deep, take hold and really pull. Self-cleaning, too. Dirt and trash drop out as the tire rolls. No closed tread joints to clog up. Get the type tread farmers prefer 2 to 1—get B.F.Goodrich tires. *An advertisement of B.F.Goodrich — First in Rubber.*

Sherwood Backs Better Roads and Schools at State Grange Session

A record-breaking class of more than 1,700 Grangers received the sixth degree during the 74th annual session of New York State Grange at Saratoga Springs. This is said to be the largest number ever to receive the degree at one time in any state. Total attendance at the ceremony was about 3,500.

In his annual address, State Master Henry D. Sherwood touched on many problems and reviewed accomplishments of the past year. Here are a few highlights from his talk:

He recommended more state aid for school districts in order that they may pay teachers' wages "at least comparable to mechanic's helpers".

He urged members to consider establishing a central office for state officers to facilitate handling the multitudinous details arising from 901 subordinate granges with a membership that is expected to reach 200,000 by 1950.

Master Sherwood also recommended the expenditure of $3,500,000 on the six state Agricultural and Home Economics schools to bring the outmoded buildings and facilities up to date with other educational institutions.

A Better Diet

He urged the Grange to support the better diet principles advocated by H. E. Babcock, chairman of the Cornell University Board of Trustees, claiming that the proper diet of meat, animal products, fresh fruits and vegetables would mean the economical continuation of high production and the creation of thousands of jobs.

Speaking of roads, the Master said, "We have no objection to the superhighways now under construction yet we feel that every farmer on a good farm is entitled, as a taxpayer, to a hard road leading to his property."

Through the efforts of State Master Sherwood and his staff of officers, the Grange has made much progress during the year. A net gain of 3,606 brought the membership to 139,708 as of June 30. Seven new subordinate and 17 new Juvenile Granges have been organized and 27 Juvenile Granges reorganized.

During the year 1,279 silver star certificates denoting 25 years of membership were issued to bring the total in the state to 31,301. Golden sheaf certificates showing 50 years of membership have been given to a total of 1,343 members.

Scholarship Fund

Reporting on the Revolving Scholarship Fund. Secretary Harold M. Stanley told delegates that $7,213.15 was added to the fund this year. This year loans of $1,064 have been made.

Since the fund was started nearly $150,000 has been loaned and almost $100,000 repaid. Students receiving loans have attended 42 schools in several states and have prepared themselves for 26 different professions and vocations.

Carl Camenga, field superintendent of the American Dairy Assn., reminded delegates that oleomargarine manufacturers and marketers are planning to spend $8,000,000 in promoting their product while the ADA has only a million for advertising and research for the entire dairy industry.

Spiritual Forces

Lt. Gov. Joe R. Hanley reminded the delegates that we must put our country ahead of any political party or other alliances. He said, "The time has come for us to see to it that no one man can hold in his hand the power to control the destiny of our country.

"We have to choose between the material and the spiritual. We have gone to seed on the material side—boasting about our big Army, powerful Navy, our wealth, our steel, our coal, our big cities. The light of a great country is measured by spiritual forces. Forces that gave our ancestors the strength to make our land what it is with only two strong arms, a keen axe and trust."

Hanley compared the state's farmers with the badly wounded veteran who wanted only opportunity and a fair chance to support himself without handouts from the government. "We must remember," he said, "that the State has no machinery to make money. It's resources must come out of the pockets of the citizens of the state."

William J. Rich of Salem, past state master, was reelected to the executive committee for three years. Hold-over members are Leland Smith of St. Lawrence County and Clarence Johncox of Genesee County. This was the only election held this year.

Report from Geneva

A. J. Heinicke, director of the State Geneva Experiment Station, gave a report on the work there. He reported a need for better facilities with the necessary money for some of them already appropriated.

Commenting on work in progress, Heinicke mentioned the search for better methods of preserving the quality of canned and frozen foods, the development of new "soapless" cleaners, the breeding of better fruit and vegetable varieties, and studies on DDT to control harmful insects without killing those that are beneficial.

"Much of the fundamental research we do," he said, "seems far removed from farming but it is necessary in order to get the facts on which to base our recommendations."

Paul Talbot, vice-president of the Dairymen's League, himself an assemblyman, informed the Grangers that there are only 7 farmers in the New York Legislature and said it was up to the Grange and other farm organizations to stick together to originate and push legislation beneficial to the state's agriculture.

Dance Contest

At the finals of the statewide dance contest, held at a get-together meeting in Convention Hall on the eve of the four-day session, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Ferris of Stillwater Grange, Saratoga County, won in the Rye Waltz.

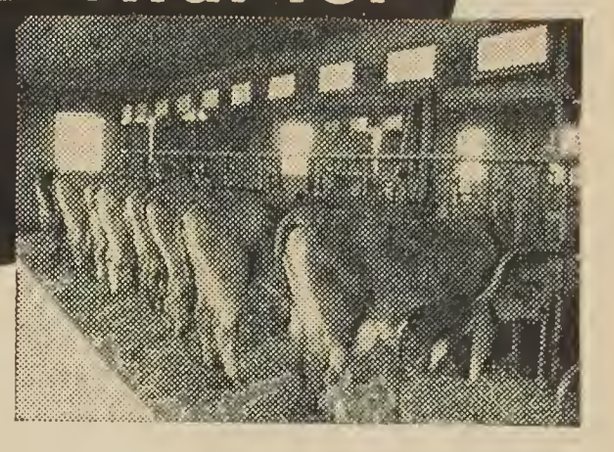
Winners of the Saratoga Lancers contest were: Mr. and Mrs. John Lavery, Geneseo Grange 1221, Livingston Co.; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Koerner, Holland Grange No. 1025, Erie Co.; Mrs. Floyd Ellsworth and Tracy Purcell, Greenfield Grange No. 807, Saratoga County.; and Mr. and Mrs. William Aikin, Hartland Grange No. 1190, Niagara Co.

Among visitors introduced to the delegates were New Jersey Master Fred Nixon; John Conover, New Jersey State Lecturer; and New York State Past Masters Fred Freestone, William J. Rich and Raymond Cooper.

Delegates were shocked to hear of the death by drowning of the young son of John and Ruth Thew of Campbell Hall. Mrs. Thew is State Juvenile Superintendent. The tragedy occurred the Saturday before the convention.

In the Jan. 4 issue of the *American Agriculturist,* we plan to give you a summary of resolutions passed at the session, as well as reports on the winners of the *American Agriculturist* Achievement Awards and the State Grange-American Agriculturist cookie contest.

VITAMIN D vital for good milk production



A cow uses up approximately as much calcium and phosphorus during three weeks of heavy production as she uses for the development of her calf!

If dairy animals assimilate too little calcium and phosphorus because of inadequate vitamin D, milk yield falls off.

Vitamin D is vital to good production as it helps make calcium and phosphorus available for milk. And it aids cows to maintain strong, vigorous bodies during heavy lactation.

VITAMIN D AIDS DRY COWS! Cows that go without sufficient vitamin D too long may drop unthrifty calves. Unthrifty calves are hard to raise, take a lot of care. Save yourself time and money. Give your dry cows plenty of vitamin D.

Many dairymen insist that Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast be included in *all* rations to assure vitamin D protection. The next time you buy feeds, concentrates or minerals, be sure the words "Irradiated Dry Yeast" are on the feed tag.

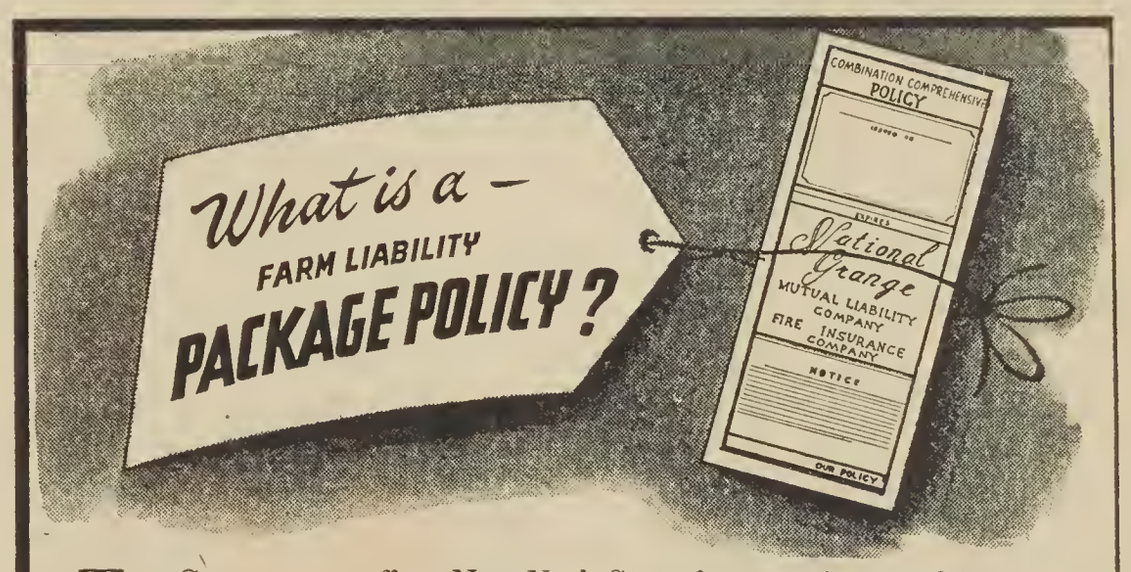
$3.95 POSTPAID 5-POUND PACKAGE

If you can't obtain feeds, concentrates or minerals containing Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast, ask your dealer for FIDY. Or send for the $3.95 postpaid 5-pound package. (Include dealer's name.) Contains enough vitamin D for 8 dairy cows and 6 calves for one year or 6 brood sows for a year and 40 pigs to market size. Feeding directions with each package. Address STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED, Desk AA-12-21.

FREE BOOKLET — Send today for your free copy of "Importance of Vitamin D for the Entire Dairy Herd." Address STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED, Desk AA-12-21.

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Fleischmann's F·I·D·Y
IRRADIATED DRY YEAST
RICH IN VITAMIN D FOR FOUR-FOOTED ANIMALS



THE Grange now offers New York State farmers the *complete protection* of three-way liability insurance in a *single* PACKAGE POLICY. It's the result of a long and careful study that proved that farmers need *three-way* protection against costly claims resulting from farm accidents. And that's what you get in the PACKAGE POLICY: Triple protection that . . .

(1) Includes all farm operations.—Protects you from damage suits from your hired men or the public.
(2) Covers all personal activities of the farm family.
(3) Provides medical payments coverage for employees and public.

When *one* accident may cost you your farm and savings, don't gamble! Get the *complete protection* of a Grange PACKAGE POLICY.

Keep in mind, too, that Grange Farm Liability Insurance offers you these *additional* benefits!

SUBSTANTIAL DIVIDEND SAVING— over $5,500,000 has already been returned to Grange Insurance policy holders.

FARMER CONTROL—backed by both the National and New York State Grange.

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MUTUAL LIABILITY COMPANY ☆ FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
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State Office:
State Tower Bldg., Syracuse, N.Y.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

National Grange Mutual Liability Co.
Dept. A. 4, Syracuse, N. Y.
Gentlemen:
Please send me the Cornell Bulletin on Farm Liability and tell me how I can *save real money* under the Grange Insuranee Program. I am partieularly interested in

( ) Farm Liability PACKAGE POLICY
( ) Automobile Insuranee

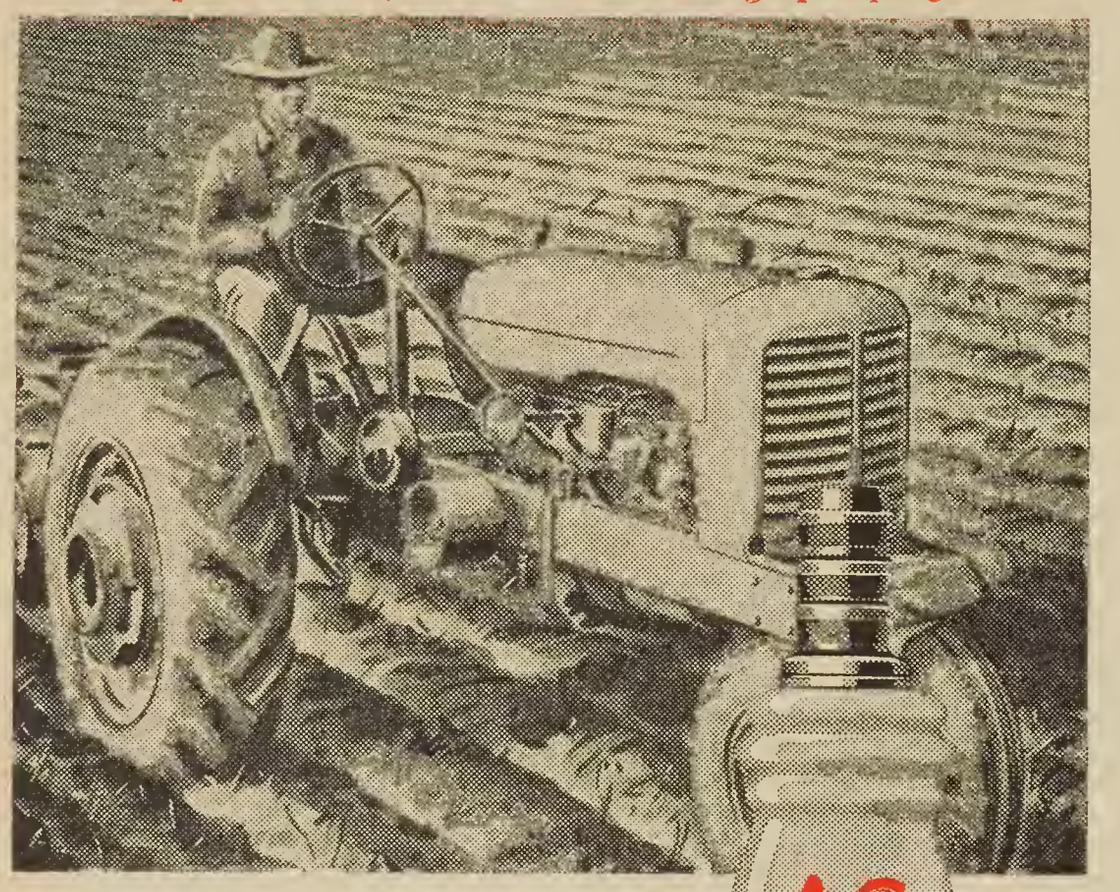
Name.....
Address.....

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AC'S ASSURE UTMOST RELIABILITY

TRACTORS START EASIER WITH TODAY'S AC PLUGS

(a plus value of "Wider Heat Range per plug")



Quicker starting and better all-'round spark plug performance are the direct results of insulators made from AC's superior ceramic material, which assures wider Heat Range per plug. This material was developed by AC and made possible the aircraft plugs used in bombers and fighter planes in World War II.

These improved AC plugs reduce your spark plug expense. They stay clean longer. They maintain engine power over a wider range of operating conditions, saving money because they make full use of the fuel. Try these longer-lived AC's. They resist cracking, splitting and blistering. They adapt themselves to changing engine temperatures, and that means sure-fire performance for starting and idling, as well as for heavy loads.

AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION
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Keep an extra set of clean AC's on hand to use while you have dirty plugs cleaned and adjusted *regularly* at a Registered AC Cleaning Station.

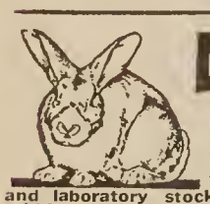
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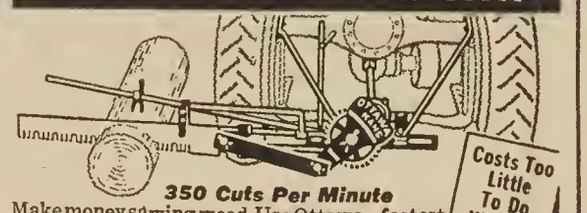
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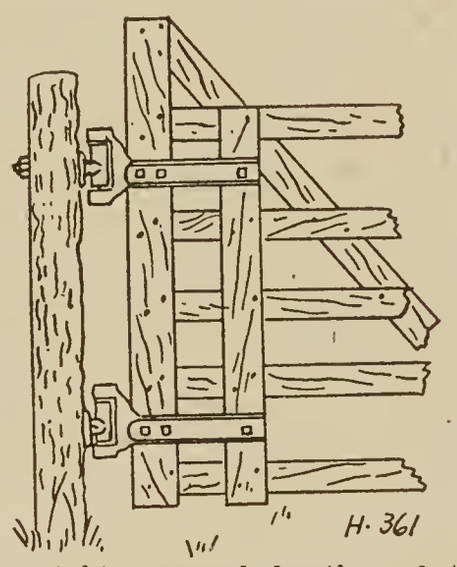
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"It's Handy"

CAR AXLE GATE HINGE

Here is a sketch showing how I make an extremely strong and serviceable gate hinge out of an old auto front axle. Cut the axle in half and drill three holes in each of the halves as shown so it can be bolted solidly to the



gate uprights. Bore holes through the post to take the wheel spindles and fasten them solidly by putting on washers and then drawing up the wheel nuts tightly. The knuckle joint makes an excellent hinge joint which can be lubricated with a pressure grease gun when it is needed.—*I. W. D.*

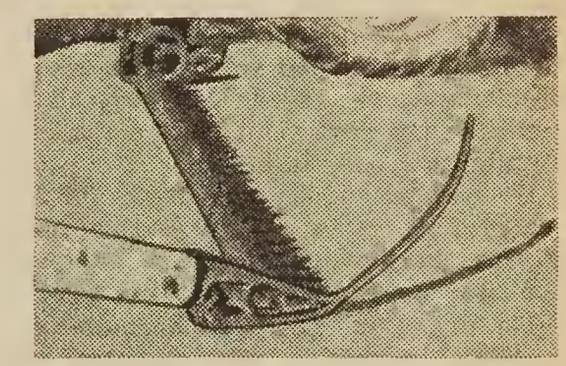
— A.A. —

HANDY DEVICE KEEPS CUTTER-BAR CLEAR

If you have trouble with clogging of the end of the cutter bar when you mow hay or peas, this idea may help you.

The gadget in the picture is made from the worn-out runner of a harrow and is bolted to the outer end of the cutter bar. It is then brought up and fastened to the point of the outer end of the shoe. It will take some trial and error to bend it to get it in position to work properly, but it should extend about 2 feet above the shoe.

This runner holds the hay down and lets the sickle cut off all the hay within



reach of the cutter bar. There will be a small tuft of hay that is not cut off close to the ground, but the hay lost is small in comparison to the time you lose in cleaning the clogged cutter bars several times each time you go around the field.—*Marshall Hawes, Hannibal, N. Y.*

— A.A. —

3-HORSE EVENER

Here is a vertical 3-horse evener that I find very satisfactory. The middle horse is hitched to the top of



the vertical evener, and the distance from this whiffletree to the clevis is twice as long as the distance from the clevis to the lower end where the evener for the two outside horses is attached.—*Vincent Aldrich, R. D. 4, Fredonia, N. Y.*

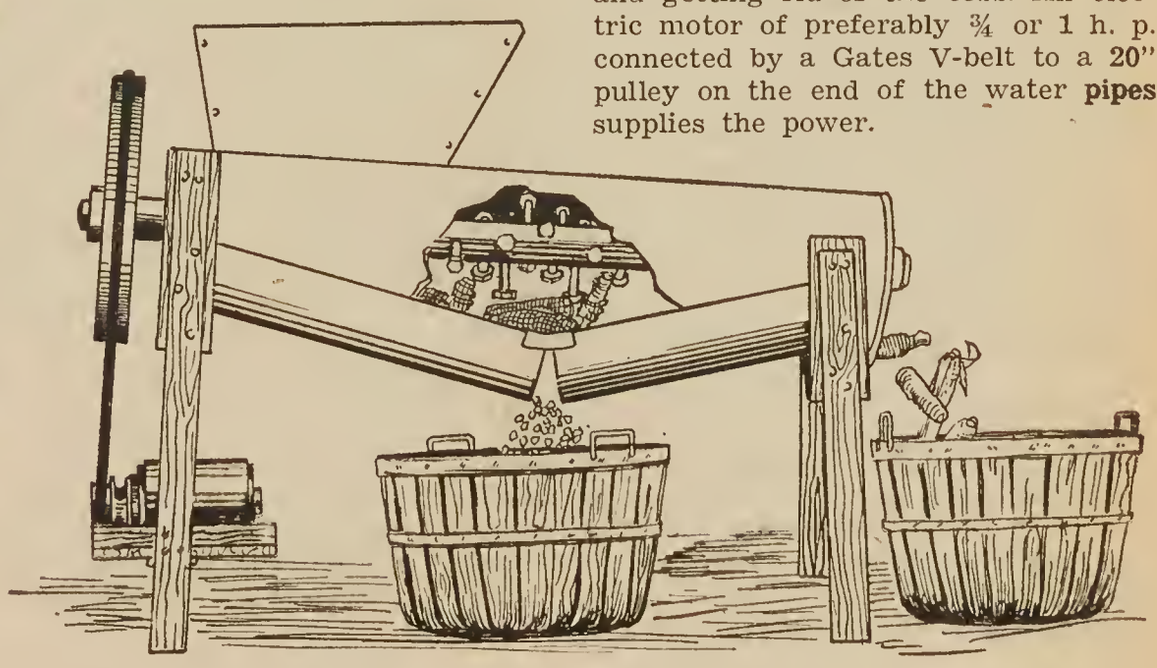
BOYS BUILD CORN SHELLER

HERE is a corn sheller built out of a hot water tank and 3 different kinds of pipe—gas pipe, water pipe, and stove pipe. It was built by boys of the Brookville Public School, Pennsylvania, under the direction of Neal C. Bitting, Supervisor of Agriculture. These Future Farmers are spending profitable time in a modern farm shop program, learning how to make labor saving machinery—much of it out of scrap material and discarded parts.

To build the corn sheller they mounted the hot water tank on a wooden stand. A gas pipe 6" in diameter, fitted with a 2" water pipe axle, was placed in the center of the tank. Then burred bolts were inserted in holes bored every 4" on the outside of the gas pipe, in staggered rows 3" apart. At the hopper end, just half the amount of bolts were used to prevent the knocking out of ears and grains.

The ears of corn are fed into the tank through the hopper built at one end. Since there is barely enough room for the ears of corn to fit between the bolt-studded gas pipe and the walls of the tank, they are quickly shelled while being moved from one end of the tank to the other by the turning pipe. The grains of corn pass through ½-inch drilled holes in the bottom of the tank and are funneled to a basket by sections of stovepipe, while the cobs work down to the opposite end of the hopper and come out through a hole 4" in height at the top end of the tank.

This simple, efficient sheller works so well that if one man operates it, he is kept constantly busy feeding in corn, emptying the baskets of grain and getting rid of the cobs. An electric motor of preferably ¾ or 1 h. p. connected by a Gates V-belt to a 20" pulley on the end of the water pipes supplies the power.



A Record-Breaking Potato Crop

By RALPH LITTLEFIELD

MR. JOHN YORK of Kensington, N. H., produced 687 bushels of Katahdin potatoes per acre. This is the highest yield ever reported by the N. H. 300 Bushel Club, which has been in operation since 1926. This yield of 687 bu. per acre is 152 bushels higher than the previous record of 535 bushels per acre, produced in 1941 by J. R. Jackson and Son of Colebrook, N. H.

On the field where this record was made, Mr. York used 3100 lbs. of 5-10-10 fertilizer containing 2 lbs. per hundred of magnesium oxide. The fertilizer was all applied with the planter in bands on both sides of the seed. He used approximately 33 bushels of "B" size certified Katahdin seed per acre, planted May 30. The average measured distance between rows was 3.03 feet and the distance between plants at harvest time averaged 14.6 inches.



JOHN YORK

To control insects and late blight, 12 dusts of neutral copper and DDT were applied, with two additional dusts of neutral copper, used especially to control late blight. The plants were about 6 inches high when the first dust was applied. For weed control, the field was gone over twice with a cultivator-weeder combination and twice with the hillers, leaving a low, flat, wide hill. The vines were damaged by frost but not entirely dead at harvest time, which was October 12, giving a maximum growing period of 133 days.

Mr. York says that some of the factors which influenced his yield were the use of DDT, magnesium fertilizer and weather conditions. The DDT kept his vines free from insect injury throughout the entire season. The addition of approximately 62 lbs. of magnesium oxide per acre took care of a magnesium deficiency which he had experienced on this particular field in previous years. He also credits the cool, rainy August weather for part of his success. The southeastern section of New Hampshire had 8.8 inches of rainfall during the month of August and the average temperature for the month was two degrees cooler than normal.

Mr. York has just completed a new 40 by 60 ft. combination potato and squash storage in which he has capacity for 20,000 bushels of potatoes and 150 tons of squash. The potato bins are so arranged that he can run his truck the entire length of the bins and unload on both sides, and if necessary the entire floor space can be utilized for potatoes. He was assisted by Mr. P. T. Blood, and Mr. George M. Foulkrod, both from the University of New Hampshire Experiment Station, with the design and construction plans for this building.

In addition to 20 acres of potatoes, Mr. York raises squash and about 15 acres of truck crops, including sweet corn, cabbage and tomatoes. All of these products are sold at nearby markets. His farm is very conveniently located for this type of marketing as it is within easy trucking distance of several cities and large towns.

It is interesting to note that both Mr. York, who is the 1946 Potato King with a high yield of 687 bushels per acre, and Mr. Dwight Stiles of Milan, N. H., who holds second place with a yield of 644 bushels per acre, are both graduates of the University of New Hampshire. Mr. York graduated with the class of 1933 and Mr. Stiles with the class of 1942.

Comparing Nitrogen Sources

(*Continued from Page 7*)

came from nitrate of soda and one half from sulphate of ammonia, the yield was 388 bushels. There was considerable variation from year to year. The chief conclusions seem to be that more than one source of nitrogen in the fertilizer is usually desirable, at least with potatoes; that there were no outstanding advantages from organic sources, which were higher grade materials than those generally used today; and that they certainly would not be worth what they would cost today. In other tests, mixtures containing ammonium nitrate and urea gave very satisfactory results.

Humus Is Important

There is no question but that organic matter is a very important constituent of soils. The amount that is added to a soil by the application of a fertilizer carrying 100 to 150 pounds per ton of an organic conditioner is insignificant. Even our poor Northeastern soils will contain 20,000 pounds of organic matter to plow depth, and the average organic matter content of New York soils is around 80,000 pounds to the acre to plow depth.

Where it is desirable to add organic matter to a soil, barnyard manure, green manure crops, and cover crops are the most satisfactory sources, since they supply sufficient quantities to have a measurable effect. It is possible and often practical, too, to convert cheap inorganic nitrogen to organic nitrogen by fertilization of a non-legume cover crop. For instance, the amount of organic matter produced by a rye or ryegrass cover crop can be greatly increased by fertilizing with nitrogen. Legume crops will supply substantial quantities of organic nitrogen without fertilization with nitrogen. For instance, turning under a crop of alfalfa that would yield two tons of cured hay to the acre is equivalent to applying three to four tons of about 2½% nitrogen fertilizer, since the dry weight of the roots will usually total one or two tons.

There are of course special conditions that may justify the inclusion of a special source of nitrogen, just as there are special conditions under which it is desirable to use some sulphate of potash in the fertilizer rather than all muriate. These conditions, though, are exceptions and not the rule. For most conditions there is not as much difference between the efficiency of the various nitrogen materials as many used to think. If we use lime to keep the pH within the desirable range for the crops being grown, replenish organic matter by application of barnyard manure or the growth of green manure and cover crops, we will find it difficult over a period of years to measure differences between the various sources of nitrogen.

DEPEND ON THE FARM-TESTED

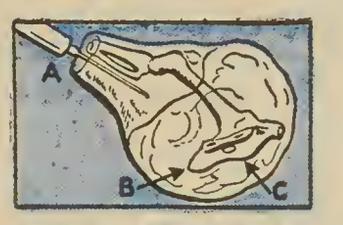
FLAVOR-WAY

IF YOU *REALLY* WANT PERFECTLY CURED, MORE FLAVORFUL HAMS

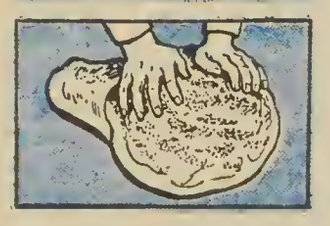


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BACKACHE

By Dr. W. Schweisheimer

Editor's Note: This is the third in a series of short articles by Dr. Schweisheimer on injuries resulting from the lifting of heavy burdens. In the last two issues Dr. Schweisheimer discussed straining of the heart and pressure on nerves.)

THE onset of acute backache (lumbago) may be dramatic in its extreme suddenness. A farmer lifts a load too heavy for him, and that means an excessive strain for the muscles of his back. Some muscle fibers are ruptured and he is struck with agonizing pain in the small of the back.

This is the more surprising to the victim, as well as to the onlookers, as one second before he was apparently in perfect health. Immediately every movement is impossible. Frequently the victim has to lie down on the floor and cannot rise. After some time, the pain gets better; he can move again. In other cases, however, he is not so lucky. He cannot move by himself, and other people have to take him to bed.

Particularly while working in a stooped or twisted position, a sudden movement may be sufficient to injure a back muscle. Though lumbago is very acute and disabling, the back may return to normal rather quickly. There is every reason not to repeat the heavy exertion for a long time, since people who have once suffered from lumbago are liable to a recurrence for several months or longer.

— A.A. —

LEAGUE DEDICATES

(*Continued from Page 3*)

was made without interruption November 19, upon completion of 17 months of construction work. Many engineers were amazed at its speedy completion under present difficult construction conditions.

Provided with three and one-half acres of floor space, the Manhattan plant handles regular pasteurized, homogenized and chocolate milk, buttermilk, sour cream and cream. Short-time pasteurization is accomplished at 160 degrees in 15 seconds. Glass bottle filling machines have a speed of 140 a minute; paper bottle filling machines, 120. Milk is agitated in the receiving tanks by filtered air faster than a mechanical agitator could handle it.

The milk from 24,000 cows is required to supply the plant daily. Its compact arrangement, with three separate processing and bottling units—each with a capacity of 20,000 quarts per hour—allows fast operation with a minimum of employees.

— A.A. —

Though the war reduced the number of most types of livestock in Europe, there are more of the famous Belgium horses than before the conflict. Belgium has, however, been following a postwar policy of restricting its horse export to countries supplying it with food imports in return.

— A.A. —

After heavy milk production, cows require a dry period of six to eight weeks for rebuilding their bodies. They should be fed plenty of good roughage plus additional grain to put them in good flesh prior to freshening.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

THANKSGIVING and Christmas along with the closing in of the farm for winter always bring thoughts of where we are going on our farm, what we are doing and why. Perhaps this is further brought on by a feeling of bills and obligations unfulfilled as we approach the new year.

This little old farm of ours is demanding more and more attention, thought and care (and I might add capital) as the years go by. I am finding out how true it is that "the feet of the owner are the best thing on the farm."

For the next few weeks I am going to try and put down some of the lessons our farm has taught us in the last few years, which is the only real farming experience we've ever had. We may be right or wrong; our only hope is that our experience may possibly help some other poor mortal to whom farming is not an old story.

LABOR LESSONS: At first we ran along with our help as we thought every other farmer did—primarily with the idea that there were all these things to do, that they must be done and therefore early or late, the work must go on. With good or bad help (and we had both kinds) this idea died, for we could not keep either kind or get the work done that way. This forced us to throw out the old farm labor ideas and take on new ones—drastically new ideas.

Our farm now opens at seven every morning (as any store or factory); the barn work begins and ends on schedule, depending upon the season. In summer the rule is "in the fields or at least out of the barns by 8 A. M." At twelve noon "sharp," under every and all conditions, all work stops and everyone eats and loafs until one. At exactly 1 P. M., things start again as near like a machine as possible. At 4 P. M., in winter and at 5 P. M. in summer everything stops no matter what the situation, and all hands go to the barn. Then when the barn work is finished, and not before for anyone, the day is over and the farm closes up as does an industry or a store.

IT WORKS: In spite of all of you who are laughing, it works. We find we get more done and we have satisfied help. Also it shortens my day, which is important to me, and ought to be more important to a lot of farmers I know.

I realize that many of you are saying, "I couldn't operate my farm that way," or "That's all right with a plaything," etc., etc. I am convinced that you are wrong. In the first place, it takes more real planning, which my farm needed anyway. For example, if I find in the morning or by noon that more hay must be got in that afternoon, have time to get hold of high school boys or to ask neighbors for help, etc. So far I have been able to trade around and get that help. Also I find that I can now estimate pretty well a day or two ahead just when that extra help is going to be needed. But the greatest gain is on the men themselves. It tends to stop the "monkeying around" of farm help, tinkering with machinery, listening to conversation or everyone standing around the man or machine in trouble. The men seem to get a feeling that "time is short." They must quit at twelve and at four or five, and if they don't keep things moving, their own work will look bad. Always before, they seemed to carry the attitude of "I've got all day and half the night, so why hurry?" It has also eliminated "a half hour late" morning after morning.

My farm is not a plaything. It must make money and it has done so, but it is easier and makes more with these "newfangled" labor rules.

WARNING: Nothing must interrupt these exact time schedules. I have found that where a man worked overtime on his noon hour or in the afternoon, he immediately felt he was a privileged character and lost the idea that time is valuable.

You dairymen probably think I'm crazy, but from my observation when you think a man starts milking at five every morning, works all the forenoon, grabs a bite at noon, works all the afternoon and then gets through milking at seven, you are only kidding yourselves, or killing yourself. He may be putting in approximately that many hours, but I never had any farm help that would actually work, and work hard, that length of time. I suggest that you carry a watch and time a day's work on your farm, even to five minute intervals, and I believe you'll be surprised at the total time that "frittering around" is taking on your farm.

— A.A. —

HOLMAN HITS TRADE AGREEMENTS

(*Continued from Page 5*)

A forum discussion by delegates brought general agreement that attempts to increase fall milk production should cover two points. First, encourage dairymen to breed cows for fall freshening; second, bring about prices that will encourage fall production.

In addition to Mr. Frank Snyder as President, other officers elected were: Leon Chapin of North Bangor as Vice-President; A. D. Hakes of Pitcher, Secretary; G. Lester Dumont of Malone as Treasurer. On the Executive Committee, Walter Wilkie of Amsterdam, New York, was elected to take the place of Edwin Rice.

— A.A. —

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An attempt is being made to maintain our armed forces by voluntary enlistments. In the past year over a million young Americans have volunteered, but about 40,000 enlistments are needed each month to maintain the army at the desired strength.

There are some advantages of service in the army which may not occur to some of our readers. The army has become intensely specialized and members of the armed forces can learn a trade which will enable them to earn a good living after they are discharged.

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Poultrymen Study Genes, Generations and Genetics

By L. E. WEAVER

EVERY fall for nineteen years the Massachusetts State College has held a Poultry Breeding School. In proportion to its size, Massachusetts, I feel quite sure, has more first class poultry breeders than any other state. They may even have the most in *actual* number. Of course, there is a close relationship between the two facts I have just mentioned.

I attended the school both this year and last. The recent school was the largest ever held, and it is interesting to note that more of the students came from outside states than from Massachusetts. Instructors also were brought in from other institutions. Each year the program is different, but always there is some instruction in fundamentals so that the beginner will not be completely bewildered when he hears the lingo of the geneticists. Apparently to the old timers at the school such terms as heterosis, gametes, homozygosity, and heterozygous are old friends. At least there isn't a sign of puzzlement on their faces when some professor springs such terms.

I have found the laws of inheritance extremely fascinating, and I think nearly everyone else does, once he has learned them. If he is a livestock or poultry raiser, he immediately wants to put them to work for the improvement of his own stock. However, there seems to be a conviction in the mind of many a poultryman that this matter of inheritance is beyond his comprehension. It is all right and fine for the other fellow, but as for him it is too complicated. *Nothing could be further from the truth.* Actually it is all based on a few fundamental laws. Any game you ever played had some fundamental rules. As soon as you learned those rules, you could play, but you had to do a lot of playing before you became an expert. It is the same with this game of genctics.

I am going to give you the rules stated as briefly as I can do it. I hope many readers will want to go further and get the details from a textbook. But first let us say a word about that word "genetics". It is the science of beginnings or origins. The first book of the Bible is *Genesis*, and it tells about beginnings. We *gener*ate steam in a boiler and electricity is a *gener*ator.

Genetics deals with "genes" which are sub-microscopic specks that determine the traits and appearance of the new *gener*ation. Genes by the thousands, perhaps millions, are contained within the egg that will become the chick, and a parallel set of genes is contained within the sperm cell which will unite with the egg, thus "fertilizing" it. Each gene with its "complement" or mate from the sperm cell has a particular job to do in the creation of the new individual.

One pair determines whether the comb shall be single, double, or of some other type, another pair may determine what color the chicken will be. You can easily see the effects of such genes when you look at the new chick. But such traits as rate of growth, intensity of egg production and resistance to disease are not evident until much later. Most of these characteristics depend on more than one pair of genes.

Now for the laws:

1. *Like begets like.* This we will call the law of likeness. It simply means that cows have calves, not colts. Each species reproduces after its own kind.

2. *No two individuals are exactly alike.* This is the *law of variation.* You may resemble your parents but in many ways you are dissimilar—taller, fatter, slower, brighter, or less so. Variation makes improvement possible. Select those individuals that are superior to

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

CHICKEN WATERER

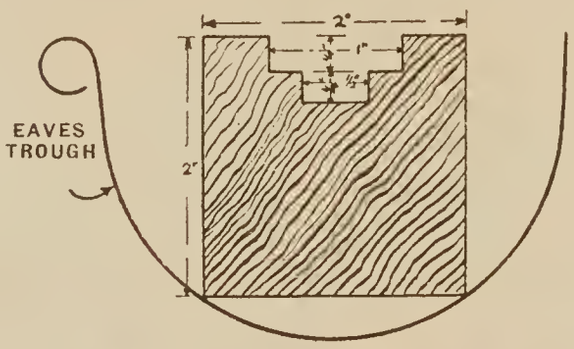
"It provides fresh water, it stays clean and the chickens don't 'bill' water on to the floor." This explains the unusual chicken waterer that Mr. Kenneth Haws of Hannibal, N. Y. has constructed.

An eaves trough was first tried, using a small stream of water running through it. However, this was uneconomical because it took too much water to maintain sufficient depth in the trough for the chickens to drink.

Finally, Mr. Haws worked out the present method. Two grooves were sawed length-wise in a 2 by 2. The first was sawed an inch wide and a quarter of an inch deep. In the bottom of this groove and centered was cut the second groove; a half inch wide and a quarter of an inch deep. The 2 by 2 was cut to a length that fitted into the eaves trough, approximately eight feet long.

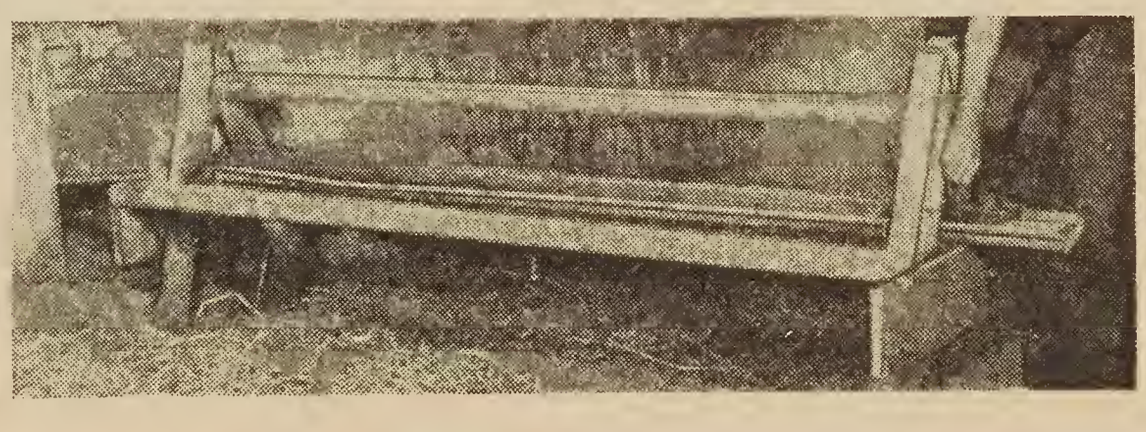
Water is brought through a hose to the trough from a hydrant in the house. A small valve regulates the flow of water so that it fills the small groove. The large groove carries any excess that may build up.

There is sufficient water running in the smaller groove so that the chickens can get a drink but there is not enough so that it can collect on their wattles to run off onto the floor. The speed of the running water is enough to wash any sediment out of the trough and down the drain. The wood construction seems to stay cleaner than did the metal trough.



A cross section of the trough.

"Just enough to fill the small groove." The valve is used to govern the amount of water that flows through this running water type of poultry waterer. The waste goes out the drain at the left of the picture. This drain is a piece of an eaves spout connected to the eaves trough.





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(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

their parents to become parents of the next generation. Be sure, though, that they *are* superior.

3. *The law of dominance.* This is a law that is not easily observed as the first two. Therefore, it is not well understood. Here is an example that should make the principle of dominance clear: When you cross a rose combed chicken with one that has a single comb, all the progeny of this mating will have rose combs. No single combs will show up—unless the rose combed parent was also the product of such a cross. Rose comb is a dominant trait. Black color is usually dominant over other colors, and so on for hundreds of traits. Now what happens to the genes for single combs? Do they just disappear, never to be heard from again? Not at all. Which brings us to another law.

4. *The law of segregation.* If you mix two colors of paint, you get a new and still different color. And you can't unmix the new paint. Breeding is *not* like that. It is not a mixing of blood with blood, but of genes with genes. Now if you mix a sack of corn with a sack of wheat, you have a mixture that you call scratch grain, and with plenty of time and patience you *can* sort that mixture back into its original two grains. They have been *segregated.* That is what nature does with genes in breeding.

Here is how she does it. Take one of those crossbred pullets with a rose comb, for example. She still carries as many genes for single comb as for rose comb. The dominant rose comb genes just don't allow her to express them on top of her head, but she can and does put them in her eggs. She lays two kinds of eggs. Half of them carry the gene for rose comb and the other half for single comb. One gene in each egg. The crossbred male likewise sorts out one rose comb gene into each of half his sperm cells and one single comb gene to each of the other half.

The next step in nature is *recombination.* Four combinations are possible where you have two kinds of eggs and two kinds of sperms: (1) single comb sperm plus single comb egg; (2) rose comb sperm plus rose comb egg; (3) single comb sperm plus rose comb egg; (4) rose comb sperm plus single comb egg. The last two combinations will both produce rose comb individuals because of the law of dominance, and all will be carrying single comb genes as their parents did. The second combination also will be rose comb birds, but they carry no single comb genes. They are "pure" rose comb birds exactly like their rose comb grandparent. Likewise the first group will be pure single comb the same as their single comb grandparent. Thus in the second generation we have part of the corn and the wheat *unmixed.*

The story gets more exciting in the next chapter, but this is enough for one time. I wonder if it is as interesting to our readers, as it is to me. Would you like more? Would you let us hear from you if you do?

— A.A. —

I SCARED THE RATS

As I read about controlling rats in a recent issue of *American Agriculturist,* I remembered some experiences I had 40 years ago.

My father had thousands of rats that ate everything on the farm and when anyone went in the granary, rats would actually be ready to fight.

Dad bought me 100 traps and told me he would give me 10c a rat for every one I caught. I was 10 years old at the time. I caught so many rats that Dad cut me down to 5c the second day, and 1c on the fourth day, and before long he cut me down still further to ¼c a rat. One day I caught two alive and we gave them a good coating of coal tar, except their eyes and nose, and turned them loose.

Mother had a barrel of special butter salt in the cellar and those two rats got in the barrel and cleaned off their fur. They spoiled the salt and I got a good thrashing for my trouble. I kept on trapping but I caught very few rats.

Later, I worked for a coal dealer. The coal yard was close to the city dump and although he fed his team of horses well, they didn't look very good. One day the boss came to me and asked me to watch and see if the man who fed them, was stealing the feed, so I hid while the horses were fed. In a couple of minutes I could hardly believe my eyes. Rats came from every direction, jumped in the feed boxes and bit the horses' noses. The horses backed up and stood there while the rats ate up all their grain. I fed the horses again and kept the rats away while they ate. I told the boss about it and I told him about the coal tar trick, but he laughed at me. Anyway, we tried it and the rats left and never returned in the 7 years I worked there.—*J. H. Larrabee, Wyalusing, Pa.*

— A.A. —

OLD LITTER

Occasionally a poultryman puts pullets into the laying house without removing the old litter. The advantages are obvious, but there are some dangers. If the old birds have been healthy and the house has been dry, leaving the old litter may be satisfactory, but if there has been any disease among the old hens, the safest thing is to remove the litter and give the house a thorough cleaning.

—A. A.—

Lights to the extent of a 13 hour day of natural and artificial kinds will give the stimulation necessary for full production. Experiments have indicated little difference from the various methods of using lights—morning, evening or all night. Lights in excess of 13 hours a day are wasted, the tests show.

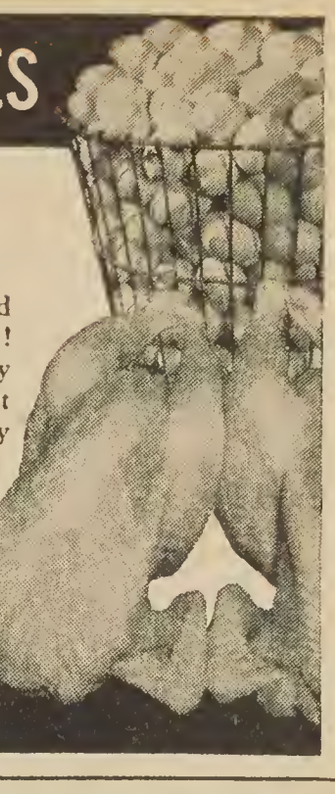
— A.A. —

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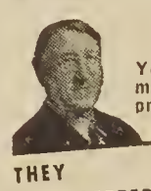
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Cranberry Tartlets

Pastry: 1 cup sifted Robin Hood Flour; ½ tsp. salt; ⅓ cup shortening; 1½ to 2½ tablespoons cold water

Sift together flour and salt. Cut or rub in shortening. Add water. Mix to a dry crumbly dough. Toss on lightly floured pastry cloth. Roll and fold until smooth. Roll out about ⅛ inch thick. Cut with a round 4½-inch cutter. (The cover for a saucepan or the double boiler may be used.) Cover the outside of muffin tins (2-inch diameter). Recipe will cover 8 that size. Prick with fork. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) 8 to 10 minutes, or until golden brown. Remove from tins and cool before filling.

Cranberry filling: ½ cup sugar; 1¼ cups water; 2 cups raw cranberries; ⅛ tsp. salt; 2 bananas, sliced ¼ inch thick; 8 marshmallows, diced

Combine sugar and water in saucepan. Boil 5 minutes. Add cranberries and continue cooking until cranberries burst. Add salt. Cool. Fold in bananas and marshmallows. Fill into cooled pastry shells. Yield: Filling for 8 shells.

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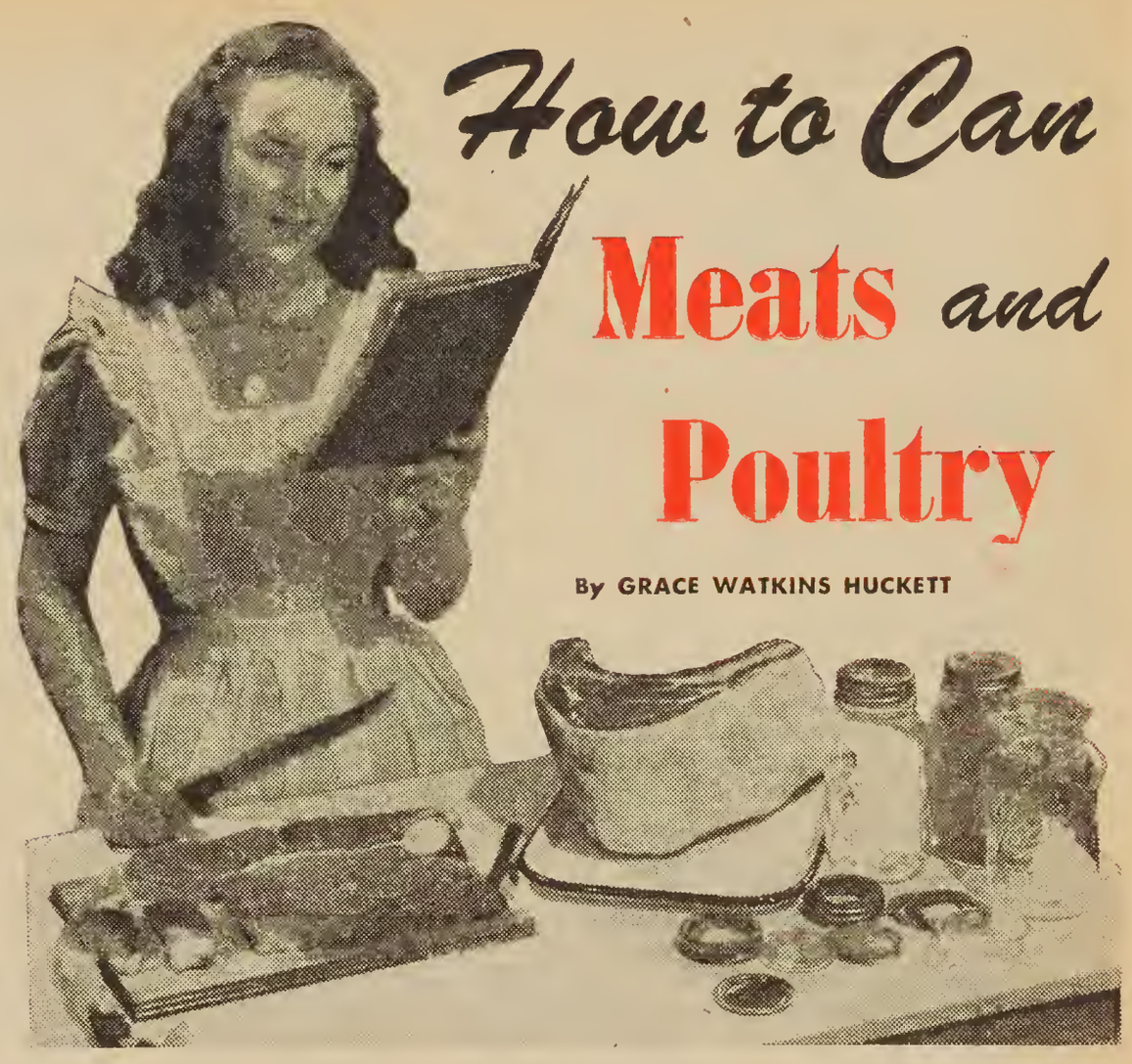
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How to Can Meats and Poultry

By GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

Cut meat across grain and in shapes and sizes convenient for packing in jars and for serving. Photo Courtesy Ball Brothers

WHATEVER you can do this year to assure wholesome meats for your family is of prime importance. Canned meat and poultry will guarantee a partial supply, depending upon your storage facilities as well as available meat animals and birds for the purpose. Briefly the steps in canning meat are these:

1. Select fresh clean meat from healthy animals; high grade beef will need to be ripened. Low grade meat which contains little fat is not improved by ripening and should be used promptly after slaughtering. Lamb may or may not be ripened; other meats are used at once. Keep meats cold before canning.

2. Wipe meat carefully with clean damp cloth.

3. Bone large pieces; cut away all dark portions, excess fat and cartilage.

4. Cut into portions suitable for packing and serving; slice across the grain.

5. Pack raw meat into jars; allow two level teaspoons salt per quart, adding half the salt when jar is half full, the rest when the jar is filled to within one-half inch from top. Meat *may* be partially cooked before packing; roast or stew but avoid frying, which dries out the meat. Add no water.

6. Release air bubbles by running a knife down the sides of the jar at several places.

7. Wipe edges of jars and rubber rings to remove any substance that might prevent a tight seal.

8. Partially seal jars except those with flat metal lids with flowed-on compound; these should be completely sealed. Place immediately in hot cooker.

9. Process jars in pressure cooker at 15 pounds for one hour or in boiling water bath for 3½ hours; remove from cooker; complete seal; cool, label and store in a dry dark place.

To Can Poultry

Moderately fat hens at least a year old or roosters make a better flavored canned product than too young birds. Old roosters are the least desirable. Starve birds for 18 hours previous to killing. One 3½ to 4 pound bird usually fills one quart jar.

1. Use only plump healthy birds; kill; bleed freely.

2. Scald roosters and fowls 30 to 60 seconds in water 128° to 132° F., broilers in 125° to 128° F., remove feathers, cool birds for an hour or so in refrigerator or in a large container of *cold* water.

3. Remove from water, wipe off, singe to remove hairs; clean with warm water and mild soap or baking soda if necessary; rinse well.

4. Cut up the chicken; remove meat from breast bone; rinse pieces in cold water.

5. Arrange fleshy pieces of chicken in jars so that skin is next to the jar. Allow 1½ to 2 teaspoons salt per jar.

6. Save giblets and can separately or wrap them in the neck skin and place in the center of each jar; save backs, necks and wing tips to make stock, which also may be canned. Fat, too, may be canned in smaller jars in same manner as chicken.

7. Fill jars to within ¼ inch from top but do not pack too tightly. *Add no water.*

8. Wipe jars, rings and lids to remove all traces of fat.

9. Partially seal and process in pressure cooker at 15 pounds for one hour for pints and 80 minutes for quarts; soup stock 40 minutes for pints and 45 minutes for quarts; 3½ hours for boiling water bath.

10. Complete seal, cool, label, store in cool, clean, dark and well-ventilated place.



By MILDRED GOFF

Come walk on Christmas Hill and see
The world's most lovely Christmas tree.
No tree like this could ever bloom
Within the confines of a room.

Deep-rooted, living, wrapped in strands
Of white new snow, no human hands
Could ever weave such fragile lines
Of loveliness, such rich designs.

Above the hill a star gleams bright
To flood the tree with silver light,
And all is quiet, all is still,
This holy night on Christmas Hill.

HAPPY HOLIDAY Happenings

By LOUISE PRICE BELL



← Be "at home" every day during the holidays with grape juice punch, cookies and fruit-roll ready in a jiffy for friendly enjoyment.

IF there's one time of the year that hospitality is more important (and more fun to extend), it's at Yuletide. From Christmas Eve through to New Year's, it's grand to have relatives drop in and neighbors come to call—to have all your friends feel that it's "always open house at Browns—or Blakes or Bowmans."

In many homes, Christmas Eve IS Open House, and all of the family's friends are asked to drop in for a glass of mulled cider or grape juice and a cookie or two. For New Year's Eve, buffet-style service is the easiest way to handle the come-and-go crowd. You can plan the meal around a sandwich loaf, with potato chips, pickles, olives, celery, mulled cranberry juice and chocolate popcorn balls—or you can have something as simple as hot tomato punch, with canapes and hors d'oeuvres on the side, done up in really fancy styles, as the ones shown on this page. With this, too, chocolate popcorn balls make fine topper-offers, with steaming, stout coffee.

Christmas is, indeed, a time for fellowship and friendliness—for friends to get together and really take time to enjoy each other and the joyous season. Most homemakers have their favorite recipes but here are some that may be of interest if you like to try new ones:

SANDWICH LOAF

1 pound boiled or baked ham
⅔ cup salad dressing
⅔ cup India relish
8 eggs, hard-cooked
2 tablespoons salad dressing
¾ teaspoon salt
1¼ tablespoons prepared yellow mustard
6 3-ounce packages cream cheese
5 tablespoons 57 sauce
1 sandwich loaf whole wheat day-old bread (4¼"x4¼"x14")
1 sandwich loaf white day-old bread (4¼"x4¼"x14")

To make ham salad, put ham through the fine grind of a food grinder. Add ⅔ cup salad dressing and India relish. Mix well. To make egg salad, put eggs through fine grind of a food grinder. Add 2 tablespoons salad dressing, salt and mustard. Mix well. For sandwich loaf coating, cream cheese and 57 sauce thoroughly for about 5 minutes or until the consistency of soft butter. With a sharp bread knife cut crusts from bread. Cut each loaf into 4 slices lengthwise. On 1 slice of whole wheat bread spread ham salad ¼" thick. Cover with slice of white bread. Spread with egg salad, ¼" thick. Cover with slice of whole wheat bread. Spread with ham salad, ¼" thick. Cover with slice of white bread. Repeat procedure for second sandwich loaf. Be sure all edges and sides are even. Trim if necessary and cover with cream cheese mixture. Decorate with watercress and stuffed olive slices. Slice and serve. Yields 2 loaves, 18 to 20 slices per loaf.

MULLED GRAPE JUICE

½ cup sugar
2 cups water
2 sticks cinnamon
12 whole cloves
1 quart grape juice
⅓ cup lemon juice
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind

Combine sugar, water and spices in saucepan; place over low heat, bring to boiling point and simmer about 10 minutes. Add grape juice, lemon juice and rind; heat to boiling, strain and serve hot in small cups. Additional water may be added to make less potent if desired. Serves ten to twelve.

MULLED CRANBERRY JUICE

2 cups cranberries
4 cups water
¾ cup sugar
1 stick cinnamon
¾ teaspoon whole cloves

Cook cranberries in water until the skins crack. Strain through a double thickness of cheese cloth. Tie spices in a spice bag and put in the juice. Heat juice to boiling. Remove spice bag, add sugar. Serve hot. Garnish with lemon slice and whole clove. Yields 4 cups.

FRUIT ROLL

1 pound prunes
½ pound seedless raisins
2 tablespoons confectioner's sugar
½ cup finely chopped nuts
1 tablespoon cocoa

Steam prunes for 5 minutes. Remove stones and run prunes through a food chopper (fine knife) with the raisins. Add nuts and blend well. Butter the hands and shape into rolls. Roll in cocoa and confectioner's sugar, sifted together, or granulated sugar. Roll in waxed paper and let stand in a cool place for several hours. To serve, cut in ¼" slices.

CANAPES

Arrange sandwich mixtures on bread and cut in fancy shapes. Slices of salami may be used in place of bread.

HORS D'OEUVRES

Arrange relishes and appetizers attractively on toothpicks and stick into cauliflower head. Use pickled onions, preserved sweet midget gherkins, cross cut pickles, 57 sauce between backs of sharp cheese and mushrooms, stuffed olives, plain olives, and stuffed olives dipped in Worcestershire sauce or 57 sauce and wrapped in bacon.

SANDWICH MIXTURES

1 3-ounce package cream cheese and 2 teaspoons Worcestershire sauce.

1 3-ounce package cream cheese and 1 tablespoon 57 sauce.

1 3-ounce package cream cheese and 2 teaspoons prepared yellow mustard.

HOT SPICY TOMATO PUNCH

1 11-ounce can condensed cream of tomato soup, diluted with an equal volume of water
1 beef bouillon cube
6 whole cloves
6 whole allspice
1 stick cinnamon, broken

Combine all ingredients in a saucepan. Boil gently for 5 minutes. Stir occasionally. Strain. Serve hot. Garnish with lemon slices if desired. Serves 4 to 5.

CHOCOLATE POPCORN BALLS

3 tablespoons cocoa
¼ cup light corn syrup
½ cup water ¾ cup sugar
3 tablespoons butter
1½ quarts popped corn, lightly salted

Combine sugar, corn syrup, and water in a saucepan. Mix well. Cover and cook slowly, without stirring, to firm ball stage (243° F.) Cream cocoa with butter. Add syrup gradually, stirring until well mixed. Pour over popped corn and stir well, completely coating each grain. Form into balls or turn out on a greased baking pan and separate grains. Yield: 6 to 8 balls.



↑ Creamy sandwich-loaf, crisp crunchy celery, mulled cranberry juice — these make a fine holiday buffet meal, with chocolate popcorn balls for topper-offers!



→ You'd know this food was planned for New Year's Eve, wouldn't you? The appetizers are stuck on toothpicks and in cauliflower head. Clock-numbers on canapes are easy with cream cheese and matchsticks.



FIRST BORN

By Genevieve K. Stephens

More worried now that Herod find the Child
Than honored by the visit of Three Kings
And kneeling shepherds, or
The lullaby an angel sings,
"Joseph," she whispers,
"He must not find the Child!"
"Hosanna!" sing the worshipers . . .
But Mary cannot smile.

The world will know Him as a God, apart;
But He is Mary's first born, and her heart.

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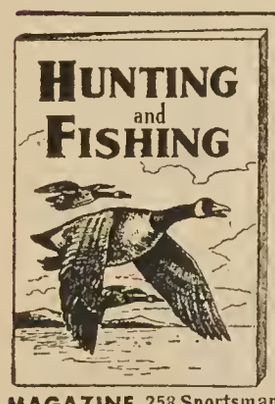
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You'll need a syrup. Make it by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

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HOW DICKENS WROTE HIS FAMOUS CHRISTMAS CAROL

(*Continued from Page* 1)

of readers! Long before the world had taken Tiny Tim to its heart, that winsome character had found a warm spot in the author's fancy.

At last, toward the end of November, the writing was done. To publish the story in time for Christmas, Dickens' publishers, Chapman & Hall, had to do some tall hustling. The book they brought out still remains a notable example of book-making enterprise. It was a beautiful little foolscap octavo, 162 pages long, gilt-edged, and brightened by four colored illustrations and four woodcuts by John Leech, two of which are reproduced on page one. Today a copy of a first edition of *A Christmas Carol* may sell for as much as a thousand dollars. As for Dickens' manuscript, that is now one of the closely-guarded treasures of the Morgan Library in New York City.

No sooner had the new story by "Mr. Dickens" been placed on the London stands than the public snapped it up. The first edition of 6,000 copies was exhausted in twenty-four hours. Another lot of 9,000 copies also went in a comparatively short time. On the first day it was offered for sale, Dickens' *Carol* became a "best seller"—and it has remained one ever since. What other work can match its record for unbroken popularity during the last century?

For once, famous critics were lavish in praise. "Tom" Hood, the poet, insisted Dickens must have been inspired, while Lord Jeffrey, the noted editor of *The Edinburgh Review,* wrote the author, "Blessings on your kind heart!" As for Dickens' great rival, Thackeray, his review in *Fraser's Magazine* went "all out" in its enthusiasm: "Who can listen to objections regarding such a book as this? It seems to me a national benefit, and to every man or woman who reads it a personal kindness. . . As for Tiny Tim. . . there is not a reader in England but that little creature will be a bond of union between the author and him; and he will say of Charles Dickens, 'God bless him!' What a feeling is this for a writer to be able to inspire, and what a reward to reap!"

But the most heart-warming appreciation came from very humble readers. All through that Christmas season, letters poured in upon Dickens from people who told of how his book had been read aloud no end, and was thought so much of that it was kept on a little shelf by itself.

Somehow one catches an echo of that feeling in the remarks that passed on the streets of London just one hundred and four years ago this Christmas. When two persons met, one was likely to inquire, "Have you read it?" And promptly the other would answer, "Yes, God bless him, I have!"

Today, more than a century later, thousands of readers still feel that way about Charles Dickens and his *Christmas Carol!*



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PREVENTS SPROUTS: The CO-OPERATIVE GLF EXCHANGE, Ithaca, N. Y., is now handling "Dorm-Aid," a new product which prevents sprouting and shrinkage of potatoes and other root crops in storage.

RECORD: Our congratulations go to L. S. Riford of the BEACON MILLING COMPANY. A Registered Guernsey cow, Lady Chrissie of Ridgeway, owned by Mr. Riford and T. M. Staples, has just made a State record. Her production was 9591.7 pounds of milk and 464.8 pounds of butterfat.

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FENCE CONTROLLERS: THE PRIME MANUFACTURING COMPANY of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has announced some new developments in the Prime Electric Fence controllers for 1947. One is a multiple signal light system which enables you to know the condition of the entire fence system at any time. The second is a shock control switch by which you can always get the proper combination of voltage and current for wet, normal or dry operating conditions.

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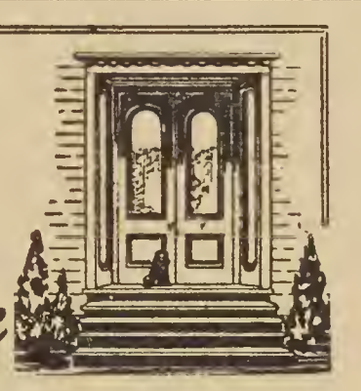
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At Our House

By ELIZABETH TOWNSEND

CHRISTMAS MEMORIES

WE can all echo the prayer of a former young minister of ours who often said, "We thank Thee, God, for memories." As we grow older, we especially treasure the rich memories of Christmas.

My mother and father loved Christmas, and for weeks ahead we children participated in the plans by making our decorations and gifts of shaving paper holders, handkerchief cases and scrap books. Early Christmas morning my father turned on the drafts of the Howe Ventilator, and when the sitting-room was warm we had our presents. Our tree was decorated with little red twisted candles, popcorn strings and an orange for each one of us. The young people of today, who have so much, cannot understand our enthusiasm for those Christmas oranges, but nothing has ever tasted as good as those oranges eaten slowly, section by section.

Christmas Eve was the only time the two churches in our little village held their services together. There were recitations and singing, and from the tall tree Santa distributed gifts and a mosquito bar bag of candy and popcorn to every child.

Nowadays people give most generously of money and material things, but it seems to me that in the past they gave more of themselves. This may have been because they had little else to give, and because of fewer social diversions they had more time and strength for others. Then, too, Christmas had not become commercialized as it is now.

Even if we so wished, we cannot go back to those days. But we can try to turn our hearts to the true meaning, the spiritual significance of Christmas. We know that at Christmas we feel more kindly toward one another. How it would help this confused world if we could keep that feeling of understanding and tolerance throughout the year! Then we could truly sing with the angel chorus, "Glory to God in the Highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

— A.A. —

STUFFED PEAR SALAD

Make a company salad by stuffing halves of fresh ripe winter pears with shredded carrot and raisin slaw. The pears should be ripe enough to yield to gentle pressure.

Allow ¼ cup shredded raw carrot and raisin salad moistened with mayonnaise or salad dressing to each pear half. After peeling, halving and coring the pears, sprinkle with lemon juice or with the ascorbic-citric acid solution used to prevent peaches or other fruits from discoloring in freezing.

— A.A. —

HORSERADISH FOR ZEST

If you want to add that unusual or tangy taste to salad dressing or white sauce, just add a small amount of ground horseradish. This is good with a number of salads and to serve with fish.

—*B. C.*

Special sparkle for a simple meal



they're a tempting treat!

● Luscious for lunch—delicious for dinner—any meal of the day, these fragrant Honey Pecan Buns are delectable eating . . . made with dependable Fleischmann's Fresh Active Yeast.

If you bake at home—use it always for quick action—finer results. No waiting—no extra steps . . . Fleischmann's Fresh Active Yeast goes right to work because it's *actively* fresh. For more delicious flavor—finer texture in everything you bake—get Fleischmann's Fresh Active Yeast in the familiar yellow label. It's been America's favorite for over three generations.

* * *

HONEY PECAN BUNS

New Time-Saving Recipe
Makes 24 Buns

Scald ½ cup milk
Add and stir in ¼ cup sugar, ½ teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons shortening
Cool to lukewarm. Measure into bowl ½ cup lukewarm water, 1 tablespoon sugar
Crumble and stir in 3 cakes Fleischmann's Yeast
Add lukewarm milk mixture.
Add and stir in 1 egg, beaten, 1 cup sifted flour
Beat until smooth
Add and stir in an additional 2½ cups sifted flour
Beat until smooth.
Turn out on lightly floured board
Knead dough quickly and lightly until smooth and elastic.
Cover and set in warm place, free from draft.
Let rise until doubled in bulk, about ½ hour.
While dough is rising grease large-sized muffin pans.
Prepare syrup by combining ⅓ cup brown sugar, ⅔ cup honey, 3 tablespoons melted fortified margarine or butter
Divide syrup evenly among 24 muffin pans
Place 3 pecan halves in each muffin pan
When dough is light punch down into 2 equal portions.
Roll each portion into an oblong ⅛ inch thick and 12 inches long.
Brush each portion with melted fortified margarine or butter.
Sprinkle each with ½ mixture of 6 tablespoons brown sugar, 6 tablespoons chopped pecans
Roll up as for jelly roll.
Cut in 1-inch slices
Place cut-side up in prepared muffin pans.
Cover and set in warm place, free from draft.
Let rise until doubled in bulk, about 25 minutes.
Bake in moderate oven at 400° F. about 30 minutes.
Turn out of pans immediately and serve hot.



Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

WITHOUT at all planning it that way, this page has become a sort of a public diary.

If I want to recall when I had a certain idea or when this or that event occurred, I find myself time and again going to the back files of "Kernels, Screenings and Chaff."

An Annual Review

It occurs to me therefore that an annual review of each year's pages might be worth while. I don't always know where I'm going, *but I do like to know where I've been.* So let's look back at 1946.

Looking Back

In common with most farmers, I have always had my doubts about the future of American farming. My experience in the early twenties and in the early thirties jolted me. The fear of farm surpluses has hung over the road ahead like a great black cloud.

My greatest accomplishment in 1946 has been to reason out that there need never be any troublesome surpluses of farm products.

Now this doesn't mean there never will be. What my reasoning means to me is that instead of just worrying about surpluses, *I can do something to prevent them.* Work is always a most acceptable substitute for worry.

Food Program

What I can do and what you can do is to try in every way to help people eat more of the foods they like best and which are best for them. *These foods comprise such a high percentage of milk, meat, eggs, butter, cheese and poultry that we can't possibly produce more than* 140,000,000 *people can consume.*

The challenge to me and to you is through education, merchandising, improved services and constantly improved production and marketing techniques to *induce* and *help* 140,000,000 people to eat all we can produce.

I don't expect we can do this overnight but I firmly believe the forces I have mentioned can get results over the long pull.

I'm putting down as my big personal accomplishment in 1946 the development of a philosophy of farming which is more comfortable and interesting than any I have yet held. It clears the road ahead for the long pull, even though there may be some temporary road blocks to fight through in the not too distant future.

THE FARM FAMILY

Another 1946 observation in my own immediate circle of farming associates is that the FARM FAMILY is a much more important social, political and economic unit than the *family farm.*

I hope to have my affairs so arranged by January 1, 1947, that even though we run a comparatively large farming operation *the dignity, health, and standard of living of every farm family on it will be a matter of common concern.*

I don't believe any farming can indefinitely stand up at the expense of 80-hour weeks, punishing stoop-labor, and low grade housing and nutrition. *I see no reason why it should.*

Clearly we have got to change our standards. Hours have got to be shortened. Time-off has got to be allowed. Our farm families must sit at the first table so far as farm-raised foods are concerned. *We've got to stop urging the last ounce of production out of our hides when no other group in the country does so.*

Don't misunderstand me. I'm for working hard, but doing more of it for the direct benefit of our own farm families. This is another effective way to keep from over-producing. Maybe I won't handle quite so much money in the future, but every farm family concerned with my operation is going to be well fed and have a little fun in 1947. Exploitation of farm labor is out. It must be rooted out of all American agriculture.

FARM MECHANIZATION

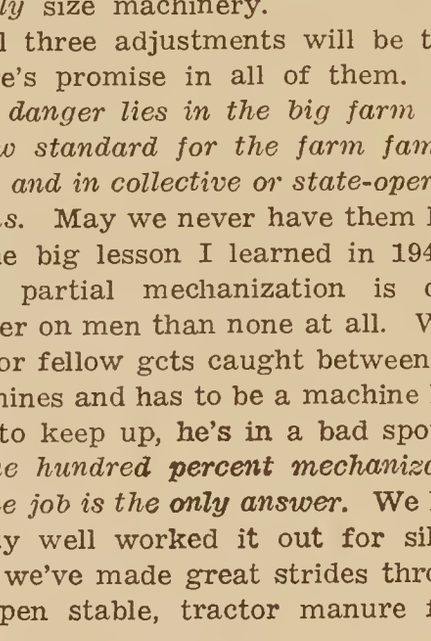
Farm mechanization is here. It's no longer a probability. Our problem is to adjust to it.

Some of the possibilities are (1) larger farms *with high standards for the farm families* working on them (this is my plan); (2) rented equipment; (3) smaller, cheaper, *farm family* size machinery.

All three adjustments will be tried. There's promise in all of them. *The only danger lies in the big farm with a low standard for the farm families on it and in collective or state-operated farms.* May we never have them here.

The big lesson I learned in 1946 is that partial mechanization is often harder on men than none at all. When a poor fellow gets caught between two machines and has to be a machine himself to keep up, he's in a bad spot.

One hundred percent mechanization of the job is the only answer. We have pretty well worked it out for silage. And we've made great strides through our pen stable, tractor manure fork, elevated milking stalls, and combine milker in mechanizing milk production. Moreover, this latter set-up is a cheaper installation than the traditional one for providing milk. It is our best 1946 accomplishment.



MILK PER MAN

With more and more conviction that we are on the right track, we have used 1946 to test the theory that with us *milk produced per man is more important than milk per cow.* The two don't always check.

Here is some of our reasoning. It often costs too much in feed and care to get the last pound of milk out of a cow. Take the problem of milking her every 12 hours for example. I don't believe we are going to be able to keep on doing this. It means too early rising, too long a day. Milking at 6 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. will cost in reduced production.

Then there's the question of hand stripping. It's too expensive. And there's the problem of when to dry a stripper off. Perhaps we milk some of them too long after they are way down in production. These are just a few questions we are thinking about.

Back of our thinking is the fact that while we have found it quite easy to make from 10,000 to 15,000 lbs. of milk in ten months from scores of cows, we haven't yet succeeded in selling a minimum of 500 lbs. of milk per man per day throughout an entire year.

One hundred eighty-two thousand five hundred (182,500) lbs. of milk per man per year is much better dairying than an average of 10,000 lbs. of milk per cow, so far as net income is concerned.

Right now we have our sale of milk at 600 lbs. per man per day and we shall try hard in 1947 to keep from going below 500 lbs. of milk *sold* per man per day. I don't think we will make it, but the goal will remain our objective.

GRASS SILAGE

Another year has gone by without any significant contributions from our experiment stations on grass silage. Meanwhile, more and more of us are putting it up.

We put up in '46 some of the poorest grass silage we have ever made, but we know why. The boys learned their lesson.

This winter we shall get some experience with some good grass silage fed (1) as the only roughage, (2) with a little hay, and (3) with good corn silage.

We end 1946 *sure* of the value of grass silage, not so sure of the advisability of investing a lot of money in dry hay machinery and storage. We are well satisfied with our decision not to go into mow drying.

HOME GROWN GRAIN

We grew a lot of grain in '46—oats, rye and corn. For the long pull, corn looks like our best bet for grain. Put the hay in the silos and grow corn for grain and bedding will be our 1947 plan.

We can't get seedings when we grow really good small grain crops. The long harvest season for grain corn is a distinct advantage.

PASTURES

Except (1) to try more Reeds canary, (2) to try to establish more birdsfoot trefoil, and (3) to try seeding with Sudan, we are settled on our pasture plan. *This year, 1946, checked the proof we got in 1945.*

For our dairy cows we want some oats to seed with, Sudan and tall pasture (Ladino and brome), pastures good enough for a cow to fill up on in less than one hour of grazing.

For young and dry stock, rye, Sudan and tall pasture. We are shooting for a 7½-month pasture season with abundant grazing every day. It's a cheap way to grow good heifers and a cheap way to grow and condition dry cows. We can have more of them around instead of fussing with so many strippers.

FUN AHEAD

The year 1947 may not be profitable. Anyway we've got to live through it. *So we may as well set out to enjoy it.* Here are some things I count on to add interest to life.

CROSS-BRED CATTLE

We will have some cross-bred heifers and steers coming along. Mostly they are by our very good Brown Swiss bull out of *good* grade Guernsey and Holstein cows. There should also be some calves dropped to the service of the Beltsville scientifically planned cross-bred bull we used for a while. Along with these will be purebred Holstein, Guernsey and Brown Swiss calves with which we can compare the cross-breds. It may look like a hodge-podge to you. O. K. It's fun for us and I'm sure we are going to get some really good cows out of what we are doing.

CHEAP HOGS

We used this past year to check on a plan of growing some pork cheaply. In 1947 we will put our program into full effect.

It calls for March pigs, Ladino and alfalfa pasture for them from May on, and their harvesting of their own corn and fattening themselves in the fall. If all goes well, we expect the pigs to provide our tax money in 1947.

SLOW DOWN

We worked too hard in 1946. We are going to have fun seeing how we can use our heads to slow down and save ourselves in 1947.

For several years we have all been in a tread-mill, pounding away day after day, hour after hour. Can't we be smarter than this? I think it will be fun to try.

H. E. BABCOCK HONORED

The thousands of readers of "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff" and other friends of Ed Babcock everywhere will be pleased to know that the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation has just honored him with the AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED AGRICULTURE.

No man has done more for organized agriculture or is more worthy of this great honor than Mr. Babcock.

Other great leaders of the Northeast who have received the same award in former years are: W. I. Myers, Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture; L. R. Simons, Director of Extension of the New York State College of Agriculture; the late Dr. George F. Warren of Cornell; the late E. V. Titus of Long Island; Dean Emeritus Joseph L. Hills of Vermont; and George Putnam of New Hampshire.—E. R. E.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

SWINDLERS—NEW AND OLD

The Commercial Credit Corporation of Baltimore, Maryland, has a radio program over the Mutual Network at 8:30 p. m., Sundays, which is designed to protect the public from all kinds of swindlers. This is something that the *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau has been doing for years, but we have no copyright on the idea and we congratulate this company for the good work they are doing. Here are a few of the swindles which they have exposed:

Cupid: Unscrupulous swindlers have been advertising in publications which cater to men and women who are in search of friends and romance. Posing as "lonely souls," these swindlers, usually made up of a man and woman team, answer the replies from gullible prospects with the idea that sooner or later they will be able to wheedle money from them. Too often they do, and too often the sums represent life savings.

Here is how they work: The ad is inserted in the paper. When answers are received, the swindlers work cautiously by starting a correspondence that gradually becomes more ardent and amorous. Eventually, the man writes a letter saying how anxious he is to marry his new found friend, but that he cannot do it because he is worrying over a big business deal or because he has pressing debts. In more cases than you would expect, this brings an offer of financial assistance from the lady, and once the money is in hand, the prospective husband disappears. The feminine member of the team works along similar lines in swindling the men who answer her ad.

Suits: The made-to-order suit racket has various angles, but the latest is an improvement, from the swindler's point of view, over anything that has been tried in the past. Here again, the swindlers work in pairs. The first one calls on prosperous farmers and businessmen, carrying beautiful samples of suit cloth which he sells at attractive prices. Once the buyer has the cloth, chances are these days that he will have trouble in finding a tailor that will promise to make the suit within a reasonable length of time.

In a few days, the second member of the team appears, claiming to represent a tailoring company and offering to take measurements and make the suit. If the salesman's talk is successful, and usually it is, he naturally takes the cloth with him—for how could he make a suit without cloth? That is the last the victim hears of either of them, unless the police are able to find the swindlers.

Estates: It just doesn't seem reasonable that anyone would part with cold cash because he is told that his ancestors owned a big block of property in London and the heirs will divide it if a law suit to establish the claim is successful. Of course, the swindler practically guarantees it will be successful. It sounds unreasonable, yet many people fall for the story. As long as the victim is willing to use his savings, mortgage property, or borrow money, the imaginary law-suit drags on.

Theft: Thieves have innumerable ways of making their job easier. An old one that is still good is to mail a couple of theatre tickets to newlyweds. The bride and groom, assuming some friend has sent them as a wedding present, joyfully attend the show; but their joy is considerably dampened on their return to find their new sterling silver and other wedding presents cleaned out.

If you would appreciate warnings of other swindles, listen to the Commercial Credit Corporation program Sundays at 8:30 p. m. over the Mutual Network and read the Service Bureau page in *American Agriculturist*. If you know of a swindle that is being worked in your neighborhood or a situation you think may be a swindle, write the *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York, so we can give you the facts and warn other readers to be on their guard.

— A.A. —

BUY STOCK SLOWLY

There are enough worthless stock certificates in old desk drawers to paper all the rooms in a good sized city. These certificates were bought with the savings of hard-working people who hoped to build a nest egg for their old age. It's too bad!

Remember this! When you buy common stock in any enterprise, you buy a share in the business. If it prospers, you get dividends. If it breaks even or fails, you get nothing.

Based on their intentions, there are two kinds of stock promoters: those who think they have a good proposition and those who know they are frauds and who want your money and nothing else. Unfortunately, the swindler type seems to predominate among those who travel the roads!

— A.A. —

CLAIMS AGAINST ENOSBURG FALLS CREAMERY

Three of our New Hampshire subscribers have written relative to non-payment for milk delivered to the Enosburg Falls, Vermont, Creamery. We are informed that this creamery has defaulted and has asked their bonding company to furnish the Department of Agriculture of Vermont with funds to pay Vermont producers. Unfortunately, this bond doesn't cover producers in other states. However, we are informed that there is a good chance of collecting if dairymen in other states who delivered milk to Enosburg Falls Creamery will put their claims in the hands of a local lawyer.

— A.A. —

SHORT WEIGHT

From western New York a subscriber writes that a poultry buyer is giving short weight. Many a poultryman who has been short-weighted has been certain of his loss, yet he could not prove it. This particular buyer is willing to show an inspection certificate on his scales, says our subscriber, but he also says that this fellow, and doubtless others too, are smart enough to use accurate scales and will get the wrong answer.

Anyone selling poultry to a trucker would be wise to have in his mind a pretty definite idea of the approximate weight of the birds. It is entirely within a poultryman's rights to insist that his birds be kept separate until the weight is announced, and to notify a State Trooper immediately if the weights do not seem correct.



BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

John Sadlon, Jordanville, N. Y. $80.00
Auto accident—severe injuries

Burns M. MacDonald, Littleton, N. H. 48.57
Struck by auto—bruised back and neck

Frank Law, Newport, N. Y. 47.14
Auto accident—severe injuries

Mrs. Dorothy W. Gould, Oxford, N. H. 130.00
Thrown from wagon—broken leg

A. Wallace Wilkins, Milford, N. H. 101.43
Auto accident—broken arm

David E. Case, Randolph, N. Y. 22.86
Auto accident—Internal injuries

Henry Labarowski, New Hampton, N. Y. 18.57
Auto accident—cut forehead and nose

Mrs. Margaret F. Cronin, N. Adams, Mass. 4.28
Struck by auto—bruised leg

Lewis F. Hobbs, Silver Springs, Md. 65.00
Struck by car—dislocated arm, cuts

Mrs. Lillie Ratta, Isle La Motte, Vt. 10.00
Auto accident—abrasion forehead

Wallace L. Brown, South Windham, Maine 52.86
Auto accident—broken ribs, severe injuries

Beryl M. Morris, Batavia, N. Y. 27.14
Auto accident—severe injuries

Benjamin A. Coyle, Rochester, N. Y. 65.00
Auto accident—severe injuries

Mrs. Maud Harding, Rochester, Vt. 31.43
Auto accident—broken finger, cuts

Norman Finch, Endicott, N. Y. 21.43
Auto accident—injured chest

Ernest A. Dustin, Jr., Essex Junction, Vt. 11.43
Auto accident—mild concussion

Milton J. Hiltsky, Knox, N. Y. 22.14
Struck by auto—broken nose

Reuben M. Beeston, Cortland, N. Y. 14.28
Auto accident—cuts and bruises

John L. Mattison, Arlington, Vt. 59.28
Thrown from wagon accident—broken wrist

Kenneth L. Hakos, Owego, N. Y. 129.28
Auto accident—broken knee

Raymond Bowles, Mt. Morris, N. Y. 31.43
Auto accident—abrasions and bruises

Eric V. Rice, Crown Point, N. Y. 32.86
Truck accident—cuts and bruises

Charles Gross, Hannacroix, N. Y. 113.41
Auto accident—severe injuries

Harley Rushford, Cambridge, Vt. 57.85
Auto accident—broken ribs, cuts and bruises

Mrs. Alta Hicks, Piffard, N. Y. 20.71
Auto accident—cuts and strain

Stanley Gadomski, deceased, Peconic, N. Y. 1000.00
Truck accident—death benefits

Roslyn R. Kehl, Strykersville, N. Y. 20.00
Auto accident—injuries

Salvatore Caltabiano, Swedesboro, N. J. 44.00
Truck collision—broken ribs

Mrs. Florence Danielowich, Calverton, N. Y. 80.00
Auto accident—severe injuries

John Yaworski, Jordanville, N. Y. 20.00
Auto accident—injured chest

Raymond Harter, Frankfort, N. Y. 17.14
Auto accident—injured elbow

George H. Farrington, Colrain, Mass. 40.00
Wagon accident—severely injured wrist

Andrew A. Gumaer, Port Jervis, N.Y. 40.00
Auto accident—concussion and cuts

Edward A. Smith, No. Hartland, Vt. 20.00
Auto accident—cut forehead

Roy R. Houghtaling, Red Creek, N. Y. 65.00
Auto accident—cut scalp and injured back

John F. Peacock, So. Wales, N. Y. 34.29
Wagon accident—bruised shoulder and arm

Fred Williams, Sr., Pitcairn, Pa. 130.00
Struck by auto—broken leg

George P. Becker, Johnsonburg, N. Y. 20.00
Thrown from wagon—injured leg

Olin A. Bernard, Rumford, Maine 60.00
Auto accident—broken collar bone

Mrs. Olive Zipp, Dolgeville, N. Y. 40.00
Auto accident—brain concussion

Alice A. Tenney, deceased, Shutesbury, Mass. 500.00
Automobile accident—death benefits

Charles H. Pike, Fairlee, Vermont 130.00
Struck by auto—concussion and scalp wounds

Gedeon Paquette, Sanford, Maine 64.28
Auto accident—injured side and hip

George H. Cook, North Bay, N. Y. 89.28
Auto collision—broken ribs

Warren A. Stone, Rome, N. Y. 103.57
Auto accident—severe injuries

Ethel Rogers, Cleveland, N. Y. 50.00
Auto accident—shock and cuts

George A. Rogers, Cleveland, N. Y. 107.14
Auto accident—sprained shoulder, shock

Sophia E. Herrington, Holley, N. Y. 30.00
Auto accident—concussion left eye

Harold F. Grover, Afton, N. Y. 64.29
Auto accident—severe cuts

Be Careful-Slippery Roads Ahead

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPT., 16 CANNON ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.



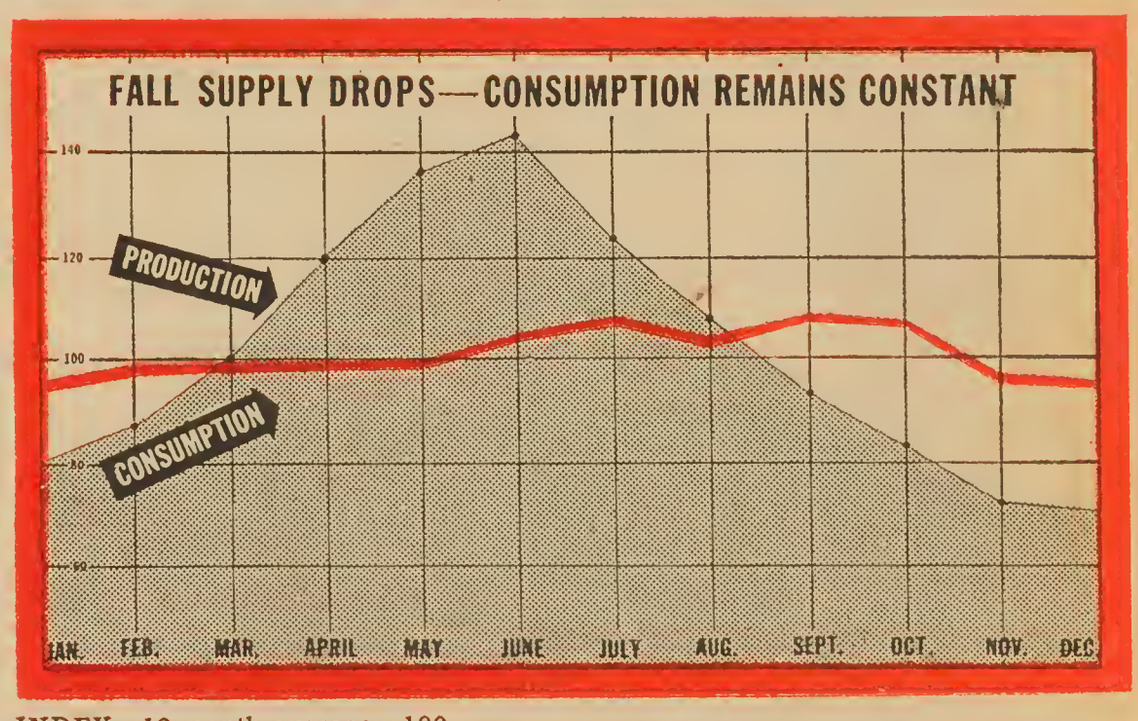
Let's Complete this Picture for 1947

To GET fresh cows into your picture during the fall months of 1947 takes action now. From now until February 15th is the time to breed your heifers and cows to boost milk production for next fall . . . and to fatten next fall's milk checks.

Cows and heifers bred within the next few days will freshen during the last of September and the first of October so that they will be at top production during the low period . . . October, November, December . . . in 1947 when milk will be needed most. By the time their production starts to drop there will be spring grass to give them what many dairymen term a "second freshening."

Particular attention should be given at this time to get heifers with calf. The breeding period for most cows can't be changed a great deal, but open heifers can and should be bred now. Breeding heifers at the right time is the easiest way to convert to a fall dairy.

Increased fall milk production will help preserve the milk shed markets for milk shed dairymen . . . will protect and build annual income . . . cut down barn work during the busy harvest season. Furthermore, D.H.I.A. records prove that fall-freshening cows produce more milk than cows that freshen in the spring, perhaps because they get more regular attention in the barn than can be given them on pasture. Also, milk produced in the fall brings higher returns than milk produced during any other period of the year.



INDEX—12 month average = 100

One of the toughest problems confronting Milk Shed dairymen is the sharp dip in fall production while consumption remains on practically an even level—as shown in the chart. The dairymen in the New York Milk Shed can lick this problem by smoothing out the peaks and valleys of production to more nearly equal almost level consumption.



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION